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BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., MARCH, 1900.

No. 1

1900 "ALPHA-BABY" CREAM SEPARATORS

Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other separators, the 20TH CENTURY "Alpha" developments place them still further above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a cream separator.

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Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1,	150 lbs.,	-	\$50.00
Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird,	175 lbs.,	-	50.00
Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird,	225 lbs.,	-	65.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1,	325 lbs.,	-	100.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	-	125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	-	125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3,	850 lbs.,	-	200.00
Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine,	850 lbs.,	-	225.00

Send for "20th Century" catalogue.

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RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,
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103 & 105 MISSION ST.,
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THE...SHARPLES Farm Cream Separators

VERY EXTENSIVE FACTORIES devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS are located at WEST CHESTER, PENNA., just a short distance west of the great manufacturing city of Philadelphia, and really a suburb of that city. The Sharples works are by odds the largest and finest Separator works, not only in America but in the World.

These works were first established during the early eighties at the very beginning of the invention and manufacture of centrifugal cream separators, and have been continuously enlarged and improved from year to year until now the output is going in large quantities to every dairy country on the face of the globe, and the reputation for well made, superior machinery is above that of any other manufactory in its line.

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With the ordinary equipment of a separator manufactory and without the superior organization and large output which the Sharples works have, it would be impossible at less than double the cost, or in fact at any cost, to build a cream separator and use in its construction the high class material and the accurate methods and means used in the construction of the Sharples Separators.

By the completeness and efficacy of its organization, together with the special methods, automatic special tools, and the great number of separators built at one time, enabling the purchase of large quantities of materials with consequent saving in cost, the Sharples factories are able to turn out their unequalled product at a price as low or lower than the inferior goods can be produced at by others.

It is right that the dairyman should have the benefit of these great advantages, for in the long run it may mark the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable business for him.

It is not enough that for a fair price a dairyman should be furnished a separator that will do him fair work for a single season.

It is the separator that will keep right on doing the work year after year and doing it right, and without extra expense that a dairyman must have to secure the most profit, and that is the kind of machinery which the Sharples works, more than any other in the world, are able to turn out.

Long experience, ample capital, large buying power, and a complete and unequalled organization are the basis of the high quality and comparative low price of the Sharples Cream Separators. The long experience and large buying power have only been made possible through the large trade the dairymen of the world have given for years and they are entitled to share in the benefits.

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P. M. SHARPLES,
WEST CHESTER, PA., U. S. A

...BLOODED STOCK...

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., MARCH, 1900.

NO. 1

BREEDING NOTES, ETC.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY, IOWA.

One of the essentials in the keeping of brood sows and their litters healthy is to have warm, dry sleeping quarters with abundance of sunlight during a good share of the day, especially from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. This is particularly the case in the winter. The little fellows grow and thrive when given plenty of sunlight and the dam is properly fed and cared for. A wet, damp, sunless hog house is a very poor thing even in the best summer weather, and in the winter season it is not fit even for a "razor-splitter" to make it his headquarters. No up-to-date breeder would think of putting his hogs in such a domicile. It is the "Rip Van Winkle's" that handle their swine in that way.

Breeders, the very best breeders, make mistakes; I should say they do, all breeders make mistakes, but one important point is do we profit by our mistakes? Every breeder should profit by mistakes made—they should open our eyes so that we might not run headlong into the same error.

It is a mistake for a farmer to keep "scrub" stock, one of the very worst mistakes. It is a sad mistake for a breeder who has a fine herd of choice brood sows to buy a boar that is a "poor individual," a "Cheap John" hog.

Another mistake young breeders make and sometimes older ones are led into also, is that of buying fancy-priced stock expecting to build up their reputation upon the honors some other breeder or breeders have won. Buy the very best individuals you can get without running into fancy prices. But few breeders make money out of \$5000 hogs. If you don't believe it try it.

Some breeders get let down when they are least expecting it—and from my experience it seems that there are numerous ways of breeders getting let down. The breeder who jumps at conclusions invariably gets let down, and sometimes with a thud that is anything but pleasant.

In breeding fine stock there is nothing like being doubly sure you are right. The old adage, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is applicable to every breeder of fine stock in this day and age of the world.

If all breeders could but apply the Golden Rule to their dealings with brother breeders there would be less letting down. Try doing unto others as you would have them do unto you. It will work successfully every time.

The farmer who has a fine bunch of well-fatted Chester White Swine on his farm is happy and usually prosperous, and his neighbor who passes and observes them wishes he had some too, and

well he may, for they are good property to have and are easily exchanged for gold dollars, the possession of which will supply all of our temporal wants with the good things of this world.

Breed Chester White Swine, read BLOODED STOCK, imbibe all the good things found therein, and my word for it you will be a successful and happy farmer. It is an up-to-date journal and makes up-to-date farmers and breeders of all its readers. Subscribe for it and show it to your neighbors and ask them to subscribe for it.

J. C. Hannah, Vinton, Iowa, who raises Chester White hogs, recently was on the Chicago market with a car load of fine porkers which sold for \$5.00 per hundred and made Mr. Hannah a handsome profit on the feed consumed.

It always pays to raise good stock and besides all this there is some satisfaction in having something as good if not a little better than our neighbors.

If you breed and raise good hogs or any other kind of stock it is somewhat of a stimulus and has a good influence upon your neighbors, and it not only makes you money but it is an educator and an "eye-opener" to every farmer and breeder in your neighborhood. If you have never tried it it is not too late to begin the good work.

Don't fail to get those receipts offered on page 10.

Somebody is going to get pigs by counting the spokes in those wheels. Have you sent in your guess?

Are you getting up a club to win a pig? About fifty of our readers are at work. It is easy.

To prevent the sow from crushing her young, fasten an eight-inch board horizontally about eight inches above the floor.

For Growing Pigs.

Experiments which have been made in the past have shown that the best ration which can be fed to growing pigs is plenty of skim milk, together with a grain ration composed of one-third shorts, or ground peas or oats, and the balance cornmeal, with room for plenty of exercise and a clover pasture to feed on. The skim milk and clover is not always to be had, but there is no reason why the corn ration cannot be supplemented with some one of the three grains above mentioned, and no man can afford to raise hogs if he confines them to a pen. In the experiments, and by careful observation by breeders, that the corn-fed hog is not a healthy, vigorous animal. That he is much likely to be troubled with worms, cholera or swine plague, and that the percentage of loss is much greater than among hogs fed on a variety, which supplies the elements to build up the system.—Farmers' Tribune.

Watching the Hogs.

The successful swine raiser always watches carefully the condition of the bowels of his hogs, both fattening and breeding, and as the farrowing season approaches care with the latter becomes doubly important. If the brood sow is fed a variety of food of the proper sort for the month or six weeks preceding farrowing time the difficulties in the farrowing pen will be very few and the mortality among the young pigs very light. It is absolutely essential that the digestive apparatus of the farrowing sow be in perfect condition, both for her own sake and the sake of her pigs. She must not only have food that will avert costiveness, but also food rich in the muscle making constituents. The habit of eating the young pigs is, we are satisfied, largely due to a lack of what is called protein in the food. Protein is what makes muscle and bone and red meat. The sow carrying a litter absolutely must have it to develop the young pigs up to farrowing time. If she cannot find enough protein in her food she must draw upon her own system for it. The result is that the system of the sow is impoverished by the time the pigs are farrowed and she turns upon them ravenously. Oats, bran, shorts, or food of similar character should form a liberal part of the brood sow's ration from now on.

Increase the Bone.

Henry Cochran, Lenox, Ia., asks in reference to experiments made in feeding bone meal at the experiment station and how much of it is it safe to feed pigs weighing 100 pounds and whether it will increase the size of the bone and the general thrift of the pigs getting the bone meal. In reply, will say that the experiments very clearly show the direct effect on producing bone by feeding bone meal and of depriving animals of that or any substance in the feed that would aid in making bone. We do not believe that it would pay any farmer to buy bone meal to feed to their animals. There are substitutes on the farm that will take the place and answer the purpose of bone meal. Feed them wood ashes or cob ashes or charred cobs. This is something that can be supplied by every farmer without an outlay of money and it will furnish all the necessary elements that go into strengthening and forming the bone. It is not so much a large bone as a strong bone that is needed, in fact, some of the large bones do not show the strength of the smaller flinty bones, as was proven in the experiments. The feeding of ashes and charred cobs or wood is a benefit to the hogs' thrift. It enables them to get more out of their food eaten by helping the functions of the stomach in assimilation of the foods eaten. The experience of farmers on this line would be welcome in these columns. The question itself shows that the farmers are giving these things thought which is one of promise,

Breeders Mistakes.

We are all liable to make mistakes, and it is much quicker noticed in others than in ourselves. I will mention a few that I discovered in others lately, the mention of which may benefit some breeders who wish to dispose of their stock by private sale and mail orders, for such mistakes shake the confidence of the public, so they are timid about placing their orders. I was in need of two or three sows bred to place in my herd this winter so I corresponded with several prominent breeders and visited several herds before I made selections. I had made up my mind to order a certain sow of a prominent breeder, but before I mailed said order I got a letter from a breeder to come at once to see his herd as he thought he had what I wanted. I went and selected two, and there I saw a pig just received from the breeder above mentioned that was so deformed that it was not worth the express as a breeder, and that settled my mind not to order the sow of him, two cases I saw where breeders had bought gilts bred and fed, sent later and counting back from time to farrow each had been bred at 13 week old. People don't believe such stuff as that as a rule and it hurts the reputation of a breeder to do it. In one case the breeder sold the gilt bred as accident, but in the other case breeder sold gilt as open. Neither purchaser believe the pedigrees correct as to date of farrow or age of breeding. I have had stock from three different breeders that I can not recommend to others as straight-forward honest men because they failed to do as agreed upon. If a breeder corrects a mistake then all is made right, but if he does not, then it stands against him and may cost him many times what he gained by making said mistake, (if we may be allowed to term it a mistake). If "honesty is the best of policy," it surely is in the business of breeding and selling of hogs as much as anything else. Every customer has a right to an honest description of the animal he proposes to buy, as to size, age, weight, general appearance and correct and honest pedigree, promptly delivered at time of sale. Better lose a sale by a truthful description to the animal than make sale by omitting all defects.

N. P. KESNER, Ansonia, O.

Pig Notes.

Soak wheat twelve hours before feeding to hogs.

When the pig is grown he should be ready for market.

Early maturity is one way of lessening cost.

It is generally a safe plan to sell hogs whenever a fair price is offered.

There is no benefit in keeping a sow that is vicious and troublesome.

Do not arrange the pig pen so as to shut out the sunshine and pure air.

A hog with a fair proportion of lean meat is the best hog to send to market.

No farmer who keeps three or four sows can afford to do without a pure bred boar.

If a sow is not permitted to breed until she is eighteen months old, the pigs will be found much better than if she is bred younger, and this will be found true of her future litters.

A Good Farm Hog.

The American stockman has developed no distinct breed of hogs. Although we have breeds called American, they have been developed from foundation stock brought over from Europe. The nearest to an American hog is the Cheshire, which was probably produced by crossing Berkshires, Yorkshires, Suffolks and Essex. The breed was first recognized in 1859 and has certain qualities which make it adapted to farm conditions in the United States. While not unusually large, they attain a good size, often reaching 500 to 600 lbs. During recent years they have been bred more for beauty of form and quality than for size, and consequently the Cheshires of today are smaller than those of 40 years ago.

The one good quality that the Cheshire admirer claims above all others for his breed is early maturity. In this respect they surpass all other breeds. Many instances are known of pigs dressing 400 lbs. when nine months old. For pork purposes no pig should be kept more than nine months, consequently the Cheshire produces a larger animal at this age than any other breeds and is more profitable. Another claim is that the flesh is exceptionally solid and firm in texture and of very fine grain. It has a larger proportion of lean meat than any other breed, which of course is very desirable. If the feeder wants fat pork, all he has to do is to keep the Cheshire a little longer. The fat meat is also noted for compactness as well as the lean. Buyers are not often able to guess the weight of Cheshires, because of this quality. They are usually much heavier than their size indicates.

Don't forget about it, that we are giving pigs away. You can get one by getting up a club for Blooded Stock. We have an easy plan by which you have little trouble in getting a club. Just write us stating what you want and we will write you about it.

SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my seeds, I will mail my 1900 Catalogue, filled with more bargains than ever and a Due Bill good for 10¢ worth of seeds for trial absolutely free. All the best seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm seeds, Potatoes, etc., at lowest prices. Nine Great Novelties offered without names. I will pay \$50. FOR A NAME for each. Many other novelties offered, including Gladioli, the great money making plant. Over 50 varieties shown in colors. \$1.00 in cash premiums offered. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send your name on a postal for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too. P. B. MILLER, Box 16 Roschill, Oneida Co., N. Y.

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A New Early Ohio.

Here's a new potato with every quality to make it the most popular ever grown—Vaughan's White Ohio. This every good fruit is of the white Ohio, and besides is pure white in color. Grown from a seed; early and prolific. A money maker for the grower. Get it now before everyone else grows it. Fully described in our 1900 Seed Annual. PRICE per lb. 30 cents; prepaid, post, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.

SEEDS FREE!

We want the names of five active market gardeners, florists, or fruit growers, and we will mail FREE, one plant (Gladioli, and one of best early Lettuce, together with our Annual for 1900, a complete mirror of American Horticulture. Tells the whole story of the garden, lawn and farm.

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Over 100 Styles, plain and ornamental. Build it yourself at the actual whole sale cost of the wire. Don't miss this **GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY**. Write for our Catalogue and convince yourself how easily and cheaply it can be done with a Duplex machine. KITSBLAN HROS. Box 1, Ridgeville, Ind.

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which created such favorable comment last season was hybridized with the strawberry, the result being the most delicious strawberry flavor. Hardy, good market size, excellent shipper. It will please everybody that grows it and all who eat it.

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The Pig Crate.

We have been making pig crates for the last few days. I always like to have 56 to 100 on hand, so at a busy time it is an easy matter to crate up a pig and send it.

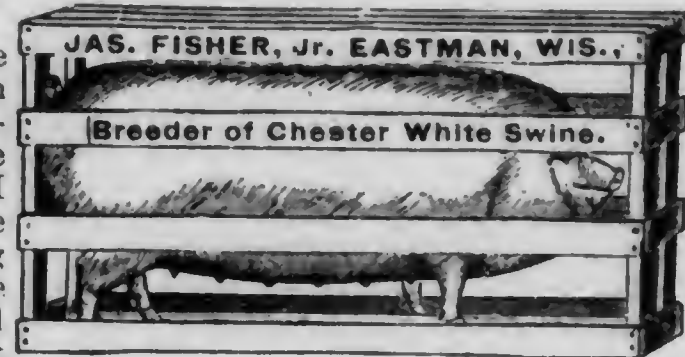
Almost every breeder has a different way of making crates, but I am going to tell you my way and would like to hear from others through the columns of this paper.

In the first place we should make them as light as possible. No man wishes to pay express on a lot of lumber not actually necessary to hold the pig. I remember not many years ago I got a pig from a breeder and the crate was heavier than the pig. The pig weighed about 70 pounds and the crate was made of inch green elm lumber, and as the pig came quite a distance I didn't like it. I could have got lumber cheaper at home. Another mistake made by many is making crates too small. The pig is cramped and frequently hair rubbed off, and it takes the pig quite a spell to get over it, if ever. Another mistake is in making crates too large. A pig will turn around in them and make a great deal more fuss and worry than if crate was a fit.

Anything thing is having a crate look reasonably well, although I would rather have a good pig in a poor crate than a good crate and a poor pig. For a pig 8 weeks old weighing 30 to 40 pounds we use a crate 10 inches wide, 30 inches long and 14 inches high. A pig from 24 to 3 months old, crate 32

inches long, 12 inches wide and 18 inches high. Such pigs usually weigh from 60 to 80 pounds. For a pig from 34 to 4 months old a crate 36 inches long, 13 inches wide and 20 inches high. This will hold the average pig about 4 months old, weighing 80 to 100 lbs. A crate for a 6 months old pig made in this way should not weigh over 25 to 30 pounds.

We use 1-2 inch pine, well seasoned,



and generally buy it a year ahead so as to be thoroughly dry, and if we have the lumber on hand bad days when the boys can't work we can make pig crates. I always cut lumber myself and after it is cut it takes but a very short time to nail crate up.

For crates above mentioned we use slats 4 inches wide except for the large pigs, when we use a wider slat in the middle. Three slats used in this way is plenty for sides. The advance in lumber and nails is going to make a crate cost more, but make good crates, the cost should be a secondary consideration. A trough should always be provided in front of crate if pig has

much of a journey to make, so he can have feed and water. A pig will suffer much more for water than feed so it should be water-tight or nearly so.

In shipping a pair of pigs many breeders make a double crate. I used to, but not of late. They don't do as well. They run about and crowd, and very frequently in selecting pigs not related they are taken from different lots and they generally bite and worry each other.

We generally class pigs of different strains in different lots or pastures, and I have found that two pigs confined in a box when not used to running together will harass each other some. If in a big yard they quickly get acquainted.

The double crate I have discarded for several years. We generally ship about one-half of our pigs out when under 3 months old on orders booked through the winter, and these crates we make very light. A small amount of bedding should always be put in a crate. The pig will take much more comfort on his journey.

JAS. FISHER, JR.

Get your friends to send us ten cents at once and get Blooded Stock one year. This offer is only good until April 15th.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

31 Maple St., Reading, Pa., Mar. 18, 1899.
DR. R. J. KENDALL, CO.
My Dear Sirs:—I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure to the amount of \$50.00 and have found no failure in any case. I have now a Thoroughbred case to treat, and would like to know the best remedy, or should I use the Kendall's Spavin Remedy for this case? It is of young standing, also send a book of your Treatise on the Horse. I am, yours truly,
JAMES J. LONG.

It will only take 2 Minutes to Read OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR

MARCH ORDERS.

On any and all orders we receive from breeders and farmers during March we will allow 5 per cent discount from our regular price, or in place thereof pay the freight to your nearest railroad station. We will also accept bankable notes to run 2, 4, 6 or 8 months in payment for Cookers, but we will not allow any discount or pay the freight on any time sales. Read the testimonials below from the best breeders in the United States and Canada who use the Reliable Cooker. We guarantee our Cooker to cook more feed and heat more water in less time and with less fuel and attention than any cooker made.

Gentlemen—I received the Cooker some time ago and have tried it in every way and I find it to be just the thing and all more than you represent it to be. Have had no experience with other Cookers. But I don't see how yours could be improved upon. The Reliable is good enough for me. Wishing you compliments of the season. Very respectfully,
Sibley, Ford Co., Ill., Dec. 28, 1899.

Gentlemen—I have waited until we have given your Feed Cooker a thorough test before reporting thereon, and wish now to say that it is giving the most unqualified satisfaction in every respect. It is simple and easy to work, perfectly safe, very quick and effective in its work, and what is of great importance it is decidedly economical of fuel. Prof. Carlyle, of Wisconsin State Experiment Station recommended the Cooker to me and I in turn am recommending it to all my friends who require anything in this line. Very truly yours,
Janesville, Wis., Dec. 28, 1899.

Gentlemen:—The Cooker we ordered from you Nov. 14, 1899, far exceeds our expectations and fills a long felt want and honestly believe it will doubly pay for itself in 6 months. Should we not be able to get another could not be persuaded to let it go for ten times the price of it. We usually keep from 200 to 300 Yorkshire hogs and have been using a large furnace for heating water and food, and find your Cooker can be run with 70 per cent less fuel than it took to run the furnace. I am free to say that every farmer who has stock, be it cattle, sheep or swine, could not invest their money better than by putting in one of your Cookers. Yours very truly,
Millgrove, Ontario, Dec. 26, 1899.

Gentlemen:—We have been using a Reliable Cooker for about a year and have found it a splendid cooker, for many purposes. Last winter it was especially valuable to us cooking food for 40 brood sows. Not one of them had any trouble at farrowing time; we credit these good results to the use of the Cooker. On washdays during the summer we heat the water by the Cooker OUT OF DOORS, thus avoiding the steam and heat in the kitchen, by the old time way of heating water on kitchen stove. It is tip-top when making soft soap, and avoids burning it. Yours truly,
Earlham, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1900.

Gentlemen:—The Reliable Feed Cooker ordered of you was duly received and we wish to say that it is all that you claim it to be in every respect. We are thorough believers in cooking feed for pigs during the fall and winter months and have used a Steam Cooker for fifteen years, constructed very similar to yours, yet we like yours best. We can turn on the water, start the fire and go about our business. Come back in about 30 minutes and find the steam up. We then turn it into the barrels and leave it again to do the work. We steam ground feed for over 100 hogs and pigs besides steaming a large tank of what we call "chop" composed of a layer of finely cut corn fodder, a layer of ground feed, then another layer of fodder, etc., until the tank is full, then we wet it and stir it and turn on the steam. When thoroughly done we cover it and let it stand over night, and feed to our brood sows next morning. We sometimes mix oats with this mixture before steaming. This makes a very desirable feed for sows that are in farrow. We can heartily recommend your Reliable Cooker to all breeders. Respectfully yours,
Riverside Farm, Roscoe, Ill., Jan. 18, 1900.

Take advantage of our special offer and get the IMPROVED RELIABLE FEED COOKER, the TANK HEATER and STEAM GENERATOR one of the greatest feed savers, labor savers and money makers the feeder can possibly have. Cooks a barrel of ground feed in 20 minutes, 25 bu. ground corn in 2 hours; heats a barrel of water hot enough to scald hogs in 20 minutes; will heat water in tanks 150 feet from Cooker. Used and recommended by feeders throughout the United States and Canada. Highest award at Omaha Exposition in 1898 and at Toronto, Canada, and Dallas, Texas, in 1899, and at State Fairs everywhere. Sold on a positive guarantee. Your money back if it does not come up to the contract. Send for 1900 Century Catalogue and introduction price. It has no flues to rust out or leak. No scorched feed if you use it. The best machine of any kind proves the cheapest in the end.

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 44, Grafton, Illinois.



The Sharples Farm Cream Separators



The Finest Product of the Finest Cream Separator Manufactory in the World.

New 1900 Dairy Separators.

W. H. S. Hand Separator,	300 lbs. capacity,	\$75.00
No. 1 Safety Hand,	325 " "	100 00
No. 2 Safety Hand,	500 " "	150 00
No. 1 Little Giant Steam Turbine	325 " "	125 00
No. 2 Little Giant Steam Turbine	600 " "	200 00
No. 6 Tubular Hand,	650 " "	175 00
No. 9 Tubular Hand,	875 " "	225 00

We place these separators with dairymen absolutely on their merits. The machines must prove in actual use that they have the superior points claimed for them over competing separators. If no agent is in the neighborhood who will bring a Sharples Separator and demonstrate its superiority, we will loan one for a trial absolutely free of cost to any responsible dairyman. The machine will be LOANED with no obligation to buy, a guarantee for its prompt return in case it is not bought being all we ask. An agent for one machine may out-talk another who has a better machine, but a superior machine will demonstrate its superiority in an actual test.

The WHS Hand Separator. This machine was first put on the market during the summer of 1899 and has met with an unexpectedly large sale. Thousands of them are now in use, and an unsatisfied user of one we believe cannot be found. It was designed to meet the demand for a strictly reliable Hand Power Separator of lowest possible first cost.

It must be understood, however, that though low in price it is in no sense a cheap or second rate Separator. The materials entering into construction are the best obtainable. The work is done by the same workmen and subjected to rigid inspection just as in our higher priced Hand Separators.

In clean skimming and in the quality of cream and butter the **WHS Separator** is exactly on a par with the **No. 1 Safety**, but a saving has been made in the elegance of finish, in the design of parts and in other ways that enables us to furnish them at the lower figures.

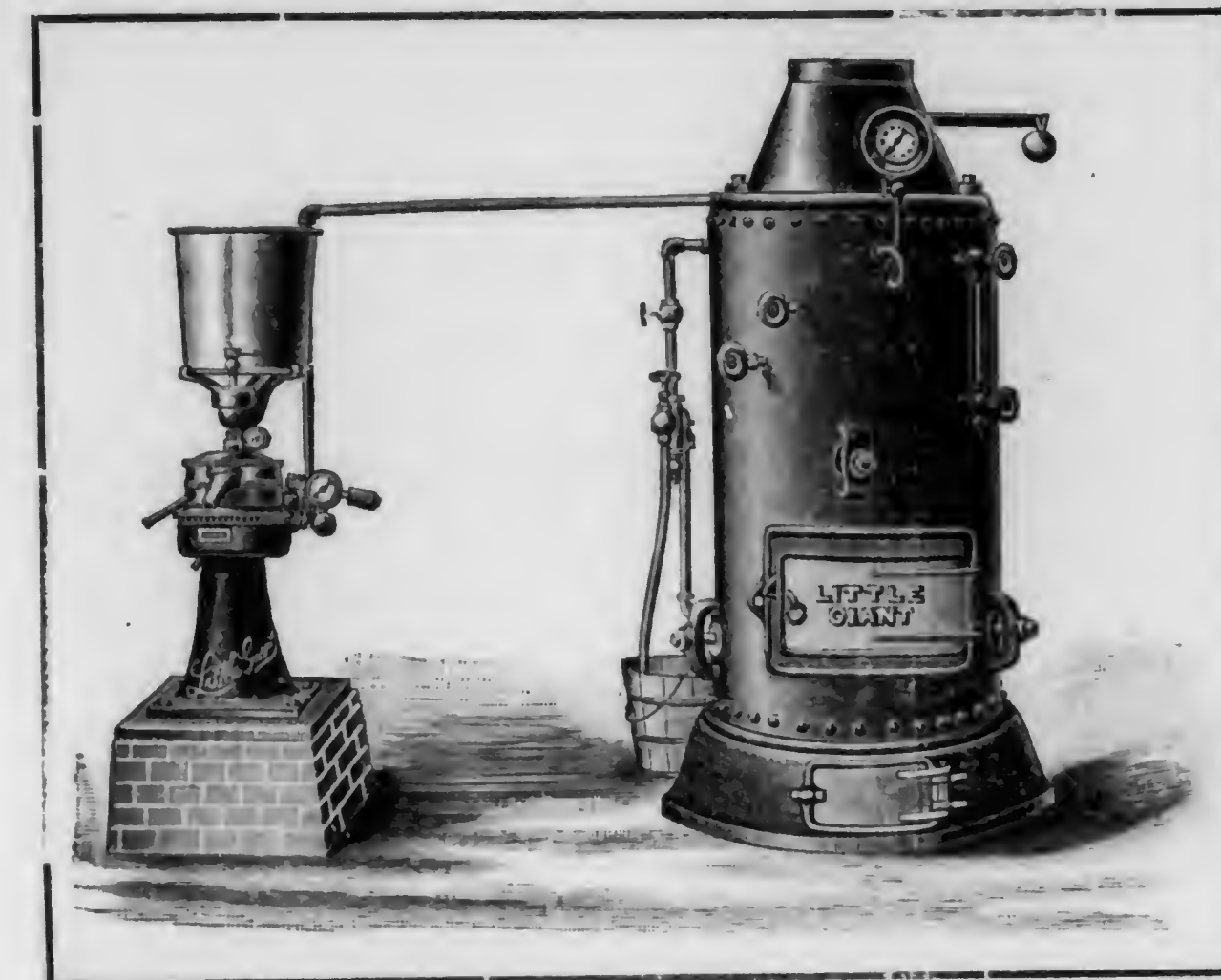
As a matter of fact there is not on the market another Hand Power Separator selling for less than \$100 that will equal the **WHS Separator** in durability, good work and general satisfaction.

The No. 1 Safety Hand Separator is furnished complete with legs, side table and receiving pan, boxed ready for shipment without extra charge. Throughout this Separator, the finest materials, the most careful manufacture and the handsomest finish are employed. Without fear of substantial contradiction we can say that in quality and cost of material employed, in the extreme care used in manufacture, and in beauty of proportions and finish, there is no other hand power Separator made by anyone anywhere that is equal to it. It is a beauty to look at and a beauty to operate. There are more of these No. 1 Safety Hand Power Separators in daily operation than all of the other kinds combined.

The No. 6 Tubular Hand Power Separator. Brand new with the year 1900. It represents the same great stride in advanced Hand Power Cream Separator Construction as was inaugurated by the introduction of the Factory Tubular Separators. To comprehend to some extent the wonderful features of the Tubular Hand Separator it is only necessary to state that the bowl of the No. 6 machine, skimming 650 pounds of milk per hour practically free of fat, is but 2½ inches in diameter, and weighs less than seven pounds including every revolving part.

Our No. 1 Safety Hand Separator Bowl with just half the capacity, weighs eight pounds, and the much vaunted disk separator bowl of only 300 pounds capacity weighs nearly 11 pounds. The ease with which the Tubular Separator drives is almost in the same proportion. The 650 pounds per hour Tubular drives more easily than any other 300 pounds per hour separator in existence.

The Little Giant Steam Separators



beat any hand power separator in existence for easy turning. An armful of wood does the day's separating. A Little Giant Boiler (Price \$50) is usually used with these Little Giant Separators. Any small boiler or feed cooker will answer the purpose, as they require no more steam than will go through a good sized straw.

The first cost of a Little Giant and Boiler is more than the first cost of a corresponding capacity Hand Separator, but taking into consideration the fact that the former can be conveniently operated for a longer time and larger dairy and also that the boiler is worth its full cost for furnishing hot water and steam for the many uses about a farm and the increased convenience of the Little Giant machine over hand separators, we will recommend them to your careful consideration.

We sell both the Hand Power and the Little Giant Dairy Separators as a customer may desire. We sell more of the former than of the latter. There are a dozen different makes of Hand Separators, but the Little Giant is the only practical steam power dairy Separator. For that reason, as can be easily seen, the general push of dairy separator manufacturers is to induce dairymen to use only hand power separators.

We are the only disinterested parties in this particular, having the best of both either, and we recommend you to well consider the Little Giant Separator for your dairy rather than a Hand Power machine.

When Buying, Buy a Good Separator. Don't try to save a few dollars on first cost and waste ten times that on poor work of a poor machine.

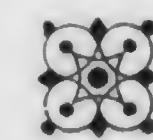
There are a number of different kinds of Dairy Separators, but they can be divided into two classes. Those in which quality is the first consideration, and those in which low cost is the first consideration regardless of quality. The Sharples Separators stand at the head of the first class and are really the exponent of that class. We can make Cream Separators of any given quality, cheaper than any other manufacturer in existence, for our facilities are unequalled in the world in this respect and our experience is the greatest, as we have been several years longer exclusively at this business than any one else in America. But our experience is so great and our knowledge of the necessities so complete, that we know better than to sacrifice quality to price in a Cream Separator, even though at times it may be expedient to do so with other classes of goods. A low priced gun, if it don't explode may answer in place of a better and higher priced one. A low cost bicycle may be all right for a time until it breaks down, though the best are the cheapest, as I know from experience. But spoiled eggs at a low price are no good; buy the best every time. Centrifugal Cream Separators are like eggs in that particular, and anything but the best is not worth considering. We have a pamphlet which says more about the first cost of Cream Separators, and if you will just drop us a line we will send you one, for you should certainly post yourself before buying a bad lot of eggs in the shape of a Separator, even if you could get them at a cent a dozen. If we knew less about Separators than we do, we would build some nasty cheap ones, for there are a lot of inexperienced people who will be bound to have that kind, but we will never do it.

Creameries on the Moody System and Buying in Clubs

The Moody-Sharples system of a creamery in connection with the general use of Farm Cream Separators amongst the patrons is a very attractive and very profitable method of handling milk to the best possible advantage in many districts where other systems cannot be established. We publish a complete pamphlet on the subject which we shall be pleased to send for the asking.

Also if there is a neighborhood where some of the leading farmers see an opening and are desirous of establishing a farm separator creamery we shall be glad to have them write us and we shall send particulars of a comparatively easy plan of establishing such a creamery, and when advisable will send a solicitor to explain and aid in the establishment of such a creamery. We also have special terms or plans to offer farmers or dairymen where, by clubbing together we can make special advantageous inducements not otherwise obtainable. If as many as fifty dairymen within a radius of six or eight miles desire some one to build and operate a creamery in the neighborhood and will agree to support it by putting in Sharples Dairy Separators and furnishing their cream we can usually find a creameryman who will build and operate such a factory, and will arrange for furnishing the Separators on part cash and balance on small monthly payments or to be deducted from cream payments, a small portion each month. IF TESTIMONIAL LETTERS FROM USERS OF THE SHARPLES DAIRY SEPARATORS ARE WANTED drop us a line. We have more on file than one hundred sheets of this size would hold. If you write us we will send you a circular or pamphlet containing testimonial letters from your neighbors or from others.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U. S. A.



The Sharples Co.
Canal and Washington Sts., CHICAGO.

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, Hermanville, P. E. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Made known on application.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.
A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription expires with this issue and you are invited to renew at once, so we can keep our books straight.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

While on institute work in Minnesota, the Editor of Farm, Stock and Home visited a pen containing a sow and five pigs. A glance showed that the animals were not in good condition; that they were, in fact, in a fair way to demonstrate that the owner was a victim of bad luck (?) in his hog department. They were being fed corn and slops from the house. Constipation, poor digestion and other disorders were indicated by a certain dull, spiritless appearance, a want of thrift and other conditions. Growing near by the pen was a mass of pigweed and ragweed. A liberal bunch of the first was gathered and thrown into the pen. Sow and pigs immediately tumbled over each other to get at it, and ate it ravenously. Some rag-weed was then supplied, and that was rushed for with still greater haste and eaten with greater relish. The last is a bitter weed, but it is a tonic, an appetizer—something that the pigs demand to correct the vices of a purely artificial diet, such as they were getting. Nature had supplied the demand, but a fence kept the pigs from it, and ignorance of its value had kept it from the pigs. It was learned that no salt was given to these pigs—another bringer of "bad luck," for hogs demand salt, as humans do. The owner of these pigs received a valuable object-lesson, and may it not be a pointer to others? Confined pigs should have soft, green succulent food, if their owner expects to escape "bad luck."

All animals that abort are more liable to do so about the same time or a little earlier the next period of gestation, and each repetition increases the tendency. With an indifferent sow, it would hardly be worth while to bother when two abortions had occurred in session, but with a "daisy" it will pay to take some pains, especially as the probable cause lies so near the surface. The fact that she was too fat probably gave the first impetus to the aborting tendency. Having had no trouble with her first litter, the difficulty is not likely to be constitutional. Before breeding her again we would reduce her feed somewhat and also reduce her, not by hunger, of course, but by exercise, making her take it if we had to stand over her with a buggy whip. Very easy keepers are usually so in part, at least, because they will not take exercise, and the habit

grows on them: as the effects of keeping becomes more manifest. Get her reduced as though she had been a show pig, and then gauge her feed to her wants as closely as possible. Then breed her, and as the time approaches when the litter is due, say three or four weeks before, get her in a secluded pen where she will not be disturbed, but not in the one where she aborted before, and watch her carefully. If signs of abortion manifest themselves, small doses of powdered opium may be given in thin gruel every two hours until the symptoms subside. Perfect quiet along about the time when the abortion has heretofore taken place is essential, and the food should be soft and moderate in quantity. Get the habit broken, when, as in this case, it seems to be a matter of individual habit, and it will not be likely to occur again.

Keep the troughs scrupulously clean. If they are allowed to become filthy and soured, the food placed in them will soon become unwholesome. This applies to the trough in which the dam is fed, as well as to the one in which food is placed for the little fellows.

There is almost a land famine in northern Germany. Neither in Bremen nor at any of the northern ports, nor at interior points tributary to these ports, is there any large stock of food. Hamburg dealers are buying from Berlin dealers and they have hitherto supplied them.

Terms of Subscription to BLOODED STOCK are:
Single Subscription,25c. a year.
In Clubs of 5,15c. a year.
In Clubs of 10,10c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

PREMIUM
Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Darkings, Brahmas, Minorcas, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00, a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock, OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

FOR THE FARMERS CONSIDERATION.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Kalamazoo Carriage and Harness Co., which makes its first appearance with this issue of our paper. These people are large manufacturers of vehicles and harness and have just recently adopted the plan of selling their goods direct to the consumer. As will be noticed from the advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue, they make the new and entirely novel offer to sell vehicles and harness at less than wholesale prices. Considering their large and completely equipped factories we should say that they were entirely justified in this claim, for they certainly have the means at hand to make the public this unparalleled offer. Our readers will observe by reading this advertisement that these people make a most fair business proposition. All goods are shipped subject to the approval of the customer, and if not found entirely satisfactory and exactly as represented, may be returned at Company's expense. It will certainly pay our readers to write these people for catalogue before buying goods of this class.



The Sang Digger.

One of the most picturesque figures in America is the "Sang Digger" who roves over the mountains of the Eastern States, hunting for the root of the Ginseng plant. In his manner of living and habits, he resembles the careless Bohemian of the Eastern countries rather than the staid business-like American. The Ginseng root which he gathers is readily converted into goods or money, as the demand for this plant far exceeds the supply. Dealers pay \$5.00 and \$6.00 per pound for the dried roots. Most of America's output is shipped to China, where it is held in high esteem by the Chinese on account of its supposed medicinal properties. The "Sang Digger" has so depleted the native forests of the Ginseng plant that it is becoming scarcer every year. This fact has led to its cultivation with very profitable results. F. B. Mills, the well known seedman of Rose Hill, N. Y., is making a special offer on Ginseng seeds and plants. We issue a booklet on the subject explaining the simplicity of its cultivation and its uses. This booklet, which is only incidentally to his regular seed line which embraces all the standard varieties of field, garden and flower seeds and many remarkable novelties originated by Mr. Mills. His ad, which appears in another column offers special inducements which our readers would do well to investigate. Please send for his regular seed catalogue, which is sent free and kindly mention this paper.

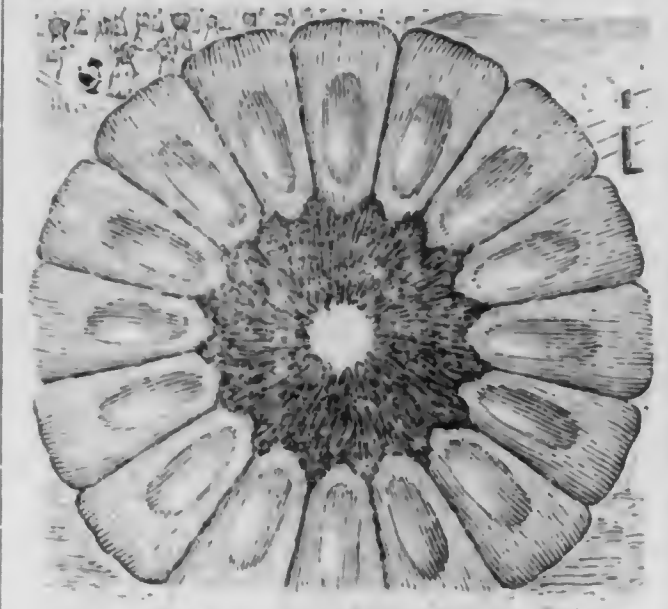
The day is happily past when the man who lives in the country thinks that a jolting wagon is good enough for his riding and driving. He now requires when he goes out on business or pleasure as good a rig as you will find in the cities and this is right and commendable, for if any one on earth deserves the good things of life it is the farmer who has worked so hard to advance the material interests of the country. But in buying a carriage or buggy, it is not necessary to go in debt or to pay fancy prices that have too often



been asked in the past. By buying on a strictly cash basis and by dealing direct with a reliable manufacturer, the farmer can now secure a really first-class piece of work for much less than he formerly paid for an inferior vehicle. This change has been very largely brought about by the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., of Elkhart, Ind. They save all of the expenses and profits of the dealer, agent and middleman. The purchaser gets the goods at manufacturer's wholesale prices without anything added for bad debts or middlemen's profit. In most cases this saving amounts to 35 per cent or more. Send for free illustrated catalogue.

For 1900 H. W. Buckbee, Rockford Seed Farms, Rockford, Ill., is offering his customers a new variety of seed corn, which has already excited wide attention from corn growers. It is Buckbee's Liberty Field Corn, which Mr. S. C. Clark of Wakarusa, Ohio, the largest grower of seed corn in the world, has pronounced "the best corn of the century." The "Liberty" is the result of

long years of selection, and Mr. Buckbee is proud of having produced a field corn which combines more good points than are found in any other in cultivation. The Test fields last year with only average cultivation, yielded upwards of 100 bushels per acre, with ears ranging from 8 to 12 inches, the cobs small and well filled with from 16 to 20 rows. The fodder stands 8 to 12 feet high and withstands storms perfectly. It matures in 90 days. While the corn is very pure in growth and habit, it is of a remarkable type and color, the grain being variegated, red, amber, golden-yellow, all on one cob. Every one who has seen this corn in the field, is enthusiastic in praise of its abundant yield and its early maturity.



A sample of this Great Liberty Corn will be sent free when requested, in combination with our 1900 seed catalogue to any reader of Blooded Stock.

It is a fact well known to all breeders and feeders of live stock that under certain methods of stabling, handling and feeding conditions are brought about which need a certain amount of correction. There are few of us indeed but that remember the "treacle" and sulphur and molasses, the Spring tonics of our childhood days. These things were not pleasant to the taste, and even now we shudder in remembrance but the tonics did the work, searching out and eradicating all impurities and impurities of the blood, correcting digestion, etc. Men and animals do not differ essentially after all, and it transpires that a stimulant corrective and tonic is equally valuable for animal use. Particularly is this true after a long season's feeding of dry and often unnatural foods; the crowding of live stock to the limit of their digestive ability either for the production of fat, flesh, milk, wool, etc., and finally the entire divergence of a natural means of procuring such remedies as nature intended the animal to have, and which were provided in quantity in pastures.

A very effective and reliable nutritive and restorative tonic for live stock of all kinds is NUTRITONE, which is manufactured by the W. D. Carpenter Co. of Chicago, Ill. and Syracuse, N. Y. The manufacturer assures us that Nutritone is composed of exactly the same materials as are used by the best physicians in human practice. The purity and high tonic quality is guaranteed. Nutritone is not new and untried but has been upon the market since 1893. It must be remembered always, as is stated in the advertisements appearing regularly in this paper that Nutritone is not in any sense a stock or condimental food but a tonic—a food adjunct and assistant.

THERE CAN BE BUT ONE BEST.



Warrington, Minn., June 18th, 1899.
L. B. SILVER CO., Casselton, Minn.
Gentlemen:—My 1 c. blood was purchased from your well known agency, and I have, in breeding with it, got 12 pigs of their color. I shall try 1 c. & 1 c. blood. Yours truly, WILSON AGER.

THE FACT — O. I. C.'S ARE LESS LIABLE TO DISEASE IS ATTRACTING WIDESPREAD ATTENTION. HOGS ARE HIGHER. GET READY FOR THE BOOM BY BREEDING NOW. WE SEND A SAMPLE PAIR OF OUR — FAMOUS O. I. C. HOGS ON TIME, AND ALLOW YOU AGENCY IF YOU WRITE PROMPTLY. TWO OF THESE FAMOUS HOGS WEIGHED 2,806 LBS. WHITE TO-DAY. L. B. SILVER CO., 317 GRAND ARCADE, CLEVELAND, O.

We observe from the printed matter of these people that large numbers of prominent dairy-men and stockmen scattered over a wide area of country are now feeding Nutritone regularly with most satisfactory results. To those of our readers who find themselves in need of such a preparation write for particulars.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature to do its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

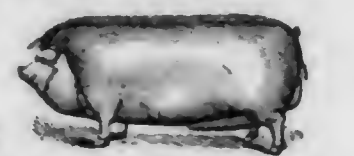
F. J. CHENEY & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, 75.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale no w. good ones, no 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. #7-Burginus for 30 days to make room for Spring litters. 1 offer 20-choice Pigs, 4 to 7 months old, both sexes, no ink; 1 yearling Herd Boar, good breeder, 13-year-old Sow, bred Spring Pigs will be sired by six choice-bred Boars. Send in your orders to

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

VERNON CO HERD IMPROVED CHESTERS

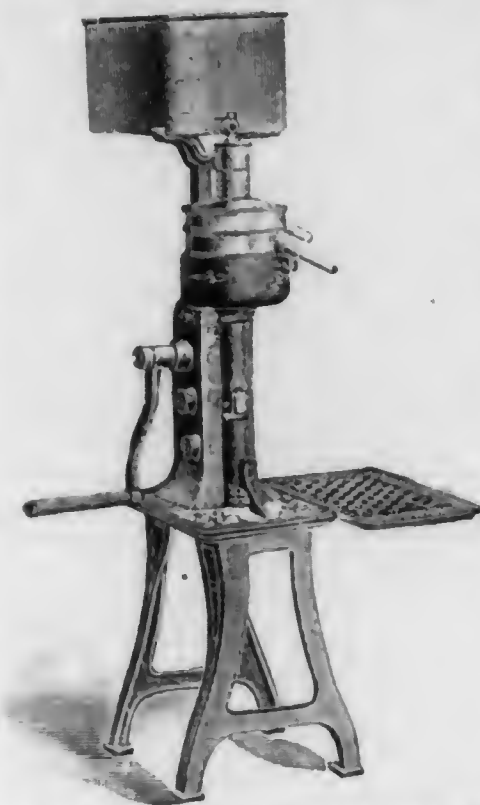
If you want a choice Chester White place your order now with the oldest and largest herd in Vernon County and secure the best blood at reasonable prices. This herd has won more blue ribbons than any other herd in the county. A choice lot of fine young animals now on hand ready for shipment. Also White and B. P. Rocks and S. S. Wyandotte Poultry.

J. A. DOERR, Springfield, Wis.

THE Sharples Farm Cream Separators.

WHY EVER DAIRYMAN SHOULD USE ONE.

20 Cows and a Sharples Farm Separator will make more Butter than 25 Cows and no Separator.



We have published this legend in almost every dairy and farm paper in the country hundreds of times, so that it would seem as though everyone should have seen it.

Yet every day some one will write us, saying: "I am expecting to buy a Sharples Separator just as soon as I can afford it, but cannot do it just yet."

We answer this by saying: "Sell five of your cows, the poorest ones, and with one-half the money buy a Sharples Farm Separator and the other half put in your pocket. You will then be able to make more butter and better butter than before and save the feed and attendance of the five cows."

Perhaps he then writes us that he has an extra fine spring of cold water and the best kind of a gravity creamer and while other dairymen might secure such results from a Sharples Separator, he is sure that he would not.

We always answer and say: "We will guarantee that enough of the cows may be sold to pay for the Separator and the balance will make more butter than without the Separator and probably a great amount more, and that we are willing to loan a Separator absolutely free of cost for a few days so that the dairymen may make a trial and see for himself just what it will do."

There is no obligation to keep the machine whether he likes it or not, for it is just loaned and not sold, and all we ask is that a guarantee shall be made for its prompt return in case it is not bought, and the only expense to the dairyman is the freight on the machine, which is very slight.

If you have a five-cow dairy a Sharples Dairy Separator will pay fifty per cent. interest per year on its cost in savings alone; in a ten-cow dairy it will pay one hundred per cent. and capitalists are glad to invest money where it will bring even five per cent or six per cent. Probably you have some invested that is not bringing over six per cent and you think you are lucky.

Then as to the matter of quality of butter. Just one dairyman out of a hundred has the notion that he can make better quality butter without a separator than with. We are glad to say that the percentage is so small, but nevertheless we want that one man along with the rest.

Almost the universal basis of an idea of this kind is that the dairyman in question thinks the flavor or grain of his own gravity-raised butter is better than his neighbor's, who uses a separator.

This is not a fair comparison, as he may be using a great amount more care in handling his cows and the milk than the neighbor who uses a separator, and of course the separator won't make good butter out of bad milk; it will only help make the best of butter out of good milk.

Then again his neighbor may be using the wrong kind of a separator, for some kinds of separators do undoubtedly injure the cream and butter.

Then again, every dairyman should be very careful to learn whether his judgment of flavor is unprejudiced. In other words, whether the butter he calls best is what the market rates as best. A man long accustomed to a butter of peculiar flavor will come to think it best and thus may deceive himself as to what his customers would best like to have.

With a centrifugal separator, constructed as is the Sharples Farm Separator, a dairyman will, in every instance and without fail, get an improvement in the quality of his butter over that which he will be able to make by a gravity creamer, using equal care in each case.

Not only has this always proven true whenever tried, but the reasons for it are very evident. In an ordinary milk can the cream separates and comes to the top because it is lighter than the milk, and dirt goes to the bottom because it is heavier than the milk.

A Sharples Farm Separator bowl is merely a milk pan mounted in such a way as to be rapidly revolved. It thus generates a force which greatly increases the difference in the respective weights of the cream, milk and dirt, or deposit, and thus very quickly and more thoroughly separates them.

There is no swishing of the milk through intricate passages, as in some separators, nor any chance for churning or abuse. The milk travels at a high speed, but just as you travel in a railway car, that is, bowl, milk and all together so that there is absolutely no chance for injury.

The centrifugal action, however, extracts not only dirt, but diseased milk, or such part of the milk as has the most of the harmful bacteria in it.

The cream taken off quickly, while fresh, is in prime order and not subject to the many deleterious influences which even the best arranged dairy cannot otherwise keep away from cream being raised by gravity.

Bearing in mind, then, the great increase in quantity of butter and the improvement in quality the gain by the use of a proper separator is very great, so we say this is sufficient reason why every dairyman should have a Sharples Farm Separator.

It is not only that we say this, however, but we guarantee it, and the separator comes back on the slightest failure to fulfill the guarantee.

THE SHARPLES COMPANY,
28, 30, 32 S. Canal St., CHICAGO

P. M. SHARPLES,
WEST CHESTER, PA., U. S. A

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., APRIL, 1900.

No. 2

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 17 1906
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1900 "ALPHA-BABY" CREAM SEPARATORS

Great as has been the previous superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval machines to other separators, the 20TH CENTURY "Alpha" developments place them still further above the possibilities of attempted competition from anything else in the shape of a cream separator.

NEW STYLES, CAPACITIES AND PRICES.

Old Style "Hollow-Bowl" Baby No. 1,	150 lbs.,	- \$50.00
Old Style "Strap" Humming-Bird,	175 lbs.,	- 50.00
Improved "Crank" Humming-Bird,	225 lbs.,	- 65.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 1,	325 lbs.,	- 100.00
Improved Iron-Stool Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	- 125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 2,	450 lbs.,	- 125.00
Improved High-Frame Baby No. 3,	850 lbs.,	- 200.00
Improved Dairy Steam-Turbine,	850 lbs.,	- 225.00

Send for "20th Century" catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.
General Offices: 1102 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
74 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.
103 & 105 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO.
327 COMMISSIONERS ST., MONTREAL.

THE... SHARPLES Farm Cream Separators

VERY EXTENSIVE FACTORIES devoted exclusively to the manufacture of the SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS are located at WEST CHESTER, PENNA., just a short distance west of the great manufacturing city of Philadelphia, and really a suburb of that city. The Sharples works are by odds the largest and finest Separator works, not only in America but in the World.

These works were first established during the early eighties at the very beginning of the invention and manufacture of centrifugal cream separators, and have been continuously enlarged and improved from year to year until now the output is going in large quantities to every dairy country on the face of the globe, and the reputation for well made, superior machinery is above that of any other manufactory in its line.

Hundreds of workmen are employed, many of whom have been continuously with this establishment since the beginning of the cream separator business and are men of such experience and knowledge in this special line as cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

The perfection of workmanship and product reached in the Sharples works is the result of constant improvement in both methods and machinery, extending through a long period of years, and is absolutely impossible of attainment without the experience and time which these works have had the advantage of.

With the ordinary equipment of a separator manufactory and without the superior organization and large output which the Sharples works have, it would be impossible at less than double the cost, or in fact at any cost, to build a cream separator and use in its construction the high class material and the accurate methods and means used in the construction of the Sharples Separators.

By the completeness and efficacy of its organization, together with the special methods, automatic special tools, and the great number of separators built at one time, enabling the purchase of large quantities of materials with consequent saving in cost, the Sharples factories are able to turn out their unequalled product at a price as low or lower than the inferior goods can be produced at by others.

It is right that the dairyman should have the benefit of these great advantages, for in the long run it may mark the difference between a profitable and an unprofitable business for him.

It is not enough that for a fair price a dairyman should be furnished a separator that will do him fair work for a single season.

It is the separator that will keep right on doing the work year after year and doing it right, and without extra expense that a dairyman must have to secure the most profit, and that is the kind of machinery which the Sharples works, more than any other in the world, are able to turn out.

Long experience, ample capital, large buying power, and a complete and unequalled organization are the basis of the high quality and comparative low price of the Sharples Cream Separators. The long experience and large buying power have only been made possible through the large trade the dairymen of the world have given for years and they are entitled to share in the benefits.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 65

THE SHARPLES COMPANY,
28, 30, 32 S. Canal St., CHICAGO.

P. M. SHARPLES,
WEST CHESTER, PA., U. S. A

....BLOODED STOCK....

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., APRIL, 1900.

NO. 2

Breeding Notes, Etc.

By T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

The receipts of hogs during the month of March has not been as large as was expected, reports show that there has been a decrease of nearly \$0,000. This is affecting the market and has a tendency to run prices "skyward" and to make hog men in general feel like sticking to the mortgage lifter.

Breeders of fine hogs have not been able to fill their orders, the demand for brood sows has never been greater, I have had to return quite a number of orders unfilled. We think that the supply of hogs, take the country at large, is short, and our opinion is that hogs will bring paying prices for some time to come. We think the present is a good time for breeders of pedigreed hogs to take good care of the little porker's that are coming into the world during the month of April and May, especially would I urge all Chester White breeders to try and be able to supply the demand for Chesters which is growing every year.

While there has been a great many losses of early spring pigs reported by farmers, yet we are inclined to believe from what we can learn from Chester White breeders that most breeders are having reasonable good success with the early litters, by the time the May issue comes out we will probably have more light on this matter.

If you have a nice grass lot put a ring in the old sows nose and turn her and that nice litter of pigs in and see them grow, with grass and plenty of good rich feed they will grow almost as fast as bad weeds. It will make them develop bone and muscle. The proof of the pudding is the eating, try it and see for yourself.

At farrowing time be sure to put water where the sow can get all she may want the first twenty-four hours, after that gradually give her a little thin slop and limit feed for ten days or two weeks. After pigs are one week old gradually increase feed.

New breeders are apt to think that all they need is for some old and successful breeder to tell them just how to raise prize winners and they can produce them almost every time, experience does not prove this to be the facts in case. Refined judgment and the highest skill comes often after long years of costly experience. It is all right for the new beginner to get all the information he can from the old experienced breeder but no breeder, I care not how good he is, can tell the new beginner all the hows and wherefores so that he may be able to succeed without using his own judgment and skill, bought wit if not bought too high is very often the best wit we get. Select the best families from good reliable breeders, use care, and exercise

your thinking cap a little more and nine times out of ten you will raise some excellent hogs, even if you do not succeed in raising prize winners every time.

I know of some breeders who are willing to save \$6.00 on a boar to head their herd and by so doing probably lose several hundred, the judicious use of money when it comes to buying the boar or the bull should not be overlooked. Do not sum wild and buy \$5,000 boars and bulls and yet on the other hand buy good stock and be willing to pay a fair price for such stock. It will pay every time.

You should see to it that your name is put on the subscription list of this practical, up-to-date stock paper, "Blooded Stock." I read other farm papers and stock papers but I know of none that are more practical than "Blooded Stock." What we desire to do through this paper is to get all the secrets of the breeding business and give them to the thousands who read "Blooded Stock." Practical thoughts and suggestion that are good to one breeder may be of a value to another breeder.

Management of Maple Grove Herd.

In building this herd I have been very careful in my purchases and crosses in breeding. I wished size, quality and prolificness combined in as marked a degree as possible. I have visited many herds and fairs but never bought an animal at a fair, but prefer to select out of stock that was never fitted for the show ring. My reason for so doing is that you can see better the quality or defects of an animal not in show shape and so many show animals are ruined as breeders and it is very risky to buy them to use as breeders. Many show animals under proper management are prolific breeders but as a class they are disappointing as breeders. They are useful and necessary in their place, to show what the breed is capable of attaining to. This herd has produced a number of successful show animals but our aim is to produce breeding animals of a high quality and useful. Therefore we have not fitted our best animals for show and went into the contest for ribbons but have kept them at work producing their kind to supply the constant demand for choice breeding stock that will please the buyers and prove a bargain to him. We have always invited buyers to come and make their own selections as far as possible and breeders are always welcome whether they buy or not. I always learn something from their visits. Each year we are adding new and popular blood to our herd to keep it up to date and to keep ahead of our old patrons who buy from year to year. Our crop of spring pigs sired by six herd boars, representing the most

fashionable blood in Chesters today. This gives different types of pigs so almost any breeder can find what he wants. I guarantee representation of stock or stock may be returned at my expense. Culling close is another point not overlooked. Then in feeding we use care to feed for growth and development of frame, bone and muscle instead of fat. Under this management we have been able to sell all our good pigs without extensive advertising. The pigs are our best and cheapest advertisements as they speak for themselves from year to year. Any suggestions to the improvement of the management of my herd will be thankfully received.

N. P. KERSHNER,

Breeder of Chesters.

Artichokes.

The large, Improved White French Artichoke yield so wonderfully and are so easily grown that they always surprise those who cultivate them for the first time. They are an excellent food for cattle, sheep, horses hogs and poultry. When fed to milch cows they are equal to bran. They make fine pickles and many people relish them raw. But their greatest value is as food for hogs, for utilized thus one is saved the labor of harvesting and even that of feeding is avoided. The hogs will root up and lay bare more than they will eat, so one can turn in the colts, calves and sheep, which will all greedily eat what is on the surface.

Artichokes are the cheapest hog food that can be raised, and were brood sows can have free access to them they and their pigs always do well. Hog raising is an uphill business, unless the farmer provides clover, bluegrass and artichokes for feeding, and in this way build up strong healthy frames at a nominal cost. As with the parsnip freezing and thawing many times only improves the artichokes, so it is not necessary to dig them for spring feeding. Two weeks after the blossoms fall hogs may be turned into the field.

On good land they will yield from 400 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Old, worn-out land will be made rich by allowing artichokes to grow on it. They are as easily destroyed as any other weed. Plow under when they have attained the height of eight or ten inches, and all will be dead. Plant anytime from October till April, in rows three feet apart and 18 to 20 inches apart in drill two or three inches deep. Cultivate as if corn. Cut the tubers as are Irish potatoes.—Rural World.

Gains in Pork Per Bushel of Grain.

In a recent issue you ask for the opinions as to the amount of feed required to make a pound of pork, and whether pigs weighing 125 to 150 pounds could be fed 25-cent corn and be sold for less per pound than purchase price and leave a profit to the feeder. Two or three times I have weighed pigs and all the feed eaten by them in order to find out about how much profit there was in a bushel of corn.

December 6, 1895, I had 53 Fall pigs. I picked out 12 of the smallest and put them by themselves where I could give them extra care. The balance, 41 head, averaged 75 pounds, December 6.

On December 6, 1895, the total weight was 3,075 pounds and by March 3, 1896, they had made a gain of 3,380 pounds on 213.89 bushels of corn and 65 bushels of oats, or a gain per bushel of grain fed of 12.16 pounds. I then took out twelve sows and put in twelve shotts, and by April 3 the lot weighed 7,005 pounds, making a gain of 1,295 pounds on 85.21 bushels of corn and 35 bushels of oats, or a gain of 10.38 pounds per bushel of grain fed. I then took out one, and by May 1 the remainder had made a gain of 1,235 pounds and had consumed 78.63 bushels of corn and three bushels of oats, making a gain of 15.66 pounds per bushel of grain fed. By June 1 they made a further gain of 1,370 pounds on 98 bushels of corn, or a gain of 14 pounds per bushel. I added two hogs and by June 25 the lot had made a gain of 1,545 pounds on 117.21 bushels of corn, or a gain per bushel of 13 pounds. By July 16 they had made a further gain of 860 pounds on 101 bushels of corn, or a gain of 8.5 pounds per bushel. By July 31 there was a further gain of 600 pounds on 71.21 bushels of corn, or a gain of 8.5 pounds per bushel.

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The hogs had the run of pasture and had no slop of any kind, but water from windmill hog tank whenever they wanted it. They were started on dry corn and then fed soaked shelled corn. This winter I fed 42 hogs from the middle of December until the 3d of March, weighing December 15th 200 pounds, making again of a little over 1.5 pounds per day. I did not weigh the corn, as I scooped it from the corn crib direct to the hogs, but weighed the feed at different times so as to tell about what I was feeding, and estimated it to be from 5.33 to 5.50 bushels per day, making a gain per bushel of a fraction over 11 pounds. They made as good gain the last week as at any time. (I had previously noticed that a bunch of hogs would not stand heavy feeding longer

than six or eight weeks.) These hogs had nothing but corn and water from the tank, ice cold in winter.

I believe from frequent weighing that healthy shoats weighing 60 or 70 pounds would make 15 pounds per bushel, and those weighing from 125 to 150 pounds which have not been pushed at all, but are in healthy, growing condition, should make at least 11 pounds per bushel. I would not like to pay very much more than market price unless the pigs were small, say 75 or 90 pounds, as the smaller the pig the cheaper the cost of putting on weight.

I might add that my experience in feeding hogs is that when they are eating one-eighth of a bushel of corn apiece per day, I don't feed heavier, as if I do I am liable to get them stalled and after that one-tenth of a bushel per day is about all they will eat.—J. W. Sawhill, in Wallace's Farmer.

Care of pigs From Farrowing Until Weaned.

Now in the first place we never wean pigs like most people do. So we suppose this will treat of them from farrowing until full grown or dead. But we will try and stop before we have killed the pig.

To begin with we don't want our sows as fat as most breeders keep sows that they want to raise first-class pigs from. After twenty-two years of breeding and raising pigs we must say plainly that the way most hog men talk about their sows is not being too fat at farrowing time is only a fad. It is because A., B. & C. keep their sows so that we all do it. I must say that a great many of the largest and strongest litters I have seen at birth were from sows that were thin in flesh and that had a chance to look out for themselves in the way of exercise, got a pinch of grass, a taste of corn, fodder, clover, hay, etc., before farrowing time. But we breeders all make this mistake. We want our valuable sows close to the house in a small lot, with little exercise, lots of rich feed, extra care, all of which is to the old sows injury, with the universal result of small litters, small, weak pigs and no profit.

Give us what P. C. breeders call a thin sow at farrowing time. We will get there every time on the home stretch. At farrowing time use hog sense and don't get in too big a hurry. If the sow has a chance she will let you know when she needs feed, and we don't feed them until they say so. Some will want feed or drink sooner than others. Watch these differences and act accordingly. The nearer success we will have. Some sows will need much less feed than others. After farrowing for the first two weeks I have noted carefully my farmer neighbors that let the old sow look out for herself before and after farrowing time, and there is not one of them in twenty that has any of this little pig-souring business. The old sow is in natural condition, not heated up or feverish, and she has a chance to give milk for the little pigs that make them grow and not sour. We don't think best to feed very much until sow and little pigs begin to leave nest and take exercise. Then feed lightly, gradually increasing the grain and slop up until the pig can eat well of slop and shelled corn. Then we decrease feed of sow and increase feed of pig, in that way weaning the pig. In that way sows that give a large flow of milk are gradually dried up without injury. In about eight or ten

weeks the old sows will wean the pigs themselves. Then you can turn the sows on grass to themselves without grain and they will do fine. So situate the pigs that they will be compelled to take exercise in coming after their feed. Not one man in ten feels like getting out of bed and immediately sitting down to breakfast "as we say." We want to get out and stir around, and the more we stir the better we like our breakfast. Don't get in too big a hurry and get pig finished or fat before we have grown bone and muscle and developed frame. Build a strong foundation then put on the finishing touches. When we have plenty of grass we use brown middlings for slop, and corn. When short of grass use more oats to build bone and muscle. With grass we can make better bone than with anything else. Some of the most successful breeders we know only slop once a day. We doubt very much if there is any good accomplished by calling pigs out at noon to be filled up on slop in hot weather. Better let them rest in the shade. We always feed sweet slops mixed every time we feed. Let the pig ferment it to suit its own case. Let me ask, how would you like the good wife to mix up supper in the morning and let it stand all day in the sun or some other warm place with onions, cabbage, pork and beans, coffee, bread, pepper and salt, etc.? If you like it that way feed your pigs that way. But not ours.

In Am. Swineherd. J. C. LACKEY.

GINSENG Seed & Plants.
Valuable look about it, telling how to grow thousands of dollars worth of what used for and which is growing in it. Sent for the AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, ROSE HILL, New York.

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Don't pull out, rust out or tear out. Name, address and consecutive numbers on each tag. Free sample catalog, send WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 115 Lake St., CHICAGO, ILL.

GOOD FENCE!
Makes good neighbors. Why not have both when you can make the best for 20 to 35 Cents a Rod. A little inquiry into the merits of our system of fencing will repay you handsomely. Write to-day for free Catalog. KITSelman BROTHERS, Box 21, Ridgeville, Indiana, U. S. A.

LIGHTNING SPRAYER
Compressed Air
(Patented March 27, 1900)

Will throw any kind of spray from the finest dust to solid or continuous stream 30 ft. high. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Holds nearly 4 gallons. Tested to 60 lbs. pressure. Guaranteed to be as represented.

Cut this Out.
Special Price, \$4.50
Cash with order, 60 days only.

Ripley Hardware Co.
Box 44, Grafton, Ill.

Caring for the Sow and Her Pigs.

The following paper was read by Mr. Ed. Kleevers at the recent meeting of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association:

Thirty years as a breeder of Poland China swine has afforded good opportunities for the study of some phases, at least, of swine breeding. During this time I have become impressed with the fact that all of us can improve our method of caring for the sow and litter. If I hint of some of things that you are doing which should not be done, or things that you should do which you are not doing, and succeed in getting you to feed and care for the sow and pigs the best we know, then this paper will not have been in vain.

First: I will speak of how the sow should be cared for from the time of service until pigs are farrowed. At the time the sow is bred, she should be in a thriving condition, not fat, neither should she be poor, just in good condition, and when known to be safe in pig she should be kept in as near the same order up to farrowing time as she was the day served. And I would not feed her too much corn, to keep up that order, in fact very little, as too much corn causes too much heat and will make the sow very feverish at farrowing time, and more than likely your corn fed sow will have milk fever when pigs are about twenty-four hours old, and then starve the pigs to death. The best feed I have tried for sows in pig during the winter months is oats and ship stuff, equal in bulk, mixed and fed dry in troughs, and when the ground is frozen I would add a small handful of oil

meal for each sow, mixed in with the oats and ship stuff and fed in the morning with a little corn at night. A few days before time for sow to farrow she should be put by herself where she will have a good warm house to farrow in, and should be fed sparingly on ship stuff made in a thick mash, and no corn at all.

When she farrows she should not be fed anything for twenty-four hours after, but should have water, then she can be fed, say not over a quart of this ship stuff made in a thick mash and fed morning and evening. Gradually increase the feed until you get up to a gallon or more by the time the pigs are two weeks old. A sow suckling pigs should never be fed all she can eat. When the pigs are four or five days old they should be taught to follow the sow out so they will get exercise and not become too fat. When the pigs are about two weeks old you can safely give the sow an ear or two of corn each day in connection with the ship stuff and increase the corn as her needs require. When the pigs are four or five weeks old they should have a trough in a pen where they can go in from the sow and be fed ground oats and corn; Oats and corn should be mixed in about equal parts and ground together very fine. I should feed this until pigs get old enough to crack corn and chew it fine enough to be easily digested. When the weaners get warmer you can mix the ground oats and corn with the ship stuff in a thick slop and give them some in the pen by themselves.

Now we have pigs along where it is time to develop bone and frame, and

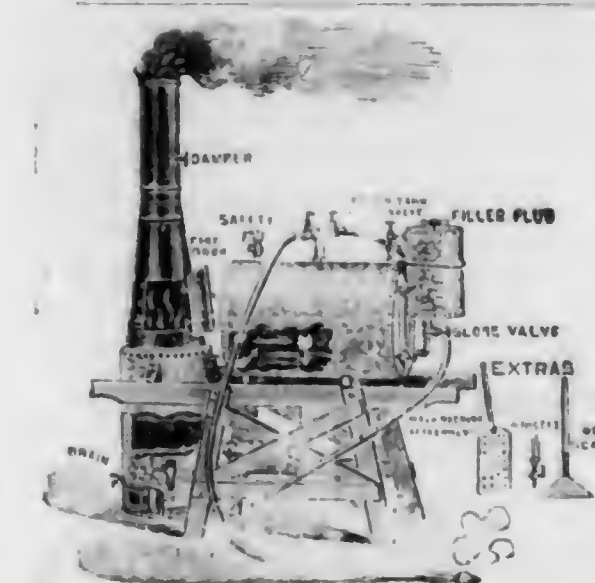
many a fine pig has been ruined when he is about four months old by his owners wanting him to look better than any other breeder's pig. Pigs should be fed very carefully until six months old and never be crowded. They should be fed for growth and not for fat. Pigs that are made fat while young never develop into fine hogs, in fact pigs never should be fed all they can eat before they are six months old, and I have my doubts if at any time in their life, that is those intended for breeders.

Now, in conclusion, I will say, that sow and pigs should have the run of a grass lot, and when the pigs are about three months old they should have the run of a larger pasture, for exercise is very essential to the development of bone and muscle and will help them to digest what they eat and give them good appetites to begin with. The pigs should be kept clean from lice as well as from mud and other filth. The cleaner we keep our pigs, and the cleaner we keep their feeding and sleeping places the better they will do. Some may say: "Why not add a little milk to the ship stuff for the pigs?" I never feed what I haven't got.

Ashes and salt should at all times be accessible, and once or twice a week charcoal should be liberally supplied. It absorbs and neutralizes the acids of the stomach, and carries off offensive collections in the stomach and bowels. Its value is not sufficiently appreciated by breeders; it is better than the patent nostrums, or the mixture of antimony, sulphur and copperas with the salt and ashes. Don't neglect the charcoal.

It will only take 2 Minutes to Read OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR APRIL ORDERS.

On any and all orders we receive from breeders and farmers during April we will allow 5 per cent discount from our regular price, or in place thereof pay the freight to your nearest railroad station. We will also accept bankable notes to run 2, 4, 6 or 8 months in payment for Cookers, but we will not allow any discount or pay the freight on any time sales. Read the testimonials below from the best breeders in the United States and Canada who use the Reliable Cooker. We guarantee our Cooker to cook more feed and heat more water in less time and with less fuel and attention than any cooker made.



Gentlemen—I received the Cooker some time ago and have tried it in every way and I find it to be just the thing and had more than you represent it to be. I have had no experience with other Cookers. But I don't see how yours could be improved upon. The Reliable is good enough for me. Wishing you compliments of the season. Very respectfully,
W. R. HARVEY.

Gentlemen—I have waited until we have given your Feed Cooker a thorough test before reporting thereon, and wish now to say that it is giving the most unqualified satisfaction in every respect. It is simple and easy to work, perfectly safe, very quick and effective in its work, and what is of great importance it is decidedly economical of fuel. Prof. Carlyle, of Wisconsin State Experiment Station recommended the Cooker to me and I in turn am recommending it to all my friends who require anything in this line. Very truly yours,
ALEX. GALBRAITH.

Gentlemen:—The Cooker we ordered from you Nov. 14, 1898, far exceeds our expectations and fills a long felt want and honestly believe it will double pay for itself in 6 months. Should we not be able to get another could not be persuaded to let it go for ten times the price of it. We usually keep from 200 to 300 Yorkshire hogs and have been using a large furnace for heating water and food, and find your Cooker can be run with 70 per cent less fuel than it took to run the furnace. I am free to say that every farmer who has stock, be it cattle, sheep or swine, could not invest their money better than by putting in one of your Cookers. Yours very truly,
D. C. FLATT & SON.

Gentlemen:—We have been using a Reliable Cooker for about a year and have found it a splendid cooker, for many purposes. Last winter it was especially valuable to us cooking food for 40 brood sows. Not one of them had any trouble at farrowing time; we credit these good results to the use of the Cooker. On washdays during the summer we heat the water by the Cooker OUT OF DOORS, thus avoiding the steam and heat in the kitchen, by the old time way of heating water on kitchen stove. It is tip-top when making soft soap, and avoids burning it. Yours truly,
J. C. WATT.

Gentlemen:—The Reliable Feed Cooker ordered of you was duly received and we wish to say that it is all that you claim it to be in every respect. We are thorough believers in cooking feed for pigs during the fall and winter months and have used a Steam Cooker for fifteen years, constructed very similar to yours, yet we like yours best. We can turn on the windmill, fill the thing with water, start the fire and go about our business. Come back in about 30 minutes and find the steam up. We then turn it into the barrels and leave it again to do the work. We steam ground feed for over 100 hogs and pigs besides steaming a large tank of what we call "chop" composed of a layer of finely cut corn fodder, a layer of ground feed, then another layer of fodder, etc., until the tank is full, then we wet it and stir it and turn on the steam. When thoroughly done we cover it and let it stand over night, and feed to our brood sows next morning. We sometimes mix oats with this mixture before steaming. This makes a very desirable feed for sows that are in farrow. We can heartily recommend your Reliable Cooker to all breeders. Respectfully yours,
A. J. LOY, ELEY & SONS.

Take advantage of our special offer and get the IMPROVED RELIABLE FEED COOKER, the TANK HEATER and STEAM GENERATOR, one of the greatest feed savers, labor savers and money makers the feeder can possibly have. Cooks a barrel of ground feed in 30 minutes, 25 bu. ground corn in 2 hours; heats a barrel of water hot enough to scald hogs in 20 minutes; will heat water in tanks 150 feet from Cooker. Used and recommended by feeders throughout the United States and Canada. Highest award at Omaha Exposition in 1898 and at Toronto, Canada, and Dallas, Texas, in 1890, and at State Fairs everywhere. Sold on a positive guarantee. Your money back if it does not cure you up to the contract. Send for 1900 Century Catalogue and introduction price. It has no flues to rust out or leak. No scorched feed if you use it. The best machine of any kind proves the cheapest in the end.

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 44, Grafton, Illinois.

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Care of pigs From Farrowing Until Weaned.

Now in the first place we never want pigs like most people do. So we suppose this will treat of them from farrowing until full grown or dead. But we will try and stop before we have killed the pig.

To begin with we don't want our sows as fat as most breeders keep sows that they want to raise first-class pigs from. After twenty-two years of breeding and raising pigs we must say plainly that the way most hog men talk about their sows not being too fat at farrowing time is only a fad. It is because A., B. & C. keep their sows so that we all do it. I must say that a great many of the largest and strongest litters I have seen at birth were from sows that were thin in flesh and that had a chance to look out for themselves in the way of exercise, got a pinch of grass, a taste of corn, fodder, clover, hay, etc., before farrowing time. But we breeders all make this mistake. We want our valuable sows close to the house in a small lot, with little exercise, lots of rich feed, extra care, all of which is to the old sows injury, with the universal result of small litters, small, weak pigs and no profit.

Give us what P. C. breeders call a thin sow at farrowing time. We will get there every time on the home stretch. At farrowing time use hog sense and don't get in too big a hurry. If the sow has a chance she will let you know when she needs feed, and we don't feed them until they say so. Some will want feed or drink sooner than others. Watch these differences and act accordingly. The nearer we follow animal nature here, the better success we will have. Some sows will need much less feed than others. After farrowing for the first two weeks I have noticed carefully my farmer neighbors that let the old sow look out for herself before and after farrowing time, and there is not one of them in twenty that has any of this little pig-scouring business. The old sow is in natural condition, not heated up or feverish, and she has a chance to give milk for the little pigs that make them grow and not sour. We don't think best to feed very much until sow and little pigs begin to leave nest and take exercise. Then feed lightly, gradually increasing the grain and slop up until the pig can eat well of slop and shelled corn. Then we decrease feed of sow and increase feed of pig, in that way weaning the pig. In that way sows that give a large flow of milk are gradually dried up without injury. In about eight or ten

weeks the old sows will wean the pigs themselves. Then you can turn the sows on grass to themselves without grain and they will do fine. So situate the pigs that they will be compelled to take exercise in coming after their feed. Not one man in ten feels like getting out of bed and immediately sitting down to breakfast "as we say." We want to get out and stir around, and the more we stir the better we like our breakfast. Don't get in too big a hurry and get pig finished or fat before we have grown bone and muscle and developed frame. Build a strong foundation then put on the finishing touches. When we have plenty of grass we use brown middlings for slop, and corn. When short of grass use more oats to build bone and muscle. With grass we can make better hogs than with anything else. Some of the most successful breeders we know only slop once a day. We doubt very much if there is any good accomplished by calling pigs out at noon to be filled up on slop in hot weather. Better let them rest in the shade. We always feed sweet slops mixed every time we feed. Let the pig ferment it to suit its own case. Let me ask, how would you like the good wife to mix up supper in the morning and let it stand all day in the sun or some other warm place with onions, cabbage, pork and beans, coffee, bread, pepper and salt, etc.? If you like it that way feed your pigs that way. But not ours. •

In Am. Swineherd. J. C. LACKEY.

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Caring for the Sow and Her Pigs.

The following paper was read by Mr. Ed. Kleeveer at the recent meeting of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association:

Thirty years as a breeder of Poland China swine has afforded good opportunities for the study of some phases, at least, of swine breeding. During this time I have become impressed with the fact that all of us can improve our method of caring for the sow and litter. If I hint of some of things that you are doing which should not be done, or things that you should do which you are not doing, and succeed in getting you to feed and care for the sow and pigs the best we know, then this paper will not have been in vain.

First: I will speak of how the sow should be cared for from the time of service until pigs are farrowed. At the time the sow is bred, she should be in a thriving condition, not fat, neither should she be poor, just in good condition, and when known to be safe in pig she should be kept in as near the same order up to farrowing time as she was the day served. And I would not feed her too much corn, to keep up that order, in fact very little, as too much corn causes too much heat and will make the sow very feverish at farrowing time, and more than likely your corn fed sow will have milk fever when pigs are about twenty-four hours old, and then starve the pigs to death. The best feed I have tried for sows in pig during the winter months is oats and ship stuff, equal in bulk, mixed and fed dry in troughs, and when the ground is frozen I would add a small handful of oil

meal for each sow, mixed in with the oats and ship stuff and fed in the morning with a little corn at night. A few days before time for sow to farrow she should be put by herself where she will have a good warm house to farrow in, and should be fed sparingly on ship stuff made in a thick mash, and no corn at all.

When she farrows she should not be fed anything for twenty-four hours after, but should have water, then she can be fed, say not over a quart of this ship stuff made in a thick mash and fed morning and evening. Gradually increase the feed until you get up to a gallon, or more by the time the pigs are two weeks old. A sow suckling pigs should never be fed all she can eat. When the pigs are four or five days old they should be taught to follow the sow out so they will get exercise and not become too fat. When the pigs are about two weeks old you can safely give the sow an ear or two of corn each day in connection with the ship stuff and increase the corn as her needs require. When the pigs are four or five weeks old they should have a trough in a pen where they can go in from the sow and be fed ground oats and corn; Oats and corn should be mixed in about equal parts and ground together very fine. I should feed this until pigs get old enough to crack corn and chew it fine enough to be easily digested. When the weather gets warmer you can mix the ground oats and corn with the ship stuff in a thick slop and give them some in the pen by themselves.

Now we have pigs along where it is time to develop bone and frame, and

many a fine pig has been ruined when he is about four months old by his owners wanting him to look better than any other breeder's pig. Pigs should be fed very carefully until six months old and never be crowded. They should be fed for growth and not for fat. Pigs that are made fat while young never develop into fine hogs, in fact pigs never should be fed all they can eat before they are six months old, and I have my doubts if at any time in their life, that is those intended for breeders.

Now, in conclusion, I will say, that sow and pigs should have the run of a grass lot, and when the pigs are about three months old they should have the run of a larger pasture, for exercise is very essential to the development of bone and muscle and will help them to digest what they eat and give them good appetites to begin with. The pigs should be kept clean from lice as well as from mud and other filth. The cleaner we keep our pigs, and the cleaner we keep their feeding and sleeping places the better they will do. Some may say: "Why not add a little milk to the ship stuff for the pigs?" I never feed what I haven't got.

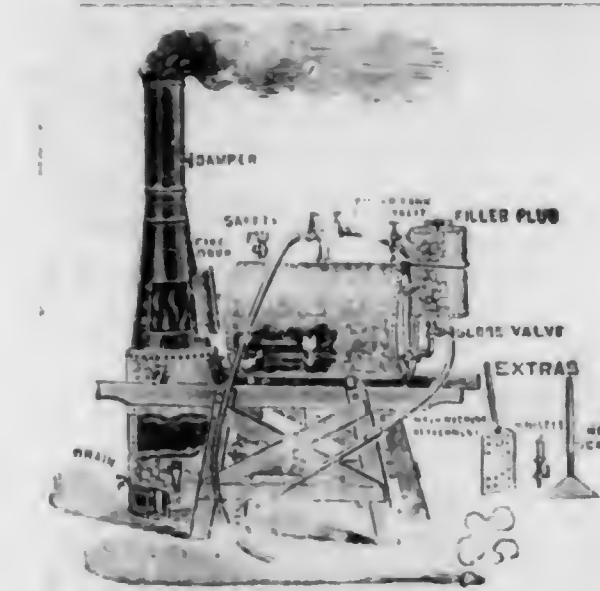
Ashes and salt should at all times be accessible, and once or twice a week charcoal should be liberally supplied. It absorbs and neutralizes the acids of the stomach, and carries off offensive collections in the stomach and bowels. Its value is not sufficiently appreciated by breeders; it is better than the patent nostrums, or the mixture of antimony, sulphur and copperas with the salt and ashes. Don't neglect the charcoal.

It will only take 2 Minutes to Read

OUR SPECIAL OFFER FOR

APRIL ORDERS.

On any and all orders we receive from breeders and farmers during April we will allow 5 per cent discount from our regular price, or in place thereof pay the freight to your nearest railroad station. We will also accept bankable notes to run 2, 4, 6 or 8 months in payment for Cookers, but we will not allow any discount or pay the freight on any time sales. Read the testimonials below from the best breeders in the United States and Canada who use the Reliable Cooker. We guarantee our Cooker to cook more feed and heat more water in less time and with less fuel and attention than any cooker made.



ing thereon, and wish now to say that it is giving the most unqualified satisfaction in every respect. It is simple and easy to work, perfectly safe, very quick and effective in its work, and what is of great importance it is decidedly economical of fuel. Prof. Carlyle, of Wisconsin State Experiment Station recommended the Cooker to me and I in turn am recommending it to all my friends who require anything in this line.

Gentlemen:—The Cooker we ordered from you Nov. 14, 1899, far exceeds our expectations and fills a long felt want and honestly believe it will doubly pay for itself in 6 months. Should we not be able to get another could not be persuaded to let it go for ten times the price of it. We usually keep from 200 to 300 Yorkshire hogs and have been using a large furnace for heating water and food, and find your Cooker can be run with 70 per cent less fuel than it took to run the furnace. I am free to say that every farmer who has stock, be it cattle, sheep or swine, could not invest their money better than by putting in one of your Cookers.

Gentlemen:—We have been using a Reliable Cooker for about a year and have found it a splendid cooker, for many purposes. Last winter it was especially valuable to us cooking food for 40 brood sows. Not one of them had any trouble at farrowing time; we credit these good results to the use of the Cooker. On washdays during the summer we heat the water by the Cooker OUT OF DOORS, thus avoiding the steam and heat in the kitchen, by the old time way of heating water on kitchen stove. It is tip-top when making soft soap, and avoids burning it.

Gentlemen:—The Reliable Feed Cooker ordered of you was duly received and we wish to say that it is all that you claim it to be in every respect. We are thorough believers in cooking feed for pigs during the fall and winter months and have used a Steam Cooker for fifteen years, constructed very similar to yours, yet we like yours best. We can turn on the water, fill the thing with water, start the fire and go about our business. Come back in about 30 minutes and find the steam up. We then turn it into the barrels and leave it again to do the work. We steam ground feed for over 100 hogs and pigs besides steaming a large tank of what we call "chop" composed of a layer of finely cut corn fodder, a layer of ground feed, then another layer of fodder, etc., until the tank is full, then we wet it and suit it and turn on the steam. When thoroughly done we cover it and let it stand over night, and feed to our brood sows next morning. We sometimes mix oats with this mixture before steaming. This makes a very desirable feed for sows that are in farrow. We can heartily recommend your Reliable Cooker to all breeders.

Take advantage of our special offer and get the IMPROVED RELIABLE FEED COOKER, the TANK HEATER and STEAM GENERATOR one of the greatest feed savers, labor savers and money makers the feeder can possibly have. Cooks a barrel of ground feed in 30 minutes, 25 lb. ground corn in 2 hours; heats a barrel of water hot enough to scald hogs in 20 minutes; will heat water in tanks 150 feet from Cooker. Used and recommended by feeders throughout the United States and Canada. Highest award at Omaha Exposition in 1898 and at Toronto, Canada, and Dallas, Texas, in 1899, and at State Fairs everywhere. Sold on a positive guarantee. Your money back if it does not cure me up to the contract. Send for 1900 Century Catalogue and introduction price. It has no flues to rust out or leak. No scorched feed if you use it. The best machine of any kind proves the cheapest in the end.

Respectfully yours,
A. J. LOVEY & SONS.

RIPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 44, Grafton, Illinois.



The Sharples Farm Cream Separators



The Finest Product of the Finest Cream Separator Manufactory in the World.

New 1900 Dairy Separators.

W. H. S. Hand Separator,	300 lbs. capacity,	\$75.00
No. 1 Safety Hand,	325 " " "	100 00
No. 2 Safety Hand,	500 " " "	150 00
No. 1 Little Giant Steam Turbine	325 " " "	125 00
No. 2 Little Giant Steam Turbine	600 " " "	200 00
No. 6 Tubular Hand,	650 " " "	175 00
No. 9 Tubular Hand,	875 " " "	225 00

We place these separators with dairymen absolutely on their merits. The machines must prove in actual use that they have the superior points claimed for them over competing separators. If no agent is in the neighborhood who will bring a Sharples Separator and demonstrate its superiority, we will loan one for a trial absolutely free of cost to any responsible dairyman. The machine will be LOANED with no obligation to buy, a guarantee for its prompt return in case it is not bought being all we ask. An agent for one machine may out-talk another who has a better machine, but a superior machine will demonstrate its superiority in an actual test.

The WHS Hand Separator. This machine was first put on the market during the summer of 1899 and has met with an unexpectedly large sale. Thousands of them are now in use, and an unsatisfied user of one we believe cannot be found. It was designed to meet the demand for a strictly reliable Hand Power Separator of lowest possible first cost.

It must be understood, however, that though low in price it is in no sense a cheap or second rate Separator. The materials entering into construction are the best obtainable. The work is done by the same workmen and subjected to rigid inspection just as in our higher priced Hand Separators.

In clean skimming and in the quality of cream and butter the WHS Separator is exactly on a par with the No. 1 Safety, but a saving has been made in the elegance of finish, in the design of parts and in other ways that enables us to furnish them at the lower figures.

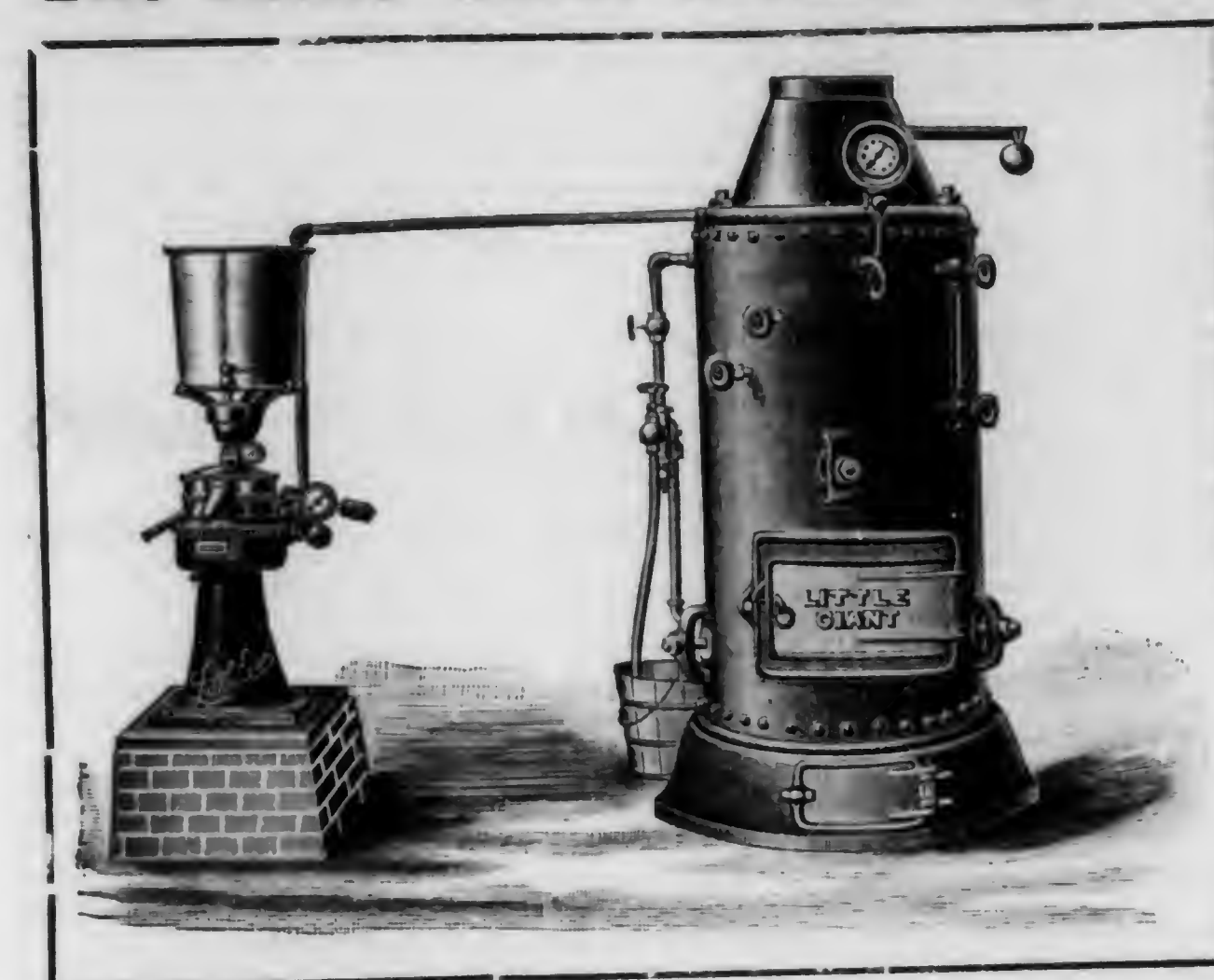
As a matter of fact there is not on the market another Hand Power Separator selling for less than \$100 that will equal the WHS Separator in durability, good work and general satisfaction.

The No. 1 Safety Hand Separator is furnished complete with legs, side table and receiving pan, boxed ready for shipment without extra charge. Throughout this Separator, the finest materials, the most careful manufacture and the handsomest finish are employed. Without fear of substantial contradiction we can say that in quality and cost of material employed, in the extreme care used in manufacture, and in beauty of proportions and finish, there is no other hand power Separator made by anyone anywhere that is equal to it. It is a beauty to look at and a beauty to operate. There are more of these No. 1 Safety Hand Power Separators in daily operation than all of the other kinds combined.

The No. 6 Tubular Hand Power Separator. Brand new with the year 1900. It represents the same great stride in advanced Hand Power Cream Separator Construction as was inaugurated by the introduction of the Factory Tubular Separators. To comprehend to some extent the wonderful features of the Tubular Hand Separator it is only necessary to state that the bowl of the No. 6 machine, skimming 650 pounds of milk per hour practically free of fat, is but 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and weighs less than seven pounds including every revolving part. Write for catalogue No. 65.

Our No. 1 Safety Hand Separator Bowl with just half the capacity, weighs eight pounds, and the much vaunted disk separator bowl of only 300 pounds capacity weighs nearly 11 pounds. The ease with which the Tubular Separator drives is almost in the same proportion. The 650 pounds per hour Tubular drives more easily than any other 300 pounds per hour separator in existence.

The Little Giant Steam Separators



beat any hand power separator in existence for easy turning. An armful of wood does the day's separating. A Little Giant Boiler (Price \$50) is usually used with these Little Giant Separators. Any small boiler or feed cooker will answer the purpose, as they require no more steam than will go through a good sized straw.

The first cost of a Little Giant and Boiler is more than the first cost of a corresponding capacity Hand Separator, but taking into consideration the fact that the former can be conveniently operated for a longer time and larger dairy and also that the boiler is worth its full cost for furnishing hot water and steam for the many uses about a farm and the increased convenience of the Little Giant machine over hand separators, we will recommend them to your careful consideration.

We sell both the Hand Power and the Little Giant Dairy Separators as a customer may desire. We sell more of the former than of the latter. There are a dozen different makes of Hand Separators, but the Little Giant is the only practical steam power dairy Separator. For that reason, as can be easily seen, the general push of dairy separator manufacturers is to induce dairymen to use only hand power separators.

We are the only disinterested parties in this particular, having the best of both or either, and we recommend you to well consider the Little Giant Separator for your dairy rather than a Hand Power machine.

When Buying, Buy a Good Separator. Don't try to save a few dollars on first cost and

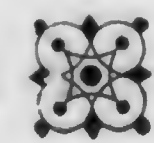
waste ten times that on poor work of a poor machine. There are a number of different kinds of Dairy Separators, but they can be divided into two classes. Those in which quality is the first consideration, and those in which cost is the first consideration regardless of quality. The Sharples Separators stand at the head of the first class and are really the exponent of that class. We can make Cream Separators of any given quality, cheaper than any other manufacturer in existence, for our facilities are unequalled in the world in this respect and our experience is the greatest, as we have been several years longer exclusively at this business than any one else in America. But our experience is so great and our knowledge of the necessities so complete, that we know better than to sacrifice quality to price in a Cream Separator, even though at times it may be expedient to do so with other classes of goods. A low priced gun, if it don't explode may answer in place of a better and higher priced one. A low cost bicycle may be all right for a time until it breaks down, though the best are the cheapest, as I know from experience. But spoiled eggs at a low price are no good; buy the best every time. Centrifugal Cream Separators are like eggs in that particular, and anything but the best is not worth considering. We have a pamphlet which saves more about the first cost of Cream Separators, and if you will just drop us a line we will send you one, for you should certainly post yourself before buying a bad lot of eggs in the shape of a Separator, even if you could get them at a cent a dozen. If we knew less about separators than we do, we would build some nasty cheap ones, for there are a lot of inexperienced people who will be bound to have that kind, but we will never do it.

Creameries on the Moody System and Buying in Clubs

The Moody-Sharples system of a creamery in connection with the general use of Farm Cream Separators amongst the patrons is a very attractive and very profitable method of handling milk to the best possible advantage in many districts where other systems cannot be established. We publish a complete pamphlet on the subject which we shall be pleased to send for the asking.

Also if there is a neighborhood where some of the leading farmers see an opening and are desirous of establishing a farm separator creamery we shall be glad to have them write us and we shall send particulars of a comparatively easy plan of establishing such a creamery, and when advisable will send a solicitor to explain and aid in the establishment of such a creamery. We also have special terms or plans to offer farmers or dairymen where, by clubbing together we can make special advantageous inducements not otherwise obtainable. If as many as fifty dairymen within a radius of six or eight miles desire some one to build and operate a creamery in the neighborhood and will agree to support it by putting in Sharples Dairy Separators and furnishing their cream we can usually find a creameryman who will build and operate such a factory, and will arrange for furnishing the Separators on part cash and balance on small monthly payments or to be deducted from cream payments, a small portion each month. If you write us we will send you a circular or pamphlet containing testimonial letters from your neighbors or from others.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa., U. S. A.



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Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address: Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

PIGS.

At the present time we are having a large number of calls for pigs from our offer on this page. We desire to say that we are giving pigs of any breed, boars or sows, two months old for clubs amounting to \$12. Our plan of obtaining these clubs is very simple and one by which any person can secure a club quickly. Now is the time to get up clubs. If you want a pig write us stating what you want and we will send you our plan of getting up a club. Three pigs went out for clubs within a week and you can easily get one.

Money in Hogs.

The following is from a paper read before a Vermont farmers' meeting. It contains suggestions which may not be regarded as applicable to western conditions, and yet we do not doubt that study of the paper will show the intelligent farmer who expects to keep only a few hogs how can he turn them to better account than he has heretofore. For instance, the question of maintaining soil fertility is pressing more and more. The hogs should be looked to for help on this problem.

To begin with, get good stock, registered if you can. That pays the best. Then advertise, not spasmodically, but keep at it, and aim to sell your pork produce as pigs or shotes, not pork. I sold \$208 worth of pigs, shotes and pork in 1899.

It is a true saying that farm stock will be just what the owner makes it. It is true of swine to a greater extent perhaps than any other animal on the farm. Hogs can exist under adverse conditions and live with less care than any other stock except perhaps the hen. On the other hand, they will more readily respond to good care and feed than any animal we raise on the farm. They can eat anything from spring water to oat straw, and grow upon it, if given something else to fill out the ration. But should the grower not care

to sell breeding stock, his aim should be to get the breed of swine best adapted to his individual surroundings. The man who is forced to keep his swine in a small pen needs a different breed than the one who has the large hog pastures.

In most markets the demand is for a pig that will dress 125 to 200 lbs., with as much lean meat as can be had, at the time when tons of lard can be sold as pork has passed away. Therefore in the selection of breeding stock we should try to get what will weight from 100 to 200 lbs. in the shortest time with the minimum amount of feed. But whether pure-bred or scrub are kept, remember your profit is gauged by the care given. Do not think because he is only a hog that anything is good enough for him. He appreciates good sweet feed and a good dry bed, and will show his appreciation by turning the waste product of the farm and dairy into that very useful commodity, money; and he will do this with less care and expense than it can be accomplished in any other way. In whatever light you view him, the hog is the most profitable adjunct to the dairy; not only does he use every scrap of the waste in butter and cheese making, but if given the opportunity will utilize all the other waste products of the farm.

But where the hog's utility is most pronounced on the farm is as a manufacturer of fertilizer. If given the proper material, he does not require you to buy nitrogen, phosphoric acid and pot-

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In Clubs of 10,10c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

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Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced

and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, Minorcas, Langshangs, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. He has lost whole litters of pigs, but he has saved every season's crop of pigs. They can buy this remedy for \$2.00 a piece that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

ash in available form to turn out a fertilizer, but give him mulch, leaves, straw or litter of any kind and he will furnish gratis the fertility that will discount anything that can be bought in bags, taking into consideration the cost and lasting effects. One of the best farmers of my acquaintance has his hog house so arranged that there are only about four feet of floor in each pen, and that is where the feeding trough is placed; the balance of the pen he has straw, which is drawn out twice a year. It may be easier and does not take much time to draw and apply the chemicals, but it requires quite an effort to meet phosphate bills with the cows nearly dry, as they usually are in the fall, when most of the commercial fertilizer is paid for.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

A NEW SPRAYER

A new sprayer is being introduced this Spring called the "Lightning Compressed Air Sprayer," for which we predict great popularity on account of the great ease with which it may be used. It is a hand sprayer throwing any kind of spray from the finest mist to a solid stream to a height of 30 feet. It is made of heavy galvanized iron with pig pump attached. The chamber is filled one-half or two-thirds full of the spraying mixture, and then the air is pumped in, requiring about only half a minute to secure sufficient pressure to force out the entire contents. It is furnished with hose and extension pipe with two nozzles. It is invaluable for orchards, potatoes, fields, gardens and for spraying or whitewashing poultry houses and stables and for spraying live stock. Send to the Ripley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., for circulars and full particulars. They are making a special offer, good for sixty days only, to all readers of Blooded Stock who cut out their ad and send it back with \$1.50 for this unexcelled sprayer.

MIXED PIGS.

You don't mind a dose of mixed pig in the sausage jar but you decidedly do mind it in your breeding herd. Mistakes in registry numbers are certainly annoying, and sometimes causes hard feelings and law suits. Ear markers have had a way in the past of tearing out or rusting out. We believe, however, that such trouble for the stockman is at an end. The Wilcox & Harvey Mfg. Co., 195 Lake Street, Chicago, offer to send readers of Blooded Stock a free sample of their "stay there" aluminum ear-markers, which does not rust nor corrode and is always bright and readable. They are cheap and light and are well-named for they certainly do "stay there." Each marker bears the owner's name and address and the animal's number. Of course they are as valuable for other stock as for hogs. Don't fail to send your address to the Wilcox & Harvey Mfg. Co., 195 Lake St., Chicago, for a free sample.

STYLISH WAGONS.

It is not so very long ago that any stock article however much of worth and durability it had, lacked as a rule all elegance of design. In other words it had no style. Fortunately all this is



now past. The article of moderate cost has a character and finish that could not be had a few years ago except in high-priced made to order goods. It is nowhere more noticeable than in some of the modern lines of vehicles and buggies now being offered direct to the consumer by means of advertising. Take the design below, selected at random from the catalogue we have just received from the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Carriage & Harness Co., their No. 325 Stock Seatrig & Harness Co., since it illustrates the principle referred to, it equals in every way the product of certain factories which cater exclusively to the wealthy and sell their vehicles by the old methods of high-priced salesmen and expensive repositories in many leading cities. By such concerns, vehicles, apparently no better than this one are sold

to from 3 to 4 times its price. In dealing directly with the Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co., all extra expenses, such as city stores, salesmen margins for bad accounts, etc., are saved. You pay only one profit and a very modest one. It is impossible for us within the limitations of this notice to give more than a hint of the complete line of the Kalamazoo Company. The catalogue itself is a very handsome one and it is an earnest every conceivable style and all at very low prices. Every condition of taste, need and purse are met. The farmer who looks first for service, then for economy of cost finds those qualities combined with a certain exclusiveness of design which will make his rig a noticeable one. Send for a copy and verify for yourselves that nothing but personal inspection will do the book and its contents justice. Address Kalamazoo Carriage & Harness Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., and mention this paper.

A TOTAL OF 50,000 COPIES.

The first edition (37,500 copies) of the poultry manual and catalogue issued in December by the Cypers Incubator Company, entitled "How to Make Money With Poultry and Incubators," is nearly exhausted and a second edition of 12,500 copies is now on the press, so that no one interested in the profitable production of poultry on either a large or small scale need be without a copy. The preparation of the first edition of this book (192 page 8x11 inches, with over 200 fine illustrations) cost the publishers over \$1000. Any reader of Blooded Stock can get a copy complete for only 15c in stamps to cover postage and mailing expenses. It contains over 30 deeply interesting articles, written by poultry experts expressly for this book including Prof. A. A. Bridge, Prof. Wm. P. Brooks, James Dryden, Geo. O. Brown, John H. Robinson and others. It also illustrates and describes about thirty of the largest duck and chicken plants in America. Address the Cypers Incubator Co. at their nearest office, Chicago, Ill., Wayland, N. Y., or Boston, Mass., mentioning this paper.

Will Fancy Breeding Sacrifice Prolificity?

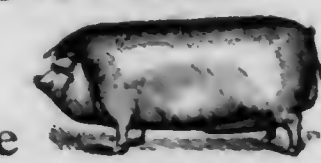
It has that tendency from several causes, one is the result of feed and care, as no animal is fancy or fine looking only in high flesh or fat, and but few of them are as prolific in that condition as if they were in vigorous, active, gaining condition, though not laying on fat. Fancy breeding in the second place consists of mating two animals, both of which have in themselves the most fancy points, the one strong in point where the other is weak. If in condition first referred to the probability is that the litter will be few in number, but fancy, selecting from these again and again tends to impotency and barrenness. The proof of this is often found in many of our fancy show animals that have been fed for and shown in class under six months and

continued to show until over two years of age. They were of little or no value as breeders afterward. Many a fine show pig has been sold at a fancy price to head the best of herds that has proved a sad failure as a breeder. The fancy show winning animal must have the flesh forming habit in excess of the milk forming habit and we all know that impotency and barrenness is most common among easy flesh formers while prolificness is most common among the milk producing class. The blending of these two habits in the best possible manner will produce the most valuable and useful animal. There is no breed of swine in which this blending is more successfully done than it is in the Improved Chester White.

N. P. KERSHNER, Ansonia, O.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale at no W. good ones, no 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. Bargains for 30 days to make room for Spring Farrowing. 1 offer 20 choice Pigs, 1 to 7 months old, both sexes, no skin; 1 yearling Herd Boar, good breeder, 1 3-year-old Sow, bred Spring Pigs will be bred by six choice-bred Boars. Send in your orders to

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

VERNON CO. HERD IMPROVED CHESTERS

If you want a choice Chester White place your order now with the oldest and largest herd in Vernon County and secure the best blood at reasonable prices. This herd has won more blue ribbons than any other herd in the county. A choice lot of fine young animals now on hand ready for shipment. Also White and B. P. Rocks and S. S. Wyandotte Poultry.

J. A. DOERR,
Springville, Wis.

GREENWOOD VALLEY HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED STOCK & B. P. ROCKS

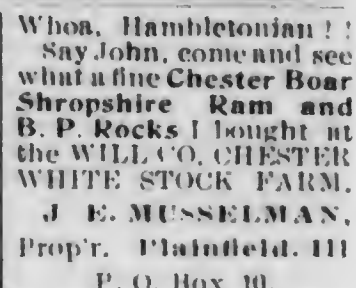
I am here to do business with you. I RAISE MORE, SELL MORE and SELL CHEAPER according to QUALITY than many breeders. I guarantee each individual to be just as described or money returned. I offer for sale 1 JERSEY BULL, 2 JERSEY HEIFERS, 3 years old, all registered, Chester White, Poland China, and O. I. C. Service Boars and Sows ready to breed. A large number of Pigs eight weeks old, either sex or breed. B. P. Rock Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$3.00 per 100 Eggs. Write for prices and testimonials or come make your own selections.

P. K. PATTERSON, GREENWOOD, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.



Hogs With Worms and Lice

The best worm medicine I have been able to find is santonium and calomel, equal parts. Give a teaspoonful to five hogs. The proper way to feed it is to mix it well with cooked or well soaked feed and give it to the hogs after they have had nothing to eat for at least eighteen hours, so that they will be hungry. If the hogs are not used to eating sloppy food, get them used to it by giving them six or eight feeds of it previous to feeding the medicine. After giving the medicine do not feed anything else until after six hours. If these directions are followed it will get the worms. I never had any success with turpentine for worms, but I think it is a good remedy for a cough. I think kerosene is better. I feed it at the rate of about a pint to eighty hogs, every three or four days. For lice I use a small spraying-can filled with kerosene, and after the hogs get to eating, sprinkle them; they soon rub it all over one another. Two soakings like this will free them from lice.



We are selling the very finest Trusses made at FACTORY PRICES, less than one third the cost of other Trusses. **WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU PERFECTLY.** Say what you wish our G6c French Truss or our G-15 New Truss will give you more support, more ease, more rest, and will send you with OUR SPECIAL PRICE named, state your Height, Weight, Age, how long you have been ruptured, whether rupture is large or small, whether it is on the right or left side, or on a line with the navel, say whether rupture is on right or left side, and we will send other truss to you with the understanding that you may return it and equal or better one at three times our price, you can return it and we will return your money.

WRITE FOR FREE RUSS CATALOG which shows our entire line of Trusses, including the New \$10.00 Low Truss for \$2.75. Address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO**

All stock Registered or Eligible. Sows bred and pigs not taken for sale. Write what you need.

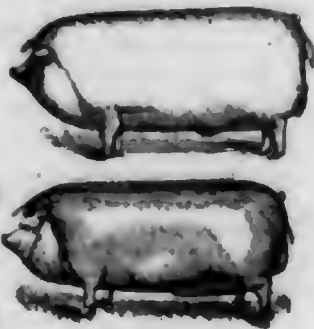
I have the best lot of sows ever at one time owned on the farm to farrow this spring, and am booking orders for their pigs to be shipped when 8 or 10 weeks old. Will pay express on all pigs ordered before June 1. Send for 1900 catalogue, it will tell you all about them.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

**T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING-
GOLD CO IOWA**



The Heather Bloom Bull—MORALITY
No 25710—at the head of herd.

In making a report of the system of feeding and care given to the pen of hogs which won the sweepstake at the Provincial Winter Show at London, Ontario, 1889, I would say first that I took special care in the selection of these pigs that they should have the required length and form necessary to produce carcasses suitable for the English trade. The pigs having been selected carefully were treated in the following manner. They were allowed to suckle the sow until two months old, then weaned and fed upon wheat middlings and a small quantity of skim milk, given four times daily until three months old, a small quantity of barley and cornmeal being added as they grew older and were able to stand stronger feed; but after they were three months old their feed was composed largely of green clover, and later in the season, green corn and rapeseed. For six weeks previous to the commencement of the finishing period, they were allowed the run of a small field of artichokes which they dug and ate at their own free will, being given a small quantity of whole corn scattered broadcast. This system of feeding was inexpensive and promoted a good development of muscle and a healthy condition. The finishing period lasted about a month, when they were confined to the pen and fed upon a mixture of chopped wheat, oats, and corn, which was fed to them in liberal quantity during the finishing period.—J. Brethour in Farming.

application may be readily made. The man who invests in pedigreed stock should be governed by his tastes or, to use a longer word meaning much the same, by his predilections. If he likes the feeling of beef cattle and hates to be tied to the tail of a dairy cow, it would be folly for him to invest in milk stock, no matter how successful his neighbor may be with his herd of dairy cattle. If a man dislikes the squeel and grunt of the festive porker, it is folly to invest, no matter how remunerative the venture may appear to be. Dislike begets indifference, and with neglect comes an end to profit. A man with the shepherd's instincts, to whose ears the bleat of a lamb is music and to whose nostril the odor of wool is incense, goes far at sea in embarking in any other line because it seems to promise greater returns. Let the farmer suit the action to the work—that is, let him suit the variety of stock to his taste. If his heart is not in any given specialty, it is a mistake for him to enter upon it.

Equality is this true of breeds. The adaptability of some breeds to certain conditions is quite marked, but it is a fact that within certain limits there is a frequently choice of breeds, and the point must be carefully considered by the beginner. Adaptability to the desired purpose should govern as the primary consideration, but after that is determined choice should be predicted on preference for shape or color or disposition or horns or no horns or no other small distinguishing differences in the breeds.

Pedigreed Stock—Hints to Beginners on the Adaptability of Breeds.

One must hark back to the days of the early eighties to find a parallel to the remarkable activity in the investment in pedigreed livestock that characterizes the industry at present, says the Breeders' Gazette. A material difference may be noted, however, in the fact that the trade then partook more or less of a "boom" character, whereas now the steady swelling of the tide represents fixed convictions of a remunerative basis for legitimate business transaction in the production and handling of livestock. Large purchases at present are being made in the beef cattle trade, although unusual activity characterizes all other branches of the industry. Much of the present investment in live stock is now made by those who have been familiar with the business, but who to heart and let go their hold during the period of depression from which it happily emerged. They are proceeding without seasoned judgment and have no reason to fear for the future. A goodly portion of the money now being invested in pedigreed stock, however, comes from beginners, from those who are practically unacquainted with the technicalities of the trade and who have their eyes set yet to cut.

It would take a book to cover the subject thoroughly, and then it would be exhausted. Some things can be learned only by experience, but much knowledge may be required at less expense. The fundamental proposition to be observed is "Look before you leap." This is trite and very general, but

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS.
We have for sale a fine lot of September and October Pigs ready to ship. Buy them now and save express. A few Spring Hogs and some extra July Gilts bred or open. Write for prices to we have the farmer's friend. Also **BARR**
P. ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 15. All stock guaranteed.
Box 51. LEFEVER BROS., OBLONG, ILL.

BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM.—
I have now for sale a very choice lot of Pigs
of February farrow. Bred from the best strain
of **CHESTER WHITE BLOOD**. I can proceed
Fair dealing and prices right. **CHARLES T.**
FORREST, Brandywine Manor, Ches. Co., Pa.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE
Spring Pigs. Compelling quality and prolific-
ness. Tracing to the greatest State Fair Pri-
ze Winner in America. **ROUGH COATED COLLIE**
PUPS ready to ship. Sired by our recent im-
portation Hallyrood Chief. Also **PITT GATE EGGS**
Reference: The First National bank or any
business house here. **ROBT. A. LAMBER**
REED CITY, MICH.

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty.

All stock eligible to both American and Canadian stock records. A quarterly pig show manifests forwarded with each shipment, so that buyers may see the quality of the stock before delivery, duty or lack thereof.

Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10 two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in your country guaranteed. For quantities, prices and terms delivered from Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Michigan, above prices, \$2. (mutilations), three months old, \$5 each straight, crated for home express.

Hermanville Farm,
J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

 We are prepared to
 furnish you
CHOICE STOCK
 at market prices to
 suit the times. Please remember we guarantee
 our stock to be as represented. W. will have
CHOICE LOT OF BERSHIRE PIGS
 for sale soon. Also a few sows ready to breed.
 Bufl' P. R. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting.
G. W. KITCHEN,
 Millville, P.

SEND NO MONEY

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ONE
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SUIT
WEAR.

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in you to
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tion for
the special
charges I
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suits in
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choice or
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to order.

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JOHN, H.
SON,

\$4.95 PLUSH

**CUT IT OUT AND AD-
JUST IT TO YOUR
HEIGHT, AS YOU
WISH. IT WILL
BE A BEAUTIFUL
CAP FOR YOUR
CAPS.**

It is, I think, the
most complete
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on at your
express office,
if found perfect
it is returned
to you accompanied
by the money.

**THE MOST WON-
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EVER SHOWN
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ANYWHERE.**

THEY ARE
THE BEST
OUR SPECIAL
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OF 95
EXPRESS
OF 50 CENTS

characters will average
about for 1,000 miles
and Water, made of
the best leather.

This Circular Plush Cap

is a Seal Plush, 30 inches long, cut full sweep
throughout with decorative fringe. The
elaborately embroidered with outside braided
and heading of illustrated. Trimmed with
Black Ribbed Yarn. Has a strip interlined with wadding
fiber-chemical. Write for free Circular Catalogue, at
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., HENRY STREET,
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable. -Editor)

Eggs for Hatching.

Buff Plymouth Rock (Burdick and Kline).
Buff Brahmas (Mohrs). Eggs \$1.00 per 12.
\$2.00 per 24.
E. H. ADAMS,
Ellwood, Schuykill Co., Pa.

INCUBATORS

The Cyphers.
One Style Only,
OUR BEST
Warranted to last 10 years without repairs and to out-hatch during three trials any other incubator—no money back.
BUILT FOR BUSINESS—SOLD ON HONOR. 16-page illustrated circular and price list FREE. Poultry Manual and Catalogue, 56, (16-page, sell in), entitled, "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators" sent postpaid for 15c in stamps—worth dollars. Address nearest office.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.,
ROSTON, MASS. WATLAND, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

SEND US ONE DOLLAR and we will send you this heavy Double Farm Harness by freight C.O.D. subject to examination; you can examine it at your freight depot, and if you find it equal to harness others get \$4.00 for it. Our Special Offer Price \$22.45 and freight charges, less the \$1.00 sent with order. The harness boxed weights 60 pounds and the freight will average for 500 miles 30c; 1000 miles, 45c; 1000 miles, 75c.

OUR \$22.45 HARNESS

is very strong throughout, made from heavy double oak tanned leather, one of the best double team farm harnesses on the market. TRACES, 14 inch, very heavy double and stitched chain trace buckles. PAHS, extra heavy, folded with 14 inch layer and fancy housings, heavy hook and terrace. BRIDLES, heavy 3 inch heavy. Concord harness leather wipers, round side cheeks and winker traces. HARNES, from over top combination loops. BASTINGS, heavy 14 inch with 1/4 inch collar straps. BREAST STRAPS, extra heavy 14 inch with snap and breast strap slides. BELLY BANDS, extra heavy folded. BACK STRAPS, 1 inch with crupper to buckle. HIP STRAPS, 1 inch, sewed in carrier. THUNDERBOLTS, highest grade XC plate. (Price is without collar.) If you need a heavy double team harness don't fail to order this. We will save you \$10 to \$20. FOR TEAM HARNESS AT \$12 and up write for our Free Harness and Heavy Catalogue. Address
Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this and send it to us and we will send you our HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C.O.D. subject to examination; you can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machine others sell as high as \$80.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight and our Special Offer Price \$15.57 and freight charges. The machine weighs 180 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. We will return your \$15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at \$5.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$13.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but \$15.50 for this DROP CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

by unknown concerns, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are reliable and who are not.

THE BURDICK

has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT. EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DECK CABINET. PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, (beating dropping from cloth) to be used as a sewing table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large high arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrator shuttle automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent dress guard, head is handsomely decorated and encased in beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED.

GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and secret noiseless machine made. Every house attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 90-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it to \$60.00, and then if convinced you are saving \$35.00 to \$40.00, pay your freight and our Special Offer Price \$15.50. Write for it at once within three months you see you are not satisfied, ORDER TO DAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

nice chunky pigs about the first of April, and I am willing to show some of them in any herd. Pure bred stock are as a rule much harder than the grades, and will eat most anything you offer them a hog will eat.

There is, however, a great difference in the general make up of all kinds of stock. I will not buy for breeding purposes a hog which has not large jaws, as that is a sure indication of a good appetite and usually accompanying this is a short snubby snout and good hams and shoulders, such hogs do not root like the hog with a long pointed snout.

I do not approve of much inbreeding, I always go a great deal on the law of opposites in most every kind of mating. One may notice in the human family it is seldom a man or woman with large nose, chin or feet will marry one of the opposite sex similar to themselves in these respects. It is a great equalization law of nature, and should be observed all along the line of mating animals as well.

A long sow and a chunky boar is my choice as a long sow will bring more pigs than a short one. Just a few hogs handled right will be more profitable than many half taken care of. The best you can, but at a moderate price will pay a larger profit all the way through, and the stockman who does not subscribe regularly for Blooded Stock or some other good paper (there is none for five times the price, however will equal its value) will find himself to be just like a ship at sea without a rudder and will eventually sink to rise no more in the line of stock breeding.

You hit the nail on the head regarding the head as an indication of capacity, we wish more people would learn this lesson. Regarding lengthy sows we call attention that beginners should know the difference between long sows and slab sided ones, as taking two sows both the same length from crown of head to root of tail, the one having well sprung ribs, wide across the loin and heavy hams will look shorter.

Results of Pig Feeding Tests.
The Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station conducted a series of experiment in pig feeding with the following result:
1. It was found that with some rations the gains on pigs could be produced as low as 2 1/2 cents per pound.
2. In all the tests where properly compounded rations were used pork was produced at a profit when the pigs were not allowed to become too old.
3. The cost of producing a pound of pork increases the age of a pig.
4. The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200-pound pigs at six to seven months old for the greatest profit.
5. Skim milk was found to have a feeding value for pigs equal to fully double the price charged at most of the creameries of the State.
6. Separator skim milk at 1/2 cent per gallon, and linseed and gluten meals at \$15 per ton, have about the same value for balancing the rations for pig feed.
7. Cream or "King" gluten meal was found to be more economical for balancing rations for pigs than linseed meal.
8. Ground fodder, such as the New Corn Product, was found to be a valuable addition to the rations for pigs.
9. Sweet potato strings, cow pea pasture and artichoke pasture, when properly used, produced pork economically.

IF YOU WANT
B. P. ROCKS AND B. LANGSHANG GGS
from choice birds at \$1.00 per
OTIS E. WINFOUGH
FIVE POINTS, OHIO
MORE EGGS
Are laid by hens when kept free from Vermin.
Lambert's Death to Lice
Is the Remedy. It costs but 10c. to try. My 64-page poultry book free.
D. J. LAMBERT,
Box B. Apponaug, R.I.
Don't Need Trap Nests
or Fancy Foods if you have our B. P. Rocks and S. C. B. Leghorns. A soap box, plain every day farm grub and they will do the rest. They are thoroughbred, practical business fowls, bred for meat and eggs. They will pay you good. Eggs for hatching, \$1.25 for 13; \$2.00 for 26; \$3 for 50; \$5 per 100. Rock and Leghorn cross, \$3.50 a 100; \$30 a 1000. Send for circular.
MARYBROOK RANCH, FANNETTSBURG, PA.
Varieties CHOICE POULTRY, EGGS, PIGEONS AND GERMAN HARES. All described in a Natural Colored Descriptive 60-page book with worth-full information and how to "Make Poultry Pay" is mailed for 10 cents. Price list free.
J. A. BERGEY, TELFORD, PA.
BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS
Buff, Wh. and Barred P. Rocks; Buff, Wh. and B. Leghorns, Buff, Wh. and Laced Wyandottes; Buff and C. I. Games, Minorcas, Brahmas, Ducks. EGGS—\$1.00 for 13, \$2.00 for 26, \$3.00 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. B. C. Buff Orpington, \$3.00 for 13, \$6.00 for 26, \$9.00 for 50, \$15.00 for 100. Established 20 years.
LEWIS C. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.
Send for circular. Box 41.

BLOODED STOCK

Remember that a club amounting to \$12 gets a boar or sow two months old.

WANTED.

CATTLE, HOGS AND POULTRY
We have received nearly 5000 letters since Jan. 1 from breeders sending in their subscriptions to Blooded Stock, and we have been surprised at the great number inquiring for stock.
The general run of it tends to prove that those having stock to dispose of can readily find purchasers by letting people know what they have to sell, and right here we desire to say to advertisers that by placing their advertisement in Blooded Stock that they are placing it before 30,000 breeders of live stock. This is far more breeders than can be reached by advertising in farm papers, for only a small per cent. of the readers of a farm paper are breeders. Our advertising rates are low. If you have anything to sell have your advt. in Blooded Stock.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by their firm.
West & Thru, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; WALKING KINSMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Kilbourn, Wis., Jan. 12, 1898.
DR. R. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me a German Horse Spavin Cure on one of my horses and cure him of Bone Spavin. I think it cannot be beat. Please send book to above address.
MATHEWS EBERT.

SEND US ONE DOLLAR

With this ad. and send to us with \$1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED PARLOR ORGAN, by freight C. O. D., subject to examination; you can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to organ others sell as high as \$35.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight and our Special Offer Price \$22.45 and freight charges. The organ weighs 180 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. We will return your \$1.00 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at \$5.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$13.00 and up, all fully described in our Free Sewing Machine Catalogue, but \$15.50 for this DROP CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.

THE BURDICK

has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT. EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.

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How's This?

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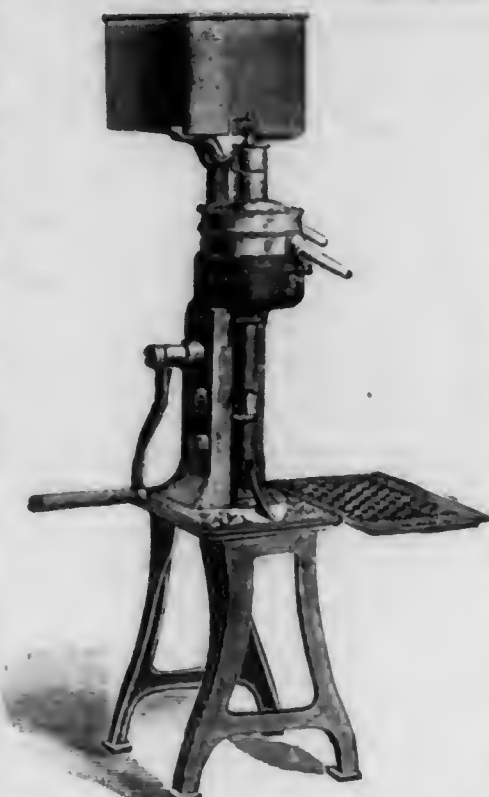
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How's This?</

THE Sharples Farm Cream Separators.

WHY EVERY DAIRYMAN SHOULD USE ONE.

20 Cows and a Sharples Farm Separator will make more Butter than 25 Cows and no Separator.



We have published this legend in almost every dairy and farm paper in the country hundreds of times, so that it would seem as though everyone should have seen it.

Yet every day some one will write us, saying: "I am expecting to buy a Sharples Separator just as soon as I can afford it, but cannot do it just yet."

We answer this by saying: "Sell five of your cows, the poorest ones, and with one-half the money buy a Sharples Farm Separator and the other half put in your pocket. You will then be able to make more butter and better butter than before and save the feed and attendance of the five cows."

Perhaps he then writes us that he has an extra fine spring of cold water and the best kind of a gravity creamer and while other dairymen might secure such results from a Sharples Separator, he is sure that he would not.

We always answer and say: "We will guarantee that enough of the cows may be sold to pay for the Separator and the balance will make more butter than without the Separator and probably a great amount more, and that we are willing to loan a Separator absolutely free of cost for a few days so that the dairymen may make a trial and see for himself just what it will do."

There is no obligation to keep the machine whether he likes it or not, for it is just loaned and not sold, and all we ask is that a guarantee shall be made for its prompt return in case it is not bought, and the only expense to the dairymen is the freight on the machine, which is very slight.

If you have a five-cow dairy a Sharples Dairy Separator will pay fifty per cent. interest per year on its cost in savings alone; in a ten-cow dairy it will pay one hundred per cent, and capitalists are glad to invest money where it will bring even five per cent or six per cent. Probably you have some invested that is not bringing over six per cent and you think you are lucky.

Then as to the matter of quality of butter. Just one dairymen out of a hundred has the notion that he can make better quality butter without a separator than with. We are glad to say that the percentage is so small, but nevertheless we want that one man along with the rest.

Almost the universal basis of an idea of this kind is that the dairymen in question thinks the flavor or grain of his own gravity-raised butter is better than his neighbor's, who uses a separator.

This is not a fair comparison, as he may be using a great amount more care in handling his cows and the milk than the neighbor who uses a separator, and of course the separator won't make good butter out of bad milk; it will only help make the best of butter out of good milk.

Then again his neighbor may be using the wrong kind of a separator, for some kinds of separators do undoubtedly injure the cream and butter.

Then again, every dairymen should be very careful to learn whether his judgment of flavor is unprejudiced. In other words, whether the butter he calls best is what the market rates as best. A man long accustomed to a butter of peculiar flavor will come to think it best and thus may deceive himself as to what his customers would best like to have.

With a centrifugal separator, constructed as is the Sharples Farm Separator, a dairymen will, in every instance and without fail, get an improvement in the quality of his butter over that which he will be able to make by a gravity creamer, using equal care in each case.

Not only has this always proven true whenever tried, but the reasons for it are very evident. In an ordinary milk can the cream separates and comes to the top because it is lighter than the milk, and dirt goes to the bottom because it is heavier than the milk.

A Sharples Farm Separator bowl is merely a milk pan mounted in such a way as to be rapidly revolved. It thus generates a force which greatly increases the difference in the respective weights of the cream, milk and dirt, or deposit, and thus very quickly and more thoroughly separates them.

There is no swishing of the milk through intricate passages, as in some separators, nor any chance for churning or abuse. The milk travels at a high speed, but just as you travel in a railway car, that is, bowl, milk and all together so that there is absolutely no chance for injury.

The centrifugal action, however, extracts not only dirt, but diseased milk, or such part of the milk as has the most of the harmful bacteria in it.

The cream taken off quickly, while fresh, is in prime order and not subject to the many deleterious influences which even the best arranged dairy cannot otherwise keep away from cream being raised by gravity.

Bearing in mind, then, the great increase in quantity of butter and the improvement in quality the gain by the use of a proper separator is very great, so we say this is sufficient reason why every dairymen should have a Sharples Farm Separator.

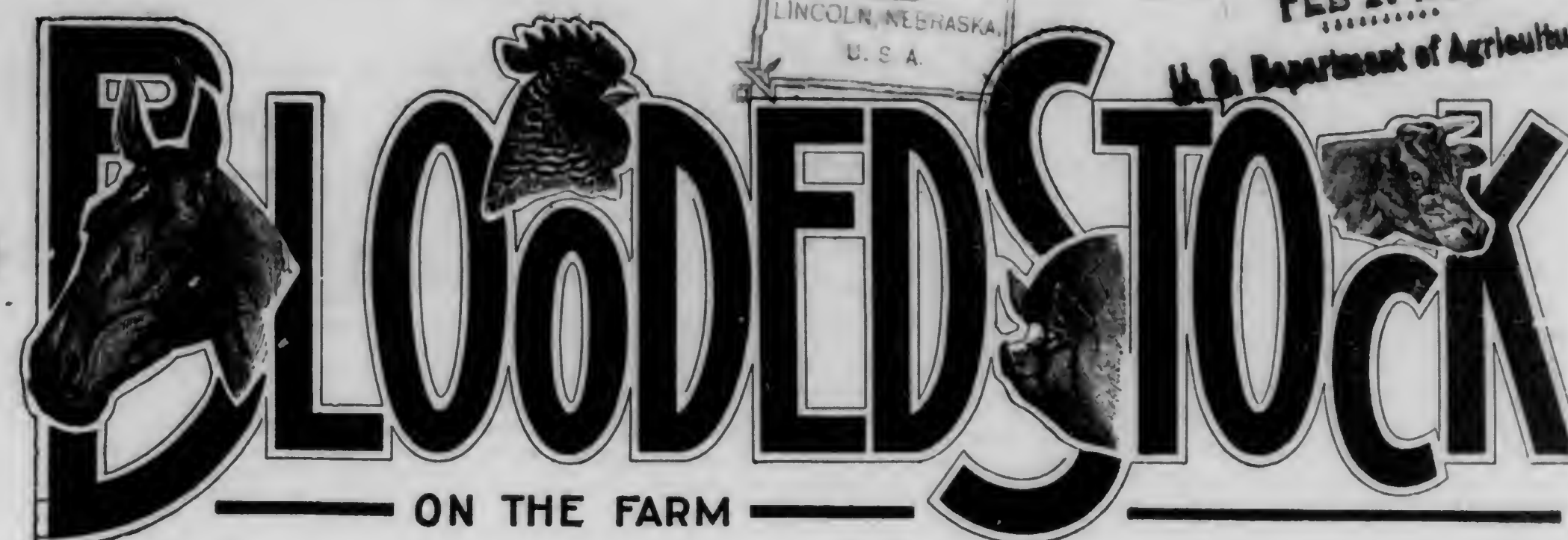
It is not only that we say this, however, but we guarantee it, and the separator comes back on the slightest failure to fulfill the guarantee.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 65

THE SHARPLES COMPANY,
28, 30, 32 S. Canal St., CHICAGO

P. M. SHARPLES,
WEST CHESTER, PA., U. S. A.

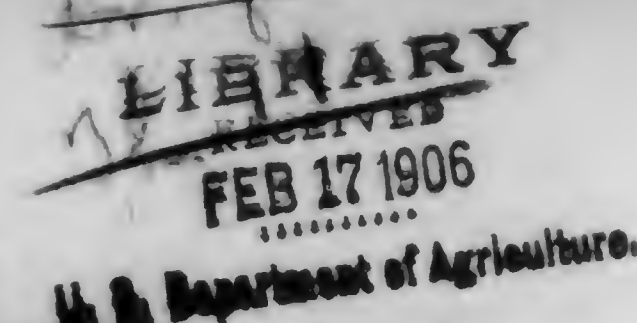
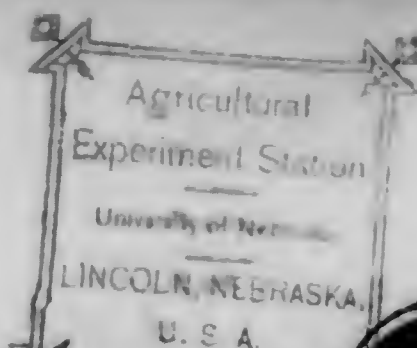
Rec'd JUN 2 1900



VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., MAY, 1900.

No. 3



Do You Need A CREAM SEPARATOR?



A DE LAVAL "BABY" SEPARATOR would effect an astonishing saving in your dairy work and in the net dollars-and-cents results from it. It would improve quality and save a lb. of butter per cow every week. Can you afford to let the waste go on another season? Why not stop it now? Why not have the agent in your territory bring you a machine and demonstrate the plain facts to you—so plain that you can't longer evade them? We will be glad to do it without any advance promise on your part—knowing that there can be but one result. This will cost you nothing and may profit you much.

Send us your name and address.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.,
CHICAGO.
103 & 105 MISSION ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

1102 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
327 COMMISSIONERS ST.,
MONTREAL.

Water Before Feeding.

I have tried watering after feeding and also to have water on the feeding floor that hogs might eat and drink as they please, but it is a ruinous policy. One hundred and fifty hogs averaging over 300 pounds, being fed a few years ago, were making a gain of two pounds a day each on 14 pounds of ear corn, watered before feeding. Wishing to test the matter, I permitted them to return to the yard after feeding, giving them what water they wished, then allowing them to go to the hog house. At the end of the month they were again weighed showing a gain of only one pound and a quarter each day. The weather and other circumstances were equally as favorable for feeding the second month as the first, and no change had been made in the amount or quality of feed. The following month, with a return to the system of watering before feeding, showing a gain of a fraction over two pounds daily.

Not satisfied with one test I have made numerous others with invariably the same result, and to my mind this is no longer a mooted question but an established fact. Access to water while feeding, although by test made did not show so much loss, still the gain was less than when watering exclusively before feeding.

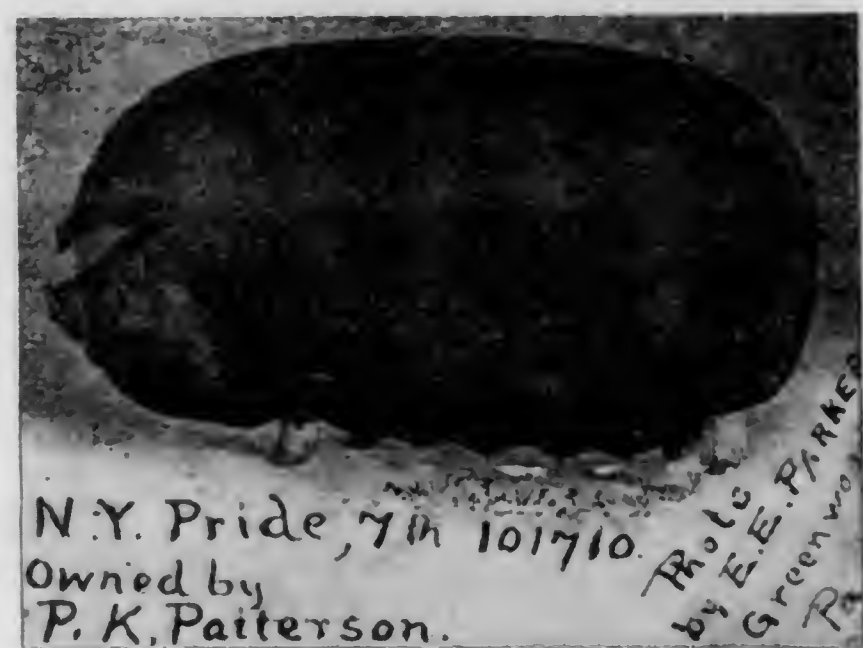
A bushel of corn for each five hogs, daily, is the average amount fed, or 14 pounds of ear corn each when once brought to full feed. Care must be taken not to overfeed; just enough and no more. If they do not appear satisfied feed a little more next time and if it is left reduce the allowance. Once a week, oats are substituted for corn, and, when plenty, a few basketfuls of raw potatoes are occasionally scattered over the floor and eaten with avidity. Salt and sifted wood ashes are kept in a trough accessible at all times. The average weight at time of confining say, November 1st, is usually about 200 pounds. The first two months, if everything is favorable, will show a gain of over two pounds daily, the third month somewhat else and the fourth month the amount of corn fed will have to be reduced, and the gain will be correspondingly decreased. An average gain for the entire time of two pounds daily is very satisfactory. Sixteen weeks is the limit to which such feeding should extend; beyond that there is no profit.

Regular shippers, unaccustomed to handling hogs of this quality, will not usually pay what they are worth and it is more satisfactory for the owner to ship them himself. In Chicago buyers for eastern houses are eager purchasers of this class of hogs and generally outbid the packers. It is apparent that this is no haphazard method of feeding hogs, but the business reduced to a science, and if any reader objects to it on account of the work involved, let him remember that there is no excellence without labor, even in raising and fattening hogs.—JOHN COWDIE in American Swineherd.

When I say feed to full capacity, I do not mean all the grain or concentrated food the cow will eat, if that causes her to eat too little coarse fodder. The cow is made to eat a large quantity of coarse and bulky food, and to do her best and

keep in a healthy condition there should be a certain proportion between the concentrated food and the coarse food. This proportion, I think, should be about half as many pounds of the grain food as the coarse food; that is, if a cow will eat 10 pounds a day of grain and 20 pounds of fodder, that will be all right; if she will eat 15 pounds of grain and at the same time take 30 pounds of fodder, there will be no danger of overfeeding, but if, by increasing the grain from 10 pounds a day to 15 pounds, she drops off on eating fodder down to 10 or 15 pounds a day, then there is danger. In calculating these proportions, if ensilage is fed, it should be divided by three to reduce it to dry fodder.—C. P. Goodrich.

"In purchasing a new cow, regard not only her breed and lactal characteristics, but the way she has been 'brought up.' The general appearance of the farm or dairy alone from which she was taken will often give you a pretty clean insight into the latter. Select your cows with care. Don't let a love for breed override your better judgment as to grave faults they may possess."



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MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP CABINET. FINEST FINISH, one illustration shows machine closed, (head dropping from sight) to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing. 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand.

Finest large high arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent drop-down head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED.

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....BLOODED STOCK....

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., MAY, 1900.

NO. 3

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

OUR WHEEL OFFER.

In our March issue we made a wheel offer, offering \$100 for those who made a correct guess and who would work for us. This statement was made as plain as we could write it. We also offered to those doing the work that every twenty-fifth one that we would give them a pig or \$10. We had run this offer only a short time when we found that people misunderstood our offer and that many sending us the subscription as requested was to get a pig. Now our letter plainly said the twenty-fifth, and we have already ordered pigs and paid to some their \$10 in cash.

Just as soon as we found that our offer was not understood we withdrew it and we are settling our accounts with those who went on and fulfilled the conditions of the advertisement. Our first difficulty was that many made calculations on wheels with full sets of spokes, others claimed that they were to count only the number that they were able to see, and others that the adv. said in the wagon and not the number in the wheels, etc.

It has never been our principle to run dead beat schemes and as this one seemed calculated to cause dissatisfaction. We immediately stopped it and no one loses a cent. We run our

paper to benefit our readers and not to beat them. We have always kept our advertising columns free of humbug advertisements and propose to continue on this line.

We give this explanation that all may understand the cause of the withdrawal of the offer.

Reliable Feed Cooker.

We call the attention of our readers again to the advertisement in this issue of the Reliable Feed Cooker. We do not believe there has ever been placed on the market anything of this character that has met with such universal approval by the farmers using it as this cooker. It has been tried by all classes of farmers, from the gentleman farmer, the farmers at the experimental stations, run on scientific methods, by ordinary every-day farmers, and found to meet the requirements in each case. The cut that we show in this issue illustrates it as being used, in addition to all other uses, to furnish heat for the farrowing pen, poultry house or other pens where it is desirable to keep them warm and comfortable for the little growing pigs and chickens. It is used for heating water for butchering time, for boiling soap, for laundry purposes, and for so many different things that it would require a large space to particularize and designate the various uses that it can be profitably put to, while the main use for which it was originally intended is the cooking of feed. Here it is unequalled. We have seen original letters from the best breeders in the United States and Canada, all of them unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly endorsing this cooker.

A. J. Lovejoy says: "We are thorough believers in cooking feed for pigs. We can turn on the windmill, fill the thing with water, start the fire, and go about our business and come back in about thirty minutes and find the steam up. We then turn it into the barrels and leave it again to do the work. We steam ground feed for over 100 hogs and pigs, and besides steam a large tank of what we call chop, composed of a layer of feed, then another layer of fodder, until the tank is full. Then we wet it and finally cut corn fodder, a layer of ground salt and turn on the steam. When thoroughly done we cover it and let it stand over night and feed to our brood sows the next morning. It is excellent for sows about to farrow. We can heartily recommend your Reliable Cooker to all breeders." This is a sample of all the letters regarding it, only

expressed with the writers' individual views.

Owing to the high price that corn and other feeds are bringing, the Cooker will come into renewed service as a saver in feed, enough to pay for itself soon. It will take the place of the grinder to a certain extent. It is of enough value to every farmer that he will find it a good investment if he has not already bought it, and we can say here that we have noticed that some parties have bought not only one, but two, because of the large size of their herds and number of farms. Because of the lateness of the season, as it is a little out of season for the rush, the manufacturers are going to make for the next sixty days a concession to all persons buying. It therefore offers an opportunity that will not be very likely to occur again for more than a year. Their business has increased over 100 per cent and is enlarging rapidly. Wherever the Cooker is tried it makes new friends and brings additional orders. They have not only found it necessary to open an office in Canada, where it is largely used, but are making arrangements for a European office. We would advise you to write at once to the Rippley Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., mentioning this offer in BLOODED STOCK for special offer for the next sixty days. Every man who has conversed with personally who has used the Cooker is a firm friend and advocate of it.

Never breed a sow that does not prove to be a good milker, no matter how good her pigs may look at farrowing time.

One advantage in improving the hogs on the farm by breeding is that they increase so rapidly and mature in so short a time that it is comparatively easy to correct any mistakes that may have been made.

German farmers have taken more generally to hog raising and in some parts supplies have been heavy enough to admit of shipping a few to England. This is the first time in a good many years that Germany has had hogs to export. However, this shipment was of no consequence as the supplies of live stock in the whole empire are not sufficient for the requirements of the demand. During the past year Germany imported 395,000 cwt. of fresh beef and 217,000 of fresh pork. The former was 35 per cent more than the previous year, and over four times as much as in 1897. Pork on the other hand, decreased nearly 30 per cent. The increase in fresh meats does not benefit this country, as it all comes from nearby points. It is not at all improbable, though, that Germany may thaw out some day and take our good refrigerator beef, as England does.—Drovers' Journal.

Why I Breed Thoroughbreds.

I am so often asked by readers of this paper does it pay to breed full blood stock? That I feel that an answer in a general way would be opportune.

Does it pay to breed full blooded pigs? Does it pay you to live? Does it pay you to raise children? Do you think if these things before you engage in them?

In a certain way you do, of course. It pays you if you are successful; not only pays, but it is a pleasure. The trouble, but a pleasure. If you are not successful, why don't it pay. But how would you ever know if you didn't try. If it didn't pay me I would stop, because a man with ordinary means cannot last long. That is what keeps so many of us farmers in the hole, so to speak. We may have something that pays, but we have other branches that do not pay. They eat up the profits of others. No farmer should look at the dollars and cents alone of a business; the mere accumulation of them is not always a success. We must draw the line with what we call success. Some of the most miserable failures I ever know, or what, from the moral side, would be called failures, came from men who had made money and become rich, but they had neglected to raise their families as they should. The man who makes a financial success selling full blooded stock and does not improve the breed he handles, or in other words, breeds pedigreed scrubs and sells them, is not what would be termed a successful man. He is doing the public an injustice, for a full blooded scrub will breed more harm than a grade. I remember well a farmer not far from me who died a few years ago and left a large estate to be divided up among his children, each one to get about fifteen thousand each. In three years' time there was not a cent of this in the hands of his children. He had not taught them to handle money or property, and had only used them as an instrument to gain what he thought was all that was necessary to be successful in life. Now this man was a failure. How much better it would have been if not a cent had been left them; but instead that would have been the means of these children going out in this world and earning their own and their families' living. They were not better off for spending this money, but worse. I remember not long since while riding on the cars an old man got on and the man next to me seemed to know him and I remarked that he was too old to travel alone. And the man replied: "I know it, but he is very rich." And the first question that came to me was: Where is his wife and his family? "Oh, they are all dead except one boy who ran away when young. He owned a large farm, and the neighbors claim that he worked his family to death. But he is very rich. Don't you see how nicely the railroad men look after his interests." Just then the conductor was engaged in adjusting his seat to make him more comfortable, and I thought if his seat had been adjusted when he was young, it would have been well, so he would not have killed off his family for wealth.

Now I call this a dismal failure. What use is the money to him? And how much more comfort would he have enjoyed had his wife and children been living. With his ability he might and should have successfully raised both, especially the children. It is as with pedigreed stock—first raise them, then look for the other side.

I remember well of hearing a story of a man who was riding through a portion of one of our southern states, and he said it was the worst looking country for want of improvement he had ever seen. Everything, houses, barns and fences, were a wreck. About night he came up to a well kept house, then another, and so on until he had passed five of them. At the place he concluded to stay all night, if possible, he was made welcome by a woman, the only occupant of the house. He soon learned that she was a widow and had raised a large family. Her husband died when her boy was a baby. He remarked that the country back looked as though it was very poor, but for the last mile or so it looked very different. I asked who lived in this house. "Oh," she said, "that is my boy, Bill; the next house is Henry's, the next is Fred's. To-morrow, when you go, you will pass my two girls' homes." After he passed these two girls' houses, he said that the country again put on its old time look of carelessness. Now how much more successful this widow was than the man who required a fortune. Which had none the world the most good? They were not comparable. One had worked hard, the other had worked good; one was living in wealth and misery, the other in pride and comfort.

While in writing this I may have transgressed from the real point, yet I can't really believe it. The people of to-day are looking too much to the dollar sign and are not paying enough attention to what God really meant when he placed them in this world. The real purpose of raising full blooded stock is to improve the stock. It is true that we can not handle it for that purpose alone, but if we handle them more money will come if we improve and keep abreast with the times. If you don't think you can do this, let it alone, for you are just going to an extra expense, for aught it is better to try and fail than not to try at all.

Eastman, Wis.

Pig Feeding.

Experiments at the New Hampshire station with pumpkins, etc.

Dairying and the raising of pigs go hand in hand in New Hampshire. The latter is necessary for the profitable utilization of the skim-milk, while the former is one of the leading agricultural industries of the state.

Among the chief points of practical interest and importance in pig feeding are the kinds of feeding stuffs to use in connection with skim-milk and the most economical way to use them.

Experiments with the following combinations of feeding stuffs have recently been conducted at this station, and the results are given in bulletin no.

1. Pumpkins, cooked and uncooked;

apples and pumpkins, cornmeal, cornmeal and bran.

2. Bran, fermented and unfermented; bran and cornmeal, cornmeal.

3. Corn and cob meal, corn on ear. Pumpkins were raised at this station at a cost of 40 cents per ton, and while it is often said that pumpkins are principally hollow space and water it should be noted that the cost of production is next to nothing. The apples used were the common cider apples, or windfalls, and valued at 10 cents per bushel, the price usually paid.

Conclusions arrived at from experiment No. 1 were:

First.—The cooking of pumpkins does not increase their feeding value.

Second.—When pumpkins are available for pig feeding, they can be fed most economically in connection with cornmeal.

Third.—While raw pumpkins fed in connection with milk produced a pound of gain at small cost, so few pounds were produced it is advisable to feed cornmeal with them.

Fourth.—Apples, even at the low price of 10 cents per bushel, are not an economical food for pigs.

Fifth.—Bran is not desirable as a food for pigs, even if fed with cornmeal.

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GOOD FENCE! Makes good neighbors. Why not have both when you can make the best for **20 to 35 Cents a Rod.** A little inquiry into the merits of our system of fencing will repay you handsomely. Write to-day for free Catalog. **KITSELMAN BROTHERS,** Box 21, Ridgeville, Indiana, U. S. A.

LIGHTNING SPRAYER (Patented March 27, 1901.) Will throw any kind of spray from the thickest fog to a solid continuous stream 30 ft. high. Made of heavy galvanized iron. Holds nearly 4 gallons. Tested 1500 lbs. pressure. Guaranteed to be as represented. **Cut this Out.** Special Price, **\$4.50** Cash with order, 60 days only. **Ripley Hardware Co.** Box 44, CRAFTON, ILL.

The Hog Situation Peculiar.

"We fear a substantial hog shortage is facing the provision market," says the "National Provisioner" in commenting on the hog situation: "The swine herds of the world show no symptoms of having increased anywhere near the proportion of the increase of population, and the relatively greater increase in the consumptive demand for pork and hog products. The fact seems more in the direction of a not decrease in the actual number of hogs in the swine herds of the world. The supply of American hogs for the provision trade will, in the probability, be short both in numbers and for the consumptive demand. The price of hogs now runs relatively above the price for provisions. The fact suggests this inquiry: What must be the probable course of hog products should the actual supply of live hogs not come back to the manufacturing basis of the market? The margin on pork products is too narrow for any juggling with prices. The report for the area for hog supplies do not hold out much hope for large runs at the stock yards, for the litterings of pigs have been generally disappointing. "Fat hogs all sold; no pig yet, is the report from central Illinois. Fifty per cent of the pigs are a dead loss, is reported from southern Iowa. Fat hogs shy and about all sold, is the started condition in southeastern Kansas. Nebraska has less than a third of the usual number of hogs at this season of the year and spring pigs were measurably not a success, about represents the northwestern state of our swine herd. To the above add the fact that stocks of provisions have decreased during the past month, and the general state of the provision and hog market may be guessed. Spring may yet fetch surprises into the hog situation to modify much of this, but we fear that a substantial hog shortage is facing the provision market. The signs all point to high prices and to a steady market. Weather against the spring supply of hogs. The swine herd of this country has been unusually healthy. The shortage will not come from deaths, but poor litterings. The market looked to an abundant pig crop to make up the heavy draughts made upon growers for slaughter purposes. We still hope that other sections may have an abundance of pigs, and thus ease the pork and provision situation."

When a sow has plenty of opportunity for exercise there is not much danger of her getting too fat.

If the sows are to be bred soon to bring a second litter, care must be taken not to allow them to become too thin before the pigs are weaned.

Young Sows.

It is not always best to judge a young sow by her first litter, says the St. Louis Republic. In most cases if she is a good animal each succeeding litter, for the first three or four at least, will be better than the last. No more serious mistake can be made by a farmer than to allow a young sow to farrow one litter of pigs and then fatten her for meat and use young sows for breeding. Keep well matured sows as long as they farrow good pigs, discarding them only when they begin to fail.

What is Your Object in Swine Breeding.

In all business transactions in life we should have a certain object in view, something to be gained in some way, either in fame or fortune. So in the breeding of swine. One breeder may have the ambition of being successful in the show ring. To do this he must breed and feed the animal that will win. What kind does it take to please the eye of the judge? The hog that is nearest the ideal of the judge is winner. Fully two-thirds of the winning hogs are "a thing of beauty" rather than of general usefulness, the kind breeders like to look at but they do not like to use for breeding purposes. It is a fact, which all breeders are well aware of, that our hogs will degenerate and run fine quick enough, and if we continue to use as breeders the animals many of the judges hold up to us as models of the breed, we are on the wrong road. Those neat, finely finished, fine boned, fat dummies as breeders, some of them have actually to produce twins, and by careful attention and assistance of the herdsmen, sometimes with bottle in hand, one or both pigs have been raised. What ever the judges demand the breeder will produce, hence I hope we will soon have a show of breeding animals, in good breeding condition, and not in fat stock show condition.

Another breeder has the ambition of producing choice, prolific breeding animals, of good bone, good size, with best form, in sows, for breeding large litters and for furnishing milk for large litters. He is careful in his selections to get all the quality and finish he can with this type of sow to retain the size and prolificness of the sow. Remembering as a rule the sow gives the feeding qualities while the size gives the form. He is very careful in his selection to keep up or increase the size of the litters also the milk producing qualities. Mr. S. H. Todd found by such selection he had produced 7 sows 5 of which gave 18 pigs each, 1 gave 20 and another 24. While these litters are larger than of practical use, they illustrate the point. It is quite as important to look after the milking qualities, as the number of pigs for a poor milk is of little use as a brood sow. Another point he looks after is the vigor, constitution and power of assimilation of food. The ultimate end and destination of the hog is the pork barrel. The hog that will make the largest amount of pork in the shortest possible length of time and on the smallest amount of feed is surely the most profitable.

The hog possessing the quality of bone, frame, vigor and constitution that will produce 400 or 500 pounds in a given time is infinitely more desirable and profitable than one of smaller type that one that can only mature 300 to 350 lbs. in the same length of time and on the same amount of food. It will be understood that what has been said above applies to two classes of breeders of thorough bred swine and it is well for each breeder to examine himself and his herd and if he is satisfied that a change is needed in breed or type of breed or management to do so as soon as he can without loss. I am not satisfied with my herd, because I want to improve it. If I was satisfied I would not strive to improve it as I do.

There is another breeder I wish to speak of. He breeds and feeds for the market. He does not care for fads, color, points, ear, tail, or breeds so he

gets good thrifty pigs for feeders. He may use a sire of one breed this year and of another breed next year. He does not care for pedigree or full blood, just so he gets a large prolific, good milking sow that produces large litters of good pigs. Many feeders have learned that the more uniform in growth and feeding qualities a bunch of young hogs are the better they sell, so the best feeders are using full blood sires and sows of same breed, full blood or high grades, their progeny is more uniform than those of different breeds crossed. If you ask which breed I consider best for feeders I would answer Chester Whites, considering food consumed and number of pigs produced per sow.

N. P. KRUSENER, Ansonia, O.

Breeder of Chesters.

When writing to our advertisers please say that you saw their advertisement in Blooded Stock.

The best age for breeding a sow is about the eighth month. If allowed to run on until a year old there is more trouble to get her in pig. Early breeding is practiced by dairymen, and later breeding by beef-growers. As we are aiming to produce both flesh and milk, we cannot safely go to either extreme. The sow, as the horse or cow, may fill the eye and yet on trial prove a great disappointment. The test at the stall is the best test of the milk sow, and the test in the breeding pen is the only infallible test of the brood sow.

Growing Roots For Swine.

A correspondent makes the following inquiry in regard to the use and cultivation of mangel wurzels and sugar beets for swine:

"An agricultural paper tells me that hogs can be successfully wintered on mangel wurzels or sugar beets. I would like to know their feeding value and the difference between them, if any. Can hogs be kept growing on them without grain in connection? How much seed is used per acre in drilling, the rows being twenty inches apart?"

Average sugar beets only contain about 13 or 14 per cent. dry matter, and mangels only about 10 per cent. The sugar beets have 1.8 per cent. of protein, 9.8 per cent. of carbohydrates and 0.1 of fat; the mangels have about 1.4 per cent. of protein, 5.5 per cent. of carbohydrates and 0.2 per cent. of fat. Feeding experiments show that about 615 pounds of roots will supply the place of a hundred pounds of grain. We would not therefore regard the attempt to winter hogs on mangel wurzels or sugar beets as a very promising proposition. We believe that feeding them in moderate quantities in connection with grain promotes health and thrift, but the hog is an animal with a small stomach and couldn't find room for enough roots to keep him well nourished. It would take from six to eight times as many pounds of food to keep him on either mangels or beets as it would of grain. The usual quantity of mangel seed is from four to six pounds, and if the seed bed has been made good this will be sufficient. It will be prudent to plant more if the ground is dry or cloudy. In sowing sugar beets seven or eight pounds is common, and in some instances even more. We regard the growing of roots for hogs as a very good idea. We would not think, however, of making them the exclusive food.

My Experience With Hogs.

If you will give me space I will give my experience on raising hogs, especially the selection of breeding hogs, and perhaps some one may be benefited thereby. I have always, since a boy, been cranky on the subject of good hogs, and loved to raise them. I am going to tell you how I have been deceived in buying nice little compact sows that were prize winners, and were kept for show, says M. C. Pent in "Swine Advocate." They never had enough pigs to amount to anything and almost invariably had to be helped to deliver them, and my crop of pigs was always slim in comparison with what it should have been. I have a remedy for this now, and can raise from a few sows more pigs than I can raise feed for, and this is how I do it. I wanted a brood sow that would have large litters and was a good suckler. I went to a breeder that had a sow or two that had nice large litters, and I knew their dams were very prolific. The litter I bought from was not as nice as some of the others that were in the pen that only had two or three to fight with over their treat, instead of eight or ten. I wanted a pig that my neighbors would not laugh at when I got home, and those little dumpings of the small litters kept tempting me. I had quite a controversy with myself, but finally resisted temptation, and bought one from the large litter and I have always been glad of it, for she never had less than ten pigs at a litter. Yes, ten at a litter, and she is a Poland-China too. She is very deep, back a little arched, heavy jowls, straight side lines, but under line curved. Short legs, hams very large and well down on hocks. The boar that does me the most good comes from a family that is very prolific. A good broad back, very deep, and a glossy coat. Also a large sheath that runs back well. This always shows good feeding qualities; he gets even litters of pigs when mated with the above type of sows. The sleek, glossy coated fellows are always culled out first. Since I have been selecting the above type of sows my customers are always pleased. There is nothing that gratifies the farmer so much as to have his sows have large litters, and they to be good feeders. When he meets you he feels good and tells you his hogs averaged 200 lbs. at six and seven months old. I think, too, some of us try to become a large breeder too fast, and keep too many hogs for our feed and room. It pays better to keep less and keep them well as you get better prices for them. I don't think it pays to feed in the mud, as you always lose more than you think for; not only feed, but hogs as well. Some time ago I visited a man that was feeding about fifty head of hogs, and caring for them properly. He had good pens for them and proper places for feeding. His hogs looked thrifty and were healthy. He, shortly after I was there, sold over \$700 worth of hogs. His neighbor just across the pike had seventy-six head and lost seventy-two head with cholera, so he says. "The latter fed him in the fifth and mud, and sheltered them in the fence corners, and he says there is nothing in hogs, while the former thinks there is money in hogs if properly cared for." Say, I like to see a man boom up his hogs if he has good ones. Give

their breeding so we may all see what blood he has. We then know where to go when we want to buy. It is not always the great show hog that deserves patronage and his progeny added to our herd. Many breeders who have extra good hogs will not fit them for a show for various reasons. They, according to some parties' ideas, must keep still about their hogs. Take a trip among breeders, and you will find that there are many better, much better hogs, that never see the show ring, than some of those that take big money at fairs.

Creameries have often been a failure because started with too great a dead weight in the cost of the outfit, and before there was a guarantee of the patronage of a sufficient number of cows. In the past the building of these was boomed by the agents, who palmed off the outfits at their own figures. Creameries are all right, but they must be built economically from the ground up.—Field and Farm.

Facts For Stockmen.

It is said that the Duroc-Jersey swine are liked in southern countries on account of their ability to withstand heat.

One fact is becoming evident, and that is that during the time of depression in the cattle business too many stockmen used grade bulls instead of pure-bred ones.

A few men in the time of depression continued to improve their herds and held their surplus. They are now in a position to take advantage of the changed conditions.

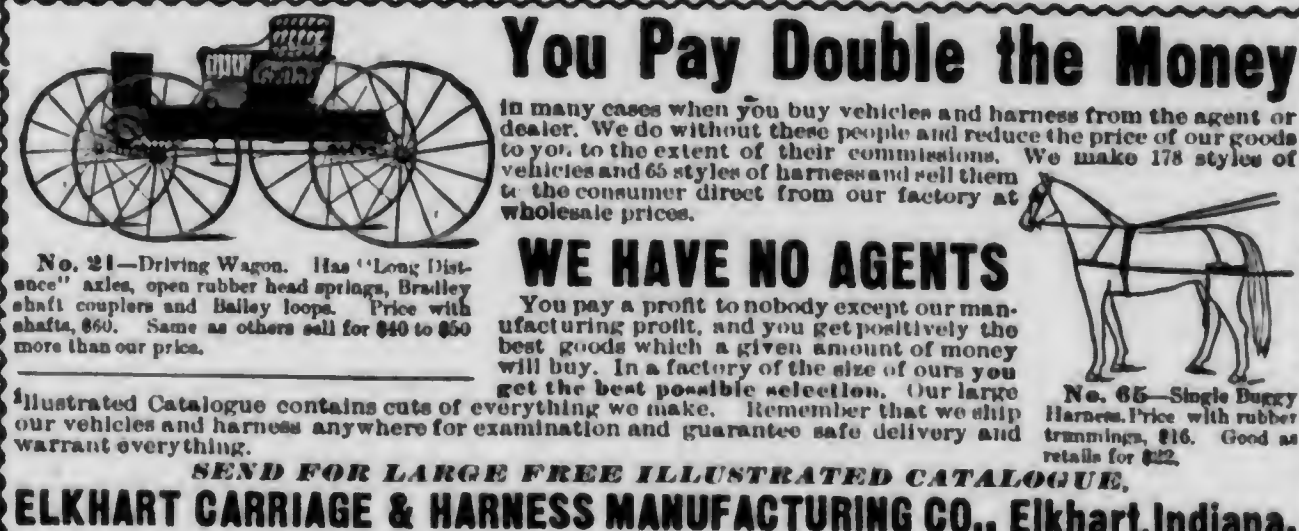
The prices of pure bred cattle have come up better and quicker than the prices of cattle of poorer breeding. It pays to cater to the men that want the top of the market.—Farmers' Review.



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Because we sell Vehicles and Harness at less than wholesale prices we are in a position to offer you the biggest bargains procurable in our line. To make you perfectly safe **WE GUARANTEE ...Everything We Sell...**

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You pay a profit to nobody except our manufacturing profit, and you get positively the best goods which a given amount of money will buy. In a factory of the size of ours you get the best possible selection. Our large illustrated catalogue contains cuts of everything we make. Remember that we ship our vehicles and harness anywhere for examination and guarantee safe delivery and warrant everything.

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ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MANUFACTURING CO., Elkhart, Indiana.

Hog Feeding in Iowa.

Iowa is the greatest hog feeding state in the union. Many farmers feed from 50 to 200 every year. Of course corn is the staple food. On one point they are about all agreed. Every man of any account lays out his feed on a closely boarded floor, which is raised some feet from the ground. If to this is added a raised sleeping place the greater comfort, combined with the smallest cost of feeding, is provided, and as a result of the combination the pigs are always healthier than by any other method of handling.

Don't fail to get those remedies offered on page ten.

For All Lame Horses

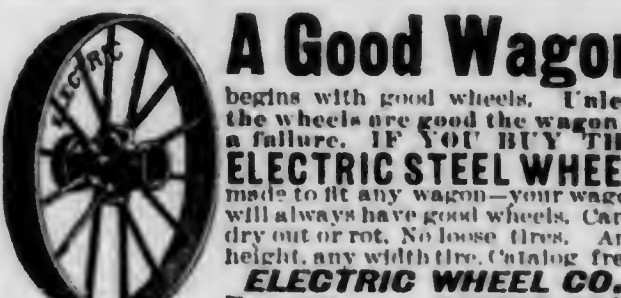


KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

whether they have spavins, ringbones, splints, curbs, or other forms of bony enlargement, use

Cures without a blemish as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price \$1, six for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



A Good Wagon

begins with good wheels. Unless the wheels are good the wagon is a failure. IF YOU BUY THE ELECTRIC STEEL WHEEL made to fit any wagon—your wagon will always have good wheels. Can't dry out or rot. No loose tires. Any height, any width, the famous free ELECTRIC WHEEL CO. Box 115 QUINCY, ILL.

Advertising and Selling Hogs.

Mr. D. P. McCracken, Paxton, Ill., writes The Farm Home:

Given a like amount of advertising and an equal number of inquiries from contemplative buyers, and one man will be sold out and have orders to return while another having the same grade of stock and fully as desirous of conducting business honorably with his fellow-man will have scarcely made a sale.

There is nothing strange about this, the same thing occurring as it does frequently in the conduct of business in any other walk or avocation of life.

One man is a salesman, the other is not.

A merchant to be a good salesman must first study the wants of his patron.

A stock of the latest style dancing pumps would be a drug on the market in a rural neighborhood where they want plow shoes.

Smith's best flour may be to your mind far superior to Brown's best, but if your patrons think the reverse, you should lose no time in procuring what they want, or some one else will.

Having learned what your patrons want, the battle of making sales is half fought.

Your advertisement will be noted not only by the curiously inclined, but by those who mean business.

Do not make extraneous low prices the burden of your advertisement, for with an ocean of such trade, where will be your profits? It costs money to produce valuable product of whatsoever kind, and you are not advertising your small claim to consideration. Rather advertise the quality and breeding of your stock and leave the price to an after consideration.

The usual inquiry for hogs is not at all explicit, and reads something like this:

"Dear Sir: I write to inquire prices on your hogs, which I see advertised in Ham and Bacon. Please answer by return mail." Then follows "John Jones."

From the nature of the case, Mr. Jones does not yet know what he himself desires to purchase, and is doubtless a farmer who has just awoke to the fact that there are those who have better stock than he has been contenting himself with.

Sit down and write him you have hogs at different prices, from good, substantial pork-producers at so much up to high-class breeding and show animals at more, and that if he will state for what purpose he wants them and what price he is willing to pay, you will describe fully what you have, just as you would answer an inquiry for pantaloons—whether he wants them to plow in or to be married in—then sell him the pants.

Now, do not ask him to describe what he wants, for it would take a 110-point score card to fit his description, but when he replies give him a plain description of what you can furnish, covering fully the advantageous features, yet not withholding those disadvantages, and when you receive his order he is certain to put in as good a pig as you have described, as you are not guaranteeing to please his taste, but to live up to

your own offer to deliver goods of a certain description.

Another style of fellow will inclose you a draft for a certain amount, saying, "Please send the best pig you can for within draft. I leave selection to yourself." Now, if you have the heart to take advantage of this man you are unworthy your calling. Just crate him up that pig you had been holding out for more money and take the balance out in reading his complimentary letter acknowledging the receipt of the pig.

When trade increases on you and the good ones are all gone, do not deal on your reputation and fill in with inferior ones, for every satisfied customer is worth a yearly advertisement in his county paper, and vice versa.

I know an apple shipper who built up his reputation shipping "firsts" and who lost it shipping "thirds" in place, and the beauty of the circumstance is that he lost it irremediably.

Do not over-describe a pig; on the other hand rid yourself of that sentimentality that forbids some breeders from writing fully the description of a good hog truthfully as it deserves.

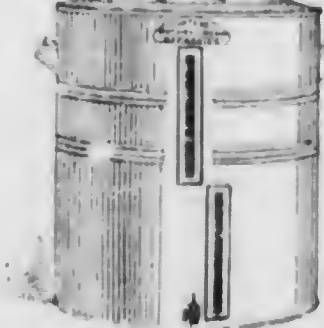
Sell the poor cows and begin breeding and filling up the vacancy with better ones. Choose the best and breed them to a sire from a butter-making family. Breed a dairy cow according to the law of dairy breeding. The man who runs a steamboat does it by the law of steamboating, not of railroading; if he did not he would get stuck in the mud.

When you have secured a good cow, get her to eat all she can. The more you coax her to eat the better, as profit comes alone from foods. Don't starve the calf; you cannot afford to let it stop growing a minute; neither teach it to make fat; if you do, when she is four years old and you will ask her for milk, she will say: "No, sir; you taught me to give you tallow, not milk; you made me fat and large in front and fitted me out with a beefy form, and now I am a fine type of that sort of animals. No, sir, do not ask me for milk—I have not got it to give you, but I can give you tallow, if that will do." Do not discard the heifer when she is two years old and has her first calf, if she does not come up to your expectations; try her another year; then, if she refuses, turn her over to the bologna-sausage mill. It is a long journey from the scrub to the paying herd, but it can be accomplished if we will.—Prof. I. P. Roberts, Cornell University.

In writing to advertisers mention Blooded Stock.

CARTER'S ROTARY CREAM ...Separator

\$5, \$7, \$9, \$11.



IS VERY SIMPLE. It requires the least labor. The separating device is simple. It makes more and better butter than can be made by the old process of setting the milk. No ice is needed with it. If you use CARTER'S ROTARY CREAM SEPARATOR you will find the care of it so simple and the work of curdling for it so much less, that you would not go back to the old way for any consideration. Once tried, always used. Directions go with each machine.

Manufactured for and for sale by Testimonials furnished.

HOWARD CARTER

Oak Hill, Pa.

A good way to administer medicine to a hog that cannot be induced to eat slop or drink milk is to take an old boot, cut a hole in the toe, insert the toe part in the mouth and pour medicine in at the top of the leg of the boot.

\$100 Reward \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature to do its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. E. J. CLENEY & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, 75. Hall's Family Pills are the best.



SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS ALWAYS THE BEST.

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILL. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.

WANTED

MAN with horse and buggy to introduce our high-grade STOCK FOOD. Salary or commission. Farmer preferred. Previous experience unnecessary. Cheapest feed known. No trouble to sell. Steady, permanent trade easily established. Sample tag, sufficient for 1 week's feeding sent with all particulars for 25c in silver or stamps. 50 per cent. commission to agents. Oxford Chemical Co., Oxford, Pa.

MARK STOCK WITH JACKSON'S ALUMINUM EAR TAGS. Always bright. Can't come out. JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO. Samples sent free. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jerseys at a Bargain.

From Victor Lorne Khedive—4 Heifers—1 yearling, 1 4-months, 1 2-months, 1 1-month. From Powley's St. Lambert—1 3-months, 1 2-months.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.

FOR SALE. HIGH GRADE JERSEY BULL

CALF St. Lambert Strain. Solid color black tongue and switch, from one of the best butter cows in Lake County and sired by Trumpeter of M. 41006, A-1 C. C.

H. E. FLOOD

Lake County. WARRENTON GROVE, ILL.

Successful Pig-Growing.

Perhaps in no other department of farm management is there so much mismanagement as in the care of live stock. The trouble of many is that they follow in old ruts, feeding what they may have, never studying the question of balanced rations, or the adaptability of food to the animal or the purpose for which it is fed, and they appear never to have thought that roots and bran might be better food for a growing or a pregnant animal than is corn. I have had an excellent opportunity to study this question in my institute work for many years past, and to observe the practice of farmers, and I am forced to the conclusion that but few farmers understand the feeding and care of live stock so as to get the best returns from the food given.

As hogs are kept on nearly every farm, I will devote this paper to pig-feeding. I have been impressed by discussion at the institutes, and by inspecting the pigs on scores of farms.

Good pig pork, for some years past, has commanded top prices in the market and when a pig will weigh 200 pounds it is ready to sell, and ordinarily will give more profit than it ever will after.

With good stock, where a butter dairy is kept so that milk is plenty to feed, this weight has been made at four and a half months old, and I have made it without milk at six months. To do this requires good stock and intelligent care. The pigs should be from mature mothers and young sows. Mature mothers not only produce pigs of greater vitality, but they are much better sucklers than young ones, while, on the other hand, the use of a young sire tends to early maturity in the offspring. The young pigs must be taught to eat as early as possible, certainly by the time they are four weeks old, for there should be no check in the growth when weaned. Until four months old, corn should form a very small part of the ration, and while the food should be abundant there should be no attempt to fatten them until after four months old. I have found bran and oil-cake meal the most economical for the main part of the food, but variety of food will tempt them to eat more and help digestion. Tender grass and clover are excellent, and some oats or wheat screenings are good, and milk as a part of the ration, to give palatability to the slop, is the best of all. Put charcoal, hard-boiled ashes and salt where they can have access to it, and see that a fresh supply is given as often as is needed.

Do not feed the slop thin and washy, but give it to them about as thick as it can be poured, and then give them clean water in a separate trough. I raised forty-one pigs from three sows last year—nineteen from the spring litters and twenty-two from the fall litters—and I fed them on slop made of a light, coarse bran made by the roller-process mills and oil-cake meal, using about one quart of oil-cake meal to ten quarts of the bran, and this made a slop with a good body, which the pigs greatly relished, and before they were four months old they were eating two and a half gallons each per day of it. I had but little corn and the price was high, and so I sold these pigs at four and a half months old, when they weighed 150 pounds each.

Next to milk for pigs, I value potatoes and even a peck a day, which can be cooked in a pot on the cook-stove, will flavor a barrel of slop so that the pigs will eat it much better than if the potatoes were omitted from the ration. They

must be mashed very fine while hot, and mixed through the swill, to get the best results. After many experiments and careful study, I am convinced that it does not pay to cook any food for hogs except potatoes, and these only because they can be used to flavor other food.

One cannot be too careful in hot weather to keep the slop-barrel sweet; for, while a slight fermentation is an advantage to the slop, it loses much of its value if it becomes acid, and if neglected too long actually becomes unwholesome. It is quite common on farms to fill a barrel half full of dish-water, throw a little bran or meal into it, and not empty it from one week to another, until it finally becomes as sour as vinegar. I empty my slop barrel once a day all through the hot weather.

When pigs are kept until fall it is profitable to feed them apples and other waste fruit; and when a supply of pumpkins can be had, you can make a larger gain, with half the usual quantity of corn, if you will feed all the pumpkins they will eat.

Hog Cholera.

For generations hog cholera has ravaged herds of swine in America, and for many years the disease has been carefully studied by the best authorities on animals' diseases and thus far no certain remedy, based on extended trial for a term of years, has been brought out. The cause of the disease is understood, but a fairly certain method of prevention or cure is not as yet demonstrated. Notwithstanding this fact numerous men calling themselves doctors, many of whom are quacks, are constantly foisting on the farmers at exorbitant prices, what they claim to be sure cures for cholera. Enormous sums of money have been paid in the aggregate by farmers for so-called cholera remedies that cost a mere trifle to the manufacturers.

C. S. Plumb says that the Indiana Experiment Station will endorse no hog cholera remedy now on the market. The most that can be recommended is absolute cleanliness about the pig yards and lots, and the liberal use of disinfectants—N. E. Farmer.

The farmers of Kansas should turn everything into milk that they sell to anybody outside of the state for that purpose. Butter and cheese can be made cheaper here than they can further east. The freight on dry products is very much less than on the feed that makes them. The skill possessed by the people of the east who make your corn and bran and shorts and oil-cake and other things into butter and cheese costs you too much. It may be true that they need your feed stuffs to make their soils fertile, but you need them for the same purpose. The man who grows grain to sell is a soil robber, who will reduce the best acre on the continent to poverty; the farmer who keeps cows and consumes his crops on his farm can keep up the fertility of western prairies, and I do not know of any other way by which that can be done so certainly. The products of the cow sold from the farm do it less injury than any other kinds of products, especially butter. We have seen western farms steadily improved for 38 years, where the cow was the centre of the farm system and nothing was sold but meats and dairy products.—Prof. James Wilson.

Developing Pigs.

I believe the condition of sows at farrowing time is more essential than care of pigs. If the sow is in right condition she will have little trouble in farrowing, and if one commences right the work is half done. Brood sows, aged sows can not be wintered with gilts. Either of them should be fed shorts slop. Every day the water should be warmed to mix with the feed in winter. Gilts should be fed full feed of shorts slop up to the time of farrowing. If it is a cold winter feed some corn each day; when sow commences to make her bed feed all she will eat until she lies down. She will be more quiet and much longer than she will if hungry. Stay with sow when farrowing. Break the teeth as soon as all have been farrowed; this neglect has cost me hundreds of pigs. Place water where sow can get it. Feed thin slop in twenty-four hours and limit feed for ten days, according to condition of sow and number of pigs in litter.

Move every litter out of bed at twenty-four hours old whether the weather is warm or cold, and see that they move out each day. Fat pigs are worthless. Place a small trough near pen; when pigs are one month old give milk and shelled corn. Pigs will eat at five to six weeks old. Then move the sow to the pasture, leaving pigs in their own quarters; at two months old separate males from females, then place all in lot at same time to prevent fighting. Commence with milk and shorts twice a day and dry corn. Feed together in grass lot, the more range the better. If the summer is very dry and grass fails, soak the corn twelve hours. Feed fresh feed.—T. J. Harris, in American Swineherd.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Gaylor, Mich., Jan. 21, '98.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs:—Please send me one of your Horse books. I have two horses, one had a sprained leg and the other a Spavin for six months. I got four bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure. In two weeks both horses were cured. I am glad I found your wonderful medicine. I would not be without it.
Yours truly, FRED. MARGALM.

The hog following the cattle have helped many a feeder out of a hole.

When a hog is at a standstill there is a loss of food given and a loss of time.

Cause of Hog Diseases.

Remember that constipation is the advance agent of three-fourths of all hog ailments. It is the beginning of going wrong. It is the cause of most of the troubles. If the hogs are carefully watched it can be regulated with food alone, if not Epsom salts are a cheap remedy. Dry pastures and dry food will often cause it, or too little water in hot weather. They should have all the pure water that they can drink during the summer season. Constipation lies across the track of growth, development and health. See that it does not become an obstruction. A little care will prevent it in most instances.—American Swineherd.

PIG NOTES.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just issued their March quarterly report. This volume considers alfalfa, kafir-corn and soy beans, and it is the most complete publication on the subject that we have ever seen. Every stockman should read it. Our readers can get this volume by sending eight cents in stamps to pay the postage to F. D. Coburn, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

The tusks of a boar should be removed as soon as they are long enough to do harm, and probably once a year after that, as they grow quite fast. My method is to borrow a bolt-cutter of double action from the blacksmith, take a small rope with a ring in the end to keep it from drawing tight, put this over the upper jaw back of the tusks, snub him to a post and he will steadily pull back. Step up by the side of the hog and you will be surprised to see how easy and smooth you can trim them off. I have never found anything to beat this method.

Whoever would raise hogs without disease (and this is necessary to obtain the highest profit) must get rid of the notion that the hog is naturally a filthy animal; that filth is less distasteful and unhealthful to him than to the steer or horse, and that it is impossible because of the nature of the animal to surround the hog with sanitary conditions. Filth is a prolific source of disease among all animals; and because the hog is brought into contact with the most filth there is the most disease among swine. Filth opposes the health and thrift of swine just as it opposes the health of horses or man. The first step in growing hogs without diseases is to keep filth away from them, to give them clean food, clean drink, clean quarters.

"The summer feeding of pigs is an important matter under present conditions. Doubtless pasture is the most healthful and profitable basis for feeding, but as time is an element to be considered, it is advisable to feed grain with it to rush on the growth as fast as possible. There is everything in good clover pasture needed for the sustenance of the pigs, but we want something more than this, for the most growth made in the least time is the indispensable requirement for profit; but whole grain is not a desirable food. A considerable portion of it is to be had if it will pay more value as food for pigs on pasture than when used in any other way, and with this some mixed finely ground meal of corn and buckwheat will produce more growth of a perfectly healthful character than any other kind of grain food to be had."

The yield from an acre of squashes is very large when a good crop can be obtained. Theodore Louis, the veteran hog-raiser of Wisconsin, has grown in many instances not less than forty loads per acre. The variety which he prefers is the Boston Favorite; but any good yielding kind will answer, the kind of which is not hard. Squashes may be kept a long time where there is any necessity for keeping them, as, for instance in seasons when the yield may have been such as to give a surplus. They may be kept on into the winter by storing them in any frost-proof and well-ventilated cellar, but generally there will not be cellar room available for so bulky a food. As soon as the season of frost arrives the squashes may be kept by putting them up in a sheltered place and covering them

deeply with straw, or if thought best, they may first be covered with straw and then with coarse manure. Pumpkins may, of course, be grown in the same way as squashes, but the pumpkin is a hardier vine, and in consequence can take care of itself where the squash would fail. Because of this it has become an established practice to grow pumpkins along with another crop, and more commonly with a crop of corn.

"So far as can be done, it is best to give the breeding boar the run of a small pasture. He should also have a small house for shelter, arranged with a tight floor for feeding grain and a trough for slops and water. This will avoid the evil of keeping closely confined, and also of allowing him to run with the other hogs, either of which plans rather tends to make him vicious and hard to control. He should be fed so as to keep in a good thrifty condition and yet not fat. Ship-stuff, bran, ground oats, barley, oil-cake meal, with some corn, will be much better than corn alone, though he has good pasturage. Vigor and thrift are very important, and the way he is fed is an important item in securing vigor. He should not be taken out of his accustomed place. Sows should be turned in to him and only service permitted. This is the only plan of management that will secure the best results in every way, and if he proves himself a good breeder he may be kept several years with profit. A young boar, if in a good, healthy condition, may be used considerably, but he must be given good care if the best results are to be secured.

The hospital for the insane at Rochester, Minn., has a large farm attached, the object being to give some employment to the patients, and also supply, as far as possible the vegetables, hog products, milk and meat needed for its inmates. The swine department last season supplied the institution with 18,000 pounds of pork product, and the greater part of the supply came from hogs bred and raised upon the farm. The cost of maintaining such a large number of brood sows is, of course, large, but last winter the problem was partially solved in a most economical way, by feeding these sows exclusively on silage, and in quantities so small as to almost seem incredible. The sows have good warm quarters, and on fine days have the run of a roomy yard. Every four sows are fed daily one bushel of corn silage made from field corn fairly well cured. The sows have a weight of about 300 pounds each, and in February last were in excellent and thriving condition for breeders that were to farrow about April 1.

Pasturing cows on green, fresh, rank rye will impart a peculiar flavor to the milk and butter, very much the same as fresh grass pasture does in the early spring, only with the rye the flavor is apt to be much more intense than with the grass—so strong in fact as to be quite disagreeable to most persons. Rye pasture is one of the best to induce a large flow of milk, and the way I have done is to feed the cows, when they are put in the stable night and morning to be milked, what nice, early-cut clover hay they will eat; they are also given a feed of grain. In this way the peculiar grassy flavor is reduced or toned down, so that instead of being disagreeable it is usually liked. If by doing in this way the peculiar flavor is still too strong, I would let the cows run on the rye pasture only a part of each day."

In writing to advertisers mention Blooded Stock.

Fields having abundant shade and fresh running water are the ones adapted for pasturage. Such a field having a good clover sod is a gold mine to the swine owner.

Take good care that the pigs have sufficient supply of salt, ashes and charcoal; keep it in a box under shelter where they can help themselves, and never let the supply entirely run out. There is no danger of them eating too much, for their own cravings will measure that.

You will find that a man who makes sure that he washes his hands clean before he milks his cows will make his dairy farm pay better than the man who does not do that. It is not that the money is made by that one act, but if a man believes in the importance of little things he will make his business successful. Most men fail not on the main issue, but on the little things.—Prof. J. W. Robertson.

A great many breeders, upon having a hog or pig overheated or very warm, attempt to reduce the temperature by dashing a bucket of cold water over it, says the Indiana Farmer. Very often the result is a dead pig in a very short time. The proper way to cool off a pig that is overheated is to let it lie still and commence pouring water gradually on its nose and continuing it to the space of two minutes on the nose up to the top of the head. Then, when the head is thoroughly cooled, proceed backward gradually, not pouring too rapidly at first, till you have reached the tail. In this way the hog will be cooled off without danger of any bad effects from the overheating.

The greatest point in favor of the separator is its ability to get practically all the cream of the milk, which no other system of creaming does so thoroughly. Just as good butter can be made from cream obtained in other ways, but the fact that the separator takes the cream from new milk before disagreeable or injurious odors or taints (bacteria) have become present explains in a large measure the reason for better butter. There is not so much time for the cream to spoil or get off flavor before it is churned as there is when raised by the gravity process, where it stands for 12 to 50 hours before skimming.—Practical Dairyman.

We have so many advantages over the Canadian cheese-maker in the way of cheaper food, cheaper land and good market that we ought to be able to better than he does. Certainly there is no good reason why we should pay the freight on cheese all the way from New York, as we now do, when we can make it at home cheaper. What we need along these lines is education of the farmers to realize their opportunities and to know how to take advantage of them. Creameries may very easily be converted into cheese factories at small expense, for all or a part of the season. The largest cheese factory in the state, at Waterloo, is operated as a cheese factory in the summer and a creamery in the winter, the most profitable season for each line. We are making the fancy cheeses here at the college, such as Edam, brick and Switzer. They can just as well be made in the state as elsewhere, though most of them used in this country are now imported. The principal requisite is absolutely clean milk.—Prof. L. McKay, dairy instructor, Iowa Agricultural College.

Profitable Mode of Fattening Hogs.

As soon as the growing corn is fit to feed the fattening should commence, but feed sparingly. Let it be two months at least before the hogs are getting all they can eat. New corn is easily digested and readily assimilated and the rapid growth sure to follow; heavy feeding is unnatural and causes the loss of tens of thousands of hogs annually in Iowa.

Having fed corn for some time upon the floor, about the first of November the hogs to be fattened are confined to the hog house feeding floor and a yard in which they have been fed corn. Hereafter they have been fed corn, gradually increasing the allowance until they now receive all they can eat; they have also had the run of the pasture, but as the ration of corn increased they cared less and less for the dried pasture, till now they scarcely leave the yard.

The hog house is well bedded and the fattening process is commenced in earnest. No matter what happens or what is to be done, these hogs must be attended to, and promptly on time or there will be trouble. As soon as it is good daylight the door is opened and the hogs allowed into the yard to be watered. The door should be in the end of the building, that they may pass into the yard without crossing the feeding floor. Here they will comply with the demands of nature, and while doing so, and drinking, the corn is spent over the feeding floor. The doors of the hog house are closed and the gates opened to allow them on the floor. As soon as they are all on the floor, which takes but a short time, as their appetites are yet good, the gate is closed, confining them so that they cannot pick up an ear and run back in the yard with it, there to eat among the mud and filth. In about an hour the door of the hog house is opened and they are allowed to go in leisurely. If the weather is cold this will require but a few minutes; if it is warm and pleasant it will be necessary to suggest to them that you propose they now retire, lie down and go to sleep in com-

fortable and thoroughly ventilated quarters provided for them. The door is shut and no one allowed to disturb them, and soon all will be quiet except the melodious grunt indicating that all is peace within.

With a wooden hoe and a large shovel the floor is thoroughly cleaned to be ready for the next feed. It is easier done immediately after feeding than if allowed to freeze. Cleanliness is absolutely necessary to success with hogs and by cleaning in this manner at every feeding and throwing the coals and refuse over the fence, the hogs will soon show the benefit by their droppings assuming a yellowish color instead of that black appearance when fed among filth and mud. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the door is again opened and the same process substantially repeated as in the morning. Promptness as to time is essential for the hog becomes uneasy unless attended to and what you would desire to have deposited in the yard is left among the bedding, which would not be the case if regular hours were kept. I have tried feeding three times per day, but the days are too short in winter for that. Hogs do not like to be disturbed before it is day and they like to retire before dark. To feed three times a day keeps them moving too much; it is not the eating, but the digestion, that gives the fat.

Shipping.

Mr. Editor: Will you please state what effect in world have on brood sows to ship them from Iowa about 700 miles south. Would the change of climate hurt them?

It would not hurt them in the least, but we would advise the shipper to be careful in shipping and have it done at a time when the weather was favorable to shipping stock. A breeder having ordinary common sense receiving stock from a cooler climate would provide for and make conditions as favorable as possible.



REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Others lose whole litters of pigs from thumps every season. Send at once. Price of this receipt is \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,

OXFORD, PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

PREMIUM

Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced

and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, Minorcas, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

Get this ad. cut and send to us, mention No. 2141, state your Height, Weight, Bust Measure, Length of arm from collar down back to waist line, and waist line to bottom of skirt, state BLACK OR BLUE, and we will send you this **WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH** by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented, and the greatest value you ever saw, pay your express agent **OUR SPECIAL PRICE \$3.75**, less the \$1.00, or \$2.75 and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is made of black or blue gum the **WILCOX ENGLISH CASHMERE WATERPROOF CLOTH**, fancy plaid lining, velvet collar, double detachable cape, full sweep cape and skirt, latest style and finest tailor made. Bust size 32 to 42.

AGENTS WANTED

Men and Women to take orders for Waterproof Garments, Men's Mackintoshes \$5.00 up, Ladies' Mackintoshes \$3.50 up, Skirts and Capes from \$2.25 up. **WE FURNISH** a big book of samples and complete outfit. Write out previous experience you can make \$5.00 to \$10.00 every day in the year. Write for full particulars. Address **DUNDEE RUBBER CORPORATION, Chicago.** This firm is thoroughly reliable. - Editor - 327.

Success With Corn and Pigs.

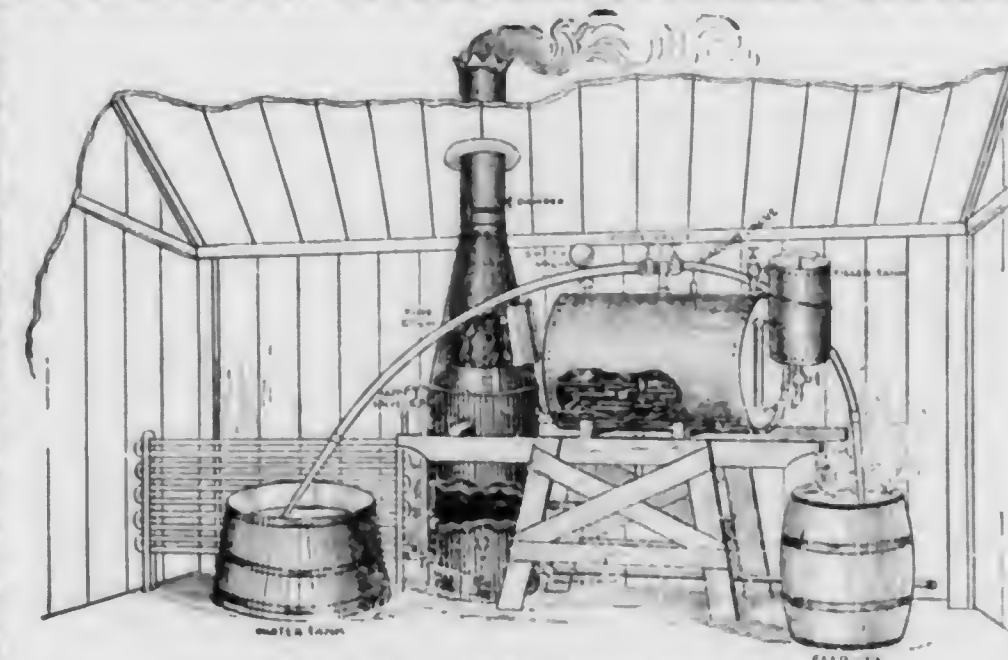
A few years ago a young man of whom T. B. Terry writes in "Practical Farmer," named Forest Henry, bought a large farm in Southern Minnesota. He went in debt heavily, and even his friends hadn't much hope of his ever getting out. But he had paid up, and is making money freely and quite easily now. It has been done partly by raising corn and pigs. Mr. Henry is a bright man, able to think for himself and with courage enough to put his ideas into practice without regard to what others say. He says his father could fatten hogs nicely, but he was not a success at raising pigs. They died or the old ones laid on them, or ate them up. But when a boy he noticed that one neighbor was good at raising pigs, but a failure when it came to fattening, and it often occurred to him that if his father and the neighbor could go into partnership, the neighbor to raise the pigs and his father to fatten them, that they would get along nicely. Well, the old folks never went into partnership, but he and the neighbor's girl did, and now they are able to raise pigs successfully, and grow them and fatten them, too, all on one farm. That you may read with more interest, let me tell you that Mr. Henry has not lost a single hog by disease in 17 years. He manages so as to not have any hog cholera, although they have it all around him. Two years ago, he says there were not twenty hogs left alive in their neighborhood off of his farm. He knows enough to so raise pigs and keep them that disease will not get hold of them. He raised 105 pigs

last year from 15 brood sows. They were Poland-China stock. The pigs were sold when they were about 270 days old. They averaged 300 pounds apiece, lacking 160 pounds on the lot. They sold for \$1.50, 30c. It took the produce of 6 acres of land only to raise and fatten these pigs. No hard times is that surely. Mr. Henry is now on the institute force of the state, and what he has done is vouched for by neighbors who know all the facts.

This line of business has one great advantage for young men just starting, and for those who are in debt heavily: It takes no more to start than it does to buy one good sire for the dairy of beef business, leaving out the cows. But the capital is necessary. Even now you see all the stock Mr. Henry had to start the season with to bring him in \$1,410 a sire and 15 sows. In a word, our friend attributes his success largely to breeding from mature animals only, on both sides, and not inbreeding ever, and to so feeding as to keep the stock perfectly healthy at all times. There is not a shadow of doubt but what he is right. Thousands of farmers have seriously violated natural laws in breeding and feeding, and the result is frequently wholesale loss. The writer has always preached and practiced this way, and is glad to give you facts to prove it is right and to help you. You cannot breed from young, partly grown animals, and inbreed, and feed almost entirely on corn, and keep and feed hogs in filthy quarters, without sooner or later paying a penalty. You will weaken the constitutions so the animals will go under before disease as the dew dries away in the sunshine. Mr. Henry feeds these mature, fullgrown

sows in winter on lower hay cut early, oats wheat, bran, shorts and roots. This is good material to make growth in the little pigs, both before and after farrowing. After the pigs get to be five or six weeks old the sow needs some corn to prevent her getting too poor. The feeding floor for the hogs is out in the sunshine, with a high, tight board fence around it, to furnish protection from the wind. It is important that this floor be in the sunshine, as the light of the sun is death to disease germs. The feeding floor is made of timber and planks. He says a double board floor would be better, and probably a floor made of Portland cement and gravel, rather rough on surface, would be best of all. Quite a few are now using such a floor. The size of floor for his stock is 16x64. He scatters the oats thickly over the floor to make the sows work to get them. They need exercise, or the pigs will not be healthy. The sows have a yard to run in for the same purpose.

Mr. Henry says April 1 is soon enough to have the little pigs come. He doesn't want them too early. Then they should be let out on the ground as soon as three or four days old. Let them run, but confine the sow. They must have the exercise to be healthy. Begin to feed the pigs some milk by the time they are three weeks old, adding water, if needed and shorts. The sows, and the pigs in due time, get their water from a trough that is fed from a barrel, when not too cold, and flow being regulated by a float valve. The bran and shorts are fed in troughs. The hogs sleep on a cement floor, with a good dry bed; but Mr. Henry says this floor is too cold for the little pigs.



THE RELIABLE FEED COOKER.

SAVES ITS COST IN COOKING

EVERY VARIETY OF FEED, HEATING WATER, WARMING BUILDING, ETC.

Special Summer Uses:

Used by the women folks in the yard for washing, scalding dairy vessels, making soft soap, in which it works like a charm as it cannot boil over, does not require constant, tiresome stirring to prevent burning. It can be put to many other uses.

It Saves Labor and Saves Feed.

NO FARMER USING IT WILL BE SATISFIED WITHOUT IT. It is appreciated by all.

Ripley Hardware Co.,

M'f'g's and J'b's in Fancy Swine, Cattle, Poultry, and Sheep Breeders Supplies. Box 44.

Grafton, Ill.

SPECIAL Summer Trade Offer!!

Don't Miss This.

This is the season of the year that usually the demand for cookers slackens; we are anxious to keep up the wonderful increase of our trade for the summer business. To stimulate it will **MAKE A SPECIAL REDUCTION** to all who will take advantage of the offer.

The Reliable Feed Cooker

is the acknowledged leader in its line, endorsed by State, District and County Fairs, experiment stations and 20,000 leading farmers and breeders in the U. S. and Canada.

The superiority of the **RELIABLE FEED COOKERS** is beyond question. They are quick steamers and require less time, fuel and attention to operate than any cooker made. They last longer than others because they are better constructed—best galvanized steel and no flues to burn out, rust out or leak. Can be used out doors or set to any flue. Can't burn or scorch the feed like a cauldron, stove or pan cooker. We guarantee them to be the cheapest cooker on the market in the long run. Can be used to heat stock tanks in winter, to heat sheep dip and to warm poultry and hog houses.

If Anyone Doubts

any claim made by us for the **RELIABLE FEED COOKER**. We hold the personal letters of more than a thousand of the best farmers of the country, whose praise of its manifold excellencies is far greater than ours and we will convince the most skeptical of its superior worth by an inspection of them. We want the name of every farmer who has no cooker and needs one. We have a special offer to make him. Mention Blooded Stock when writing.

High Price
Feed and Hogs
Saves Enough
to buy Cooker

Full Blooded Stock.

A B Barrett writes to the Wisconsin Agriculturist as follows: It does not cost any more to raise full-blooded stock than half-breeds and inferior scrubs. The only difference in the cost is the initial purchase. The full-blooded naturally costs several times as much as the inferior animal, but in the end one such animal may prove cheaper than three or four of the scrubs. The farmer who starts in with the idea and buys only a few blooded stock as he can afford it, increasing his herd gradually, may find in the end that he is in a much better position than his neighbor who buys any sort of cattle simply because they are cheap. The reason why more do not start in with this idea is because they have the erroneous belief that it costs more to maintain the blooded stock. This is not true at all, for the fine cattle do not require more food nor better surroundings than should be given to every farm animal that is worth anything. If the farmer's style of keeping cattle is to neglect them and let them practically shift for themselves, the scrub stock may be better suited to his purpose, for the half wild animals are undoubtedly harder than the well-bred ones, and they will be able to pick up a living much better on a cold, cheerless, and almost foodless range. But where the animals are kept carefully according to modern ideas of cattle raising, with sufficient food to nourish them, and proper shelter and protection, the blooded animals are just as cheap to support as the poorest scrub.

This being the case no farmer can feel that he is not able to keep a few and in time to substitute them entirely for his inferior cows, pigs, sheep and cattle. Let him begin by weeding out gradually all the poorest of the flock, and let every addition be of fine blooded animals. It is better to do this even if only one or two can be purchased a year. The flock will increase in the natural way, and as it multiplies the owner will realize that he possesses something that marks the cream of the trade. Every animal that he brings into the world has its price, and a price that fluctuates much less than that given for inferior stock. Such well-bred stock can always be sold. There is scarcely a herd of good pigs, cows or sheep that can not find a good customer even in the midst of dull and depressed times. This is the financial difference in the returns of the two herds. One adds an uncertain and varying income; the other brings an assurance of certain definite profits and values that can be depended upon at all times. The man of business sense can readily see which will prove the most profitable to him in the end.



John Gould's Ideal Cow.

John Gould, of Ohio, describes his ideal cow as follows in Coleman's Rural World: "She is not large; she weighs about a thousand pounds; she is something like a race horse, for speed in the horse and milk in the cow are allied. Beef in a horse and beef in a cow means strength always. It is a question of nerve power, and that is something that food will not produce, only maintain. For the typical dairy cow you must have race horse type, bony and muscular, whether she be Holstein, a Jersey, or whatever she may be. You will find her with a bony head and strong jaw, long between the eyes and nose, with a broad muzzle. She should also have a bright protruding eye. Why? Simply on account of her brain power. It means strong nerve force, and that means action. I want a thin neck and a retreating basket. The lines above and below must not be straight, or she will steal from you; I want her slightly depressed behind the shoulder, with sharp chine; I don't want too straight a backbone. She must have large organs of reproduction—you don't want a cow with a straight back; I want her wedge shaped. I want two wedges, large in rear and large heart girth, i.e., wide between forward legs, sharp on shoulder. This gives large heart action and the strong arterial circulation that I want. Then, last, but by no means least, she must have a good udder, for one-half of the value of the cow is in her udder. She should have a long udder from front to rear. Then she must have a good teat on each corner of her udder. And why? Because if she gives two pails of milk a day it is a matter of some labor to milk her."

Imported Large Yorkshires.

All stock Registered or Eligible. Sows bred and pigs not akin for sale. Write what you need.

A. VROOMAN, CARTRIDGE, N. Y.

SOLD OUT BUT STILL IN THE BUSINESS

I have the best lot of sows ever at one time owned on the farm to farrow this spring, and am booking orders for their pigs to be shipped when 8 or 10 weeks old. Will pay express on all pigs ordered before June 1. Send for 1900 catalogue, it will tell you all about them.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM

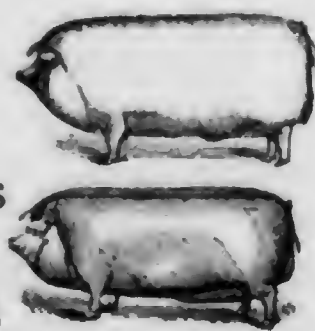
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine

B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING, GOLD CO. IOWA



Get up a club for Blooded Stock and get a pig.

In writing advertisers mention Blooded Stock.

Binder Twine

Farmers wanted as agents. AUGUST POST Moulton, Iowa.

MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. I offer two choice male pigs Oct. 21st farrow and Aug. 25th at barnyard Book- ing orders for Spring Pigs out of large prolific sows and sired by six choice-bred boars. The pigs are right and the prices are right. send in your orders to

N.P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

TRUSSES, 65c, \$1.25 AND UP

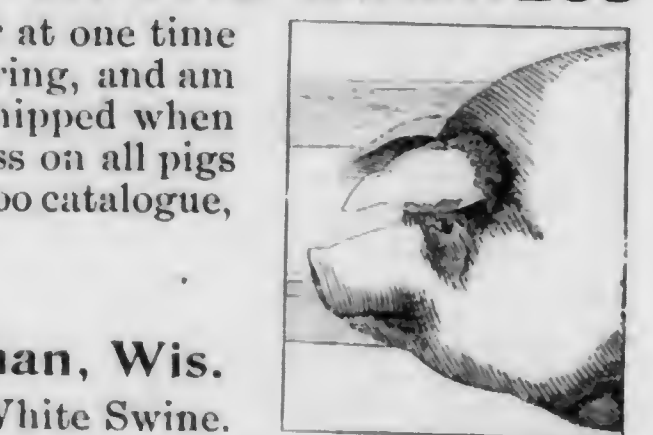
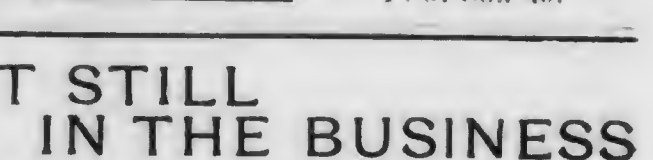


We are selling the very best Trusses made at FACTORY PRICES, less than one-third the price charged by others, and WE GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU PERFECTLY. Say whether you wish our 65c French Truss or our \$1.25 New York Reversible Elastic Truss. Illustrated above, cut this ad. out and send to us with OUR SPECIAL PRICE named, state your Height, Weight, Age, how long you have been ruptured, whether rupture is large or small; also state number inches around the body on a line with the rupture, say whether rupture is on right or left side, and we will send either truss to you with the understanding, if it is not a perfect fit and equal to truss that retail at three times our price, you can return it and we will return your money.

WRITE FOR FREE TRUSS CATALOGUE which shows all trusses, including the New \$10.00 Leather Truss \$2.75 and many others, and which we sell for 50c.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO.

Whom, Hambletonian? Say John, come and see what a fine Chester Boar Shropshire Ram and B. P. Rocks I bought at the WILL CO. CHESTER WHITE STOCK FARM. J. E. MUSSELMAN, Prop'r. Plainfield, Ill. P. O. Box 10.



Choosing Brood Sows.

As brood sows are selected for the purposes of motherhood, it is essential that those chosen should be motherly, and the swine grower should want all the assurance he can possibly secure upon this point. So long as his choice is made from sows that have previously borne litters in his herd, it is his own fault if he does not make a good choice, for he can know the sows that bring him large litters and that raise them after they get them. He can know those they nurse well and have vigorous thrifty hogs. These sows he should always keep, and of the older sows he should never keep any other kind. The question is sometimes asked how long a brood sow should be kept. The question cannot be answered in years. She should not be kept longer than to raise her first litter if she is a poor mother. If, on the other hand, she is a prolific sow, a good milker and a careful mother to large litters of thrifty pigs, she should be kept just as long as she continues to produce such litters. We think we see a general disposition not to swamp old tried brood sows for untried gilts to as great an extent as formerly. Swine growers are realizing that performance is, after all, the best test as to what constitutes a brood sow, and that this test they cannot have if a change to gilts is made each year. The advantage of using mature stock more largely will be greatly in favor of better and more vigorous litters. Some gilts will have to be saved each year to make up for those that, on account of age, must be withdrawn from the breeding herd, and in selecting them, both hereditary and individuality should be considered. They should be, as far as possible, chosen from litters of good brood sows and they should be large and roomy. Too many men who have professed to believe this have in the past habitually acted contrary to the belief. Instead of choosing sows having length, roominess and, if anything, a little bit of coarseness, they selected nice, little, round, close-coupled, fine boned animals that pleased the eye but were wholly unfit for the production of large, thrifty and vigorous litters. In the selection of gilts there ought to be a reform in the old practice.

Take Care of the Pigs.

I would say to all Berkshire breeders, take care of every pig this spring, as you will need them this fall to fill your orders, says A. J. Lovejoy in Western Swine Breeder. "Never mind if you do have to get up at night to go out and see if the old sow is ready to farrow, and is doing all right. If she needs your attention, be there to give it. It will be time well spent. I am looking for the usual complaint this spring that we hear every spring 'that the pig crop is about 25 per cent short."

Give the best attention that you can and make this shortage as high as possible. I know that with the best of care we will all lose some from the early litters by the extremely cold weather we have had during February and March. It takes but a very little to chill a pig when first born, and if he gets thoroughly chilled, he is mighty apt to depart this life and 'go where the woodbine twineth.' There is another trouble that

we must all look after, viz., dry beds. If there is anything that will use up a litter of pigs, and make them look hard it is damp wet beds. You will be surprised how quick a bed occupied by a sow and litter will get damp even when bedded with good dry straw, which is about the best bedding that can be had. Just as soon as the weather gets so it is possible to do we take out all bedding and let them have just the clean floor. Of course our pigs are not confined to the pen. It is only a pen to sleep in. Be careful and do not change feed. You are likely to throw the sow out of condition and cause scours, and the scours is something we have not had at our farm in many years, and never think of having it. All we do to prevent it is to feed the sow the same feed after farrowing as she had before, and not too much the first few days. If the litter is large you can of course feed a little heavier and get on to full feed a little sooner than you can with a small litter. Look out for lice, this will also prevent your pigs from thriving. I have not seen a louse for over a year. We will now try and not have any more. We find many things that are good to use in getting rid of them, but nothing that equals crude petroleum. This beats kerosene emulsion or grease of any kind.

POLAND CHINA Berkshire and Chester Whites. All sows mated to skin. Tired sows, service breds. Poultry. P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Pa.

For Sale—Chester Whites

We now have some very superior stock for sale sired by such boars as Diamond and Rex. The best of their breed and out of grade sows that are great individuals. If you want stock for show and breeding purposes, we have 3 Boars, fit to show, 2 mos. old, price \$15 each; are fit for any herd. 5 Sows, 2 mos. old, at \$12 each. 1 Sow, ready to breed. 1 Boar, A No. 1, 6 mos. old, is a show hog, price \$35. 40 head of Choice Pigs, Boar and Sows, mated, no akin, guaranteed A No. 1 stock, at \$8 each, pairs \$15, trio \$21. Trust to hear from you, if in need of stock.

Channing Webster, Kelton, Pa.

\$1.98 BUYS A \$3.50 SUIT
SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad. out and send to us, state age of boy and say whether large or small forage and we will send you the suit by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for \$3.50, pay your express agent our special offer price, \$1.98, and express charges. THESE KNEE PANT SUITS are for boys 4 to 15 years of age and are retailed everywhere at \$2.20. Made with 100% BLUE SEAT and \$8.00, latest 1900 style as illustrated, made from a special heavy weight, wear resisting, all-wool flannel. Superior quality, neat, handsome pattern, and Italian fitting, genuine troyden interlining, padding, stitching and reinforcing, silk and linen sewing, for collar and cuffs, a suit any boy, or parent would be proud of. FOR FREE CATALOGUE or more clothing for boys 4 to 15 YEARS, write for Sample Book No. 3524, containing fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order. Men's Suits made to order from \$2.00 up. Send this ad. and two on application. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

GUERNSEY CATTLE. HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP. CHESTER WHITE PIGS. FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHbred POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT, Village Farm, New London, Chester Co., Pa.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS. We have for sale a fine lot of September and October Pigs ready to ship. Buy them now and save express. A few Spring Boars and some extra July gilts bred or open. Write for prices for we have the farmer's friend. Also BARRED P. ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 15. All stock guaranteed. LEFEVER BROS., Box 51, OBLONG, ILL.

BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM.—I have now for sale a very choice lot of Pigs of February farrow. Bred from the best strains of CHESTER WHITE BLOOD I can procure. Fair dealing and prices right. CHARLES T. FORREST, Brandywine, Manor, Ches. Co., Pa.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE Spring Pigs. Comparing quality and prolificness. Tracing to the greatest State Fair Prize winners in America. ROUGH COATED COLLIE PUPS ready to ship. Sired by our recent Importation Halyrood Chief. Also PITT CATIE EGGS. Reference: The First National Bank or any business house here. ROBT. A. LAMBERT, REED CITY, MICH.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from June to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crates and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (matings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated for express.

Hermanville Farm, J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor, Hermanville P. E. I. Canada.

Sunny Side Herd.

We have a fine lot of spring pigs for you to select from. These pigs are from some of the leading strains of the country. Now is your chance to get pigs sired by a sow of Columbus Duke at very reasonable prices. Please remember we guarantee stock to be as represented. Buff P. R. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15.

G. W. KITCHEN, Millville, Pa.

SEND MONEY

CUT THIS AD. OUT and send to us, state your weight and height, also number inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send you this BEAUTIFUL PLUSH CAPE to you by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to capes sold by us as represented and the MOST WONDERFUL VALUE YOU EVER SAW OR HEARD OF. THE EXPRESS AGENT OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, \$4.95, and express charge. Express charges will average 50 cents for 100 miles. See our latest ad. for full details. And Winter, made of finest quality Seal Plush, 20 inches long, cut full, sweep lined throughout with Reversible Silk in black, blue or red. Very elaborately embroidered with soutache braid and black beading as illustrated. Trimmed all around with the finest Black Tulle Fur, heavily interlined with wadding and other channels. Write for free Catalogue. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

This Circular Plush Cape

Pasture Crop for Swine.

As seed time is upon us do not fail to sow several acres of pasture crops for the pigs. Do not depend on clover unless you have a good alfalfa patch. Common red clover is not the best pasture crop even when it grows luxuriantly. Where alfalfa can be grown nothing excels it, but as it does not grow well everywhere swine raisers must depend on annuals. An acre of good pasture crop is equivalent in food value to two tons of mill feed. If ground grain and mill feed cost you \$20 a ton, as it does with few exceptions delivered at your farm, you can easily figure the money value of a pasture crop. The crops I am about to suggest and urge swine raisers to grow this spring will easily be worth on fertile land anywhere north of the forty-second parallel fully \$10 an acre. The number of acres to be placed under pasture crops must relatively be in proportion to the fertility of the land. On good land three litters (twenty-five pigs) to two acres of pasture crops will be about right. On less fertile land an acre will be required to afford pasture from early summer till late fall for one litter (eight pigs.)

The best pasture crop for swine is made by sowing at intervals peas, oats and vetches and rape. If the average reader keeps three brood sows, all to farrow in spring, he will lay out two acres, contiguous to the barn, one acre to be devoted to peas, oats and vetches, and the other acre to rape; sow the first acre in two terms, one half to be sown early and the other half some weeks later. If the land is fall plowed, as it should be for an early crop, work some manure into the surface as soon as dry enough with disc harrow and immediately sow on one-half acre one half bushel peas (Canada), one half bushel oats and one-half bushel vetches (tares); cover with disc and spring-tooth and roll. Three weeks later sow the remaining half acre in just the same way. The other acre will be all sown to rape. During the month of May give this acre a good, deep plowing and one or more thorough harrowings, work in some manure and make as mellow as if intended for turnips or beets. In the absence of dung, which is always scarce at this time, use nitrate of soda, 50 to 100 pounds, and a sack of salt, harrowed in just before sowing. Drill in the rape seed in rows twenty or twenty-eight inches apart at the rate of two pounds per acre, to which is added one-half pound flat turnip seed. Cultivate frequently between the rows, but do not thin. Just after corn planting will be found the best time to sow.

The first sowing of peas, oats and vetches should be ready for the pigs in eight weeks from sowing and when five inches high. When the second sowing is at the same stage the pigs will be alternated on this. About August the rape will be ready to put the hogs on and will afford a luxuriant and nourishing pasture till late fall. I think most seed men keep Dwarf Essex rape seed in stock and it is generally sold at ten cents per pound. Canada peas are also kept by most Northern seedmen in the States at a retail price of about \$1.75 per bushel. Vetches (tares) are sold by few American seedmen. Some seedmen sell the hybrid vetch. This is not the variety I mean.

A very good pasture crop and one I advise all swine raisers to give a trial this spring, is clover and rape. Prepare the ground and have it in good tilth,

working in some manure, or applying a complete fertilizer heavily, and by May 1 to 15 sow twelve pounds mixed clover seed, equal weight red, mammoth and luerne, and five pounds rape seed, cover with one scratch of light harrow and roll. This crop will be ready to turn on when the clover is three inches high, and will furnish pasture right through the season if not too heavily fed down. Do not fail to sow at least a small experimental plot of sorghum for cutting and throwing to the pigs. Once cut it will grow up again and afford a second cutting. A peck of seed sown broadcast on a quarter of an acre of clean, mellow land about June 1st will be but a small outlay though it fail. A pig should not be put on pasture crops till ten weeks of age. Supply water and shade in the pasture. Feed grain or meal morning and night—one pound meal to fifty pounds live weight—on pasture crop. J. A. MACDONALD.

Henry Wallace, a long-time Iowa hog-raiser and editor of Wallace's Farmer, says: "On a farm with reasonable good buildings and a clover pasture, the cost of the gain of a pound of live weight on a hog up to 150 pounds is not very much in excess of two cents. To this must be added the interest on the value of the brood sow, the cost of her keep, the risk of accident, the cost of the grass, of the care and the labor, and a number of other items too numerous to mention, which will bring the actual cost of the live weight up to at least three cents a pound on the farm. Whatever the good farmer receives over that may fairly be counted as profit. The poor farmer, and by that we mean the man who does not keep the right kind of hogs and does not properly care for them, will need to receive considerably over that amount before he can begin to talk about profits. We make this estimate, of course, on corn and oats at about present prices or below.

"Under these circumstances the price of hogs will depend largely on the price of corn and the freedom of hogs from the ravages of disease. When a partial failure in the corn crop occurs and the price runs up to from thirty to forty cents on the farm, the immediate effect is to crowd the hog stock of the country on the market and depress the price. When a large portion of the hog stock is wiped off by cholera, the immediate effect at the beginning of the disease is a crowd of hogs on the market and depress the price, the after-effect of which is to enhance the price by creating a scarcity in the supply. Under these conditions farmers will go on growing hogs until they fall a little below three cents a pound, when they will conclude that there is no money in it and lean over to some other department of the farm. When hogs go to about five cents on the farm, every brood sow that is at all fit will be put to use, and in a year the number is so generally increased that a fall in price is inevitable. It is not safe, therefore, to figure on high-priced hogs for any considerable length of time, nor is it wise to go out of the business when hogs are low, for the reason that it may be safely estimated that enough will go out of the business to increase the price in a reasonably short space of time. The man who uses only only well-bred hogs, keeps right along raising 100 hogs a year on the farm, and takes good care of them, is not likely to have the sheriff's red flag stuck on his front gate."

A New Separator.

For many years farmers have been looking for means by which they could do away with going to the creamery, but the high price of cream separators stood in the way of many who are in limited circumstances. This object has been overcome by the placing on the market of Carter's Rotary Cream Separator, at a very low price, in fact so low that any person owning a cow may have one. Our readers will do well to look up the advertisement of this Separator in this issue and write for particulars at once.

BREEDING NOTES.

LeFever Bros., Oblong, Ill., writes us that their Jersey herd is in grand shape and have a greater lot of pigs that they ever had.

C. E. Deitling, Ansonia, O., writes us that his adv. in B. S. has made him many good sales and that he has some grand young pigs for sale.

C. L. Webster, Kelton, is advertising a large number of choice pigs in this issue, bred from his great hog Diamond. Write him at once.

Eggs for Hatching.

Buff Plymouth Rock (Burdick and Kline). Buff Brahmas (Mohrs). Eggs \$1.00 per 13. \$2.00 per 26. E. H. ADAMS, Ellwood, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

MORE EGGS

Are laid by hens when kept free from Vermin.

Lambert's Death to Lice

Is the Remedy. It costs but 10c. to try. My 64-page poultry book free.

D. J. LAMBERT, Box B. Apopka, R.I.

90 Varieties CHOICE POULTRY, EGGS, PIGEONS AND GERMAN HARES. All described in a Natural Colored Descriptive 60-page book with worth full information and how to "Make Poultry Pay" is mailed for 10 cents. Price list free. J. A. BERGEE, TELFORD, PA.

\$10.00 TO \$30.00 AND EXPENSES CAN BE MADE EVERY DAY WITH OUR NEW IMPROVED GRAPHOPHONE TALKING MACHINE OUTFIT You Can Make Big Money with our Exhibition outfit. We furnish Talking Machines, Advertising Posters, Admission Tickets, and more, how to make \$10.00 to \$30.00 every day. MACHINES \$5, \$10 and \$12; EXHIBITION OUTFITS, \$23.75. For full particulars cut this notice out and mail to us. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.), Chicago, Ill.

SEND 50 CENTS to us with this ad, and we will send you our celebrated LA BERTA GUITAR by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. It is a genuine La Berta American made instrument of great beauty, perfect rosewood finish, very highly polished. Handsomely inlaid around sound hole and inlaid stripes in back, celluloid bound top edge. Fingertone accurately fretted with rainbow frets, inlaid pearl position dots, tailpiece, A HEBEL \$25.00 GUITAR, powerful and sweet toned, furnished complete with an extra set of best quality steel strings and a valuable instruction book which teaches any one how to play.

EXAMINE THE GUITAR at your express office and if found exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of pay the express agent \$3.65 less 50c, or \$3.15 and express charges and the complete outfit is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER. With every order accompanied by cash in full, we will furnish a lettered fingerboard chart, with the aid of which any one can learn to play without the aid of a teacher. With the use of the lettered fingerboard any one can learn to play without the aid of a teacher. Write for free musical instrument and piano and organ catalogue. Freezing at lowest wholesale prices. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO (SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. are thoroughly reliable. -Editor.)

Breeding Up the Herd.

Prof. F. B. Linfield.

I have maintained that environment, training and food had much, perhaps all, to do with giving characteristics or qualities to any breed. Different breeds of even the same type are the result of different forces or, perhaps more correctly, of very similar forces acting under different conditions. This perhaps explains why it is not generally advisable, judging from the results, to cross two pure breeds of the one type, resulting from different causes, they do not nick (to use a breeder's term), and thus ancestral or original characteristics may become dominant. It is as though we were bringing together two strong forces representing the useful qualities that have been engrafted upon the breeds. The angle at which the forces strike will determine the resultant—the offspring. When we remember that inbreeding, the offspring represents the forces united divided by two, it is at once apparent that even a slight divergence in two strong forces may give us an animal inferior to either of the parents, and a great divergence may neutralize all the engrafted qualities; thus the animal reverts to original type. Don't mix breeds, the chances are against such a practice resulting in any permanent improvement, and at the best the results are far from satisfactory. Still more strongly would I impress the folly of using a cross-bred sire on the herd. If crossing tends to neutralize the engrafted or especially valuable characteristics in the offspring, to use an animal that is the result of such a method of breeding on common stock is to invite disaster. A cross-bred animal that is the result of such a method of breeding on common stock is to invite disaster. A cross-bred animal is very little, if any, better than the scrub in improving live stock.

Judging from the practices, many farmers seem to think that a half-bred male is as good for improving their stock as a pure bred. This is not the case, for several reasons. When we bear in mind the fact that the male represents half the herd, to use anything else than the best pure-bred animal procurable means much slower improvement. To use a half-bred male shows that the user has some faith in the pure-bred blood, but his method of using it would tend to destroy what little faith he had; systematic and rapid improvement is not possible from this method of breeding. We call the offspring of a pure bred male and a common-bred female a half-bred, or a grade, because we are working up toward the pure-bred standard. If we cross the female offspring again and the next generation yet again with the pure bred, we have three fourths and seven-eighths-bred animals, or what are called high grades. The term is similar to what we use in speaking of a hill—the grade of the land. If now we would take the half-bred animal, if a male, and mate with the common stock we get a low grade, theoretically only one-quarter pure-bred working down not up hill. From the practical standpoint, however, the results are not generally so good as this. An animal which is only one half pure-bred is im-

purely bred, the qualities are tainted, impaired, and we have no guarantee as to what they are. Again, the force which the pure-bred represents has been weakened. By being mixed with the heterogeneous forces of the scrub they have lost much of their impressiveness and stability. Like the mighty image of Nebuchadnezzar, with its head of gold, its body of silver, its thighs of brass, its legs of iron, and its feet of iron and clay, it stands upon an unstable foundation. The iron and clay may be mixed together, but they are not united. Having an appearance, perhaps a name, of strength, yet the clay is the true measure of stability. As the stone from the mountain, which striking the feet of the image, destroyed it and scattered it to the four winds of heaven, so he that builds his hopes upon the use of a half-bred sire, however grand they may be, is building them upon that which but invites their destruction. The very great value possessed by the pure-bred is that its forces are known, and may be depended upon to work almost always in one direction. The half-bred animal, being half a scrub, may have his forces, his tendencies to improve, or engraft valuable and useful qualities so changed as to render the direction of their action uncertain. The results of breeding such animals can not be depended upon with any degree of reliance.

It Comes from "Down East."

"The reappearance in our columns, after an absence of some years, of the Kendall Spavin Cure advertisement will be, to many of our readers, like looking upon the 'face of a familiar friend.'"

The early history of this well known remedy for lameness and spavined horses is very interesting as showing the great faith in its virtues and the "down east" earnestness and foresight of a Vermont farmer. Many long years ago this shrewd agriculturist, who lived near the village of Enosburgh Falls, a charming little place, nestled among the green mountains of Vermont, had a valuable horse go lame and hearing much of the Spavin Cure put up by Dr. Kendall, who resided in the village, decided to try it. The farmer was so struck with its marvelous effectiveness that he determined, if possible to buy the formula. But to his utter surprise the formula demanded ran into the thousands, for Dr. Kendall was fully alive to the merits of his preparation and demanded a high price for his knowledge. The would-be purchaser was determined, however, and mortgaging his fine farm to the highest limit, against the advice of all his friends and neighbors, became the original owner with Dr. Kendall, of this wonderful cure. But it was a hard, slow struggle, made none the easier to bear by his friends and neighbors constantly reminding him what a fool he had made of himself. Still he persevered and after a while small orders began to dribble in. Then the inevitable occurred; these small purchasers talked to their neighbors of the wonderful horse-balming they had got and orders became more and yet more frequent, until eventually it became the most famous cure for lame and spavined horses in the country and he resorted to the full reward of his faith. The original company was, years ago, organized into a stock company and ably officered by competent business men who have been indispensable to its continued success. Kendall's Spavin Cure is still manufactured at the place of its birth, Enosburgh Falls, Vt., but the Spavin Cure has been the direct means of building up this pretty country village into quite an important place, with its Opera House, Water Works, Sewers, Electric Lights, Concrete Walks, Public Library and Parks, with all the airs of a little city. Kendall's Spavin Cure is practically the backbone of the town.

One additional incident in the history of this growing business. During the formative period Dr. Kendall wrote and issued a "Treatise on Horse and his Diseases," the style and circulation of which has now reached about ten millions. This book, invaluable to horsemen, can now be obtained without charge, by writing to the publishers—Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., U. S. A.—Toronto Globe, Jan. 25, 1900.

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers, we will say that there is undoubtedly a good big profit in the growing of Ginseng. It is estimated by Government experts that China will take from American growers at least \$20,000,000 worth every year, and as the wild Ginseng is nearly extinct the supply must come entirely from cultivated gardens. The dried roots bring in the New York markets \$7 per pound. A valuable book on the subject, giving full particulars on the culture and marketing of the roots is issued by the American Ginseng Gardens (Incorporated) Rose Hill, N. Y., which will be sent any of our readers upon our request. It outlines plans of investment of from \$5 to \$1000. The figures given are very attractive and doubtless will encourage many of our readers to start at least a small bag of this great money-maker. Send for book and mention this paper.

Large English Berkshires

Right up-to-date in breeding and quality. Prices right. 2 to 3 months old. Write at once.

N. S. BURRIER, NEW MIDWAY, MD.

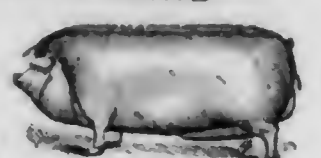
Moskoe, Pa., April 17, 1900.

N. S. BURRIER, Dear Sir:—The Bear has arrived. Just 21 hours on the road, and I like him. I think you described him very correctly. Yours truly, E. H. CURTIS.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester

White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now. Good ones, no 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

VERNON CO. HERD

IMPROVED CHESTERS

If you want a choice Chester White place your order now with the oldest and largest herd in Vernon County and secure the best blood at reasonable prices. This herd has won more blue ribbons than any other herd in the county. A choice lot of fine young animals now on hand ready for shipment. Also White and B. P. Rocks and S. S. Wyandotte Poultry.

J. A. DOERR,

Springville, Wis.

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Single Subscription, \$5.00 a year. In Clubs of 5, \$15.00 a year. In Clubs of 10, \$25.00 a year. Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each. Send us the names and \$1.00 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

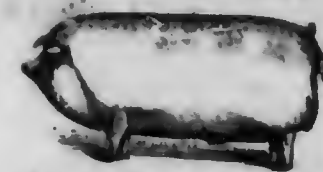
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to us with this ad and we will send you OUR EXHIBIT GRAPHOPHONE. THIS IS A REGULAR \$10.00 MANDOLIN, made of li ribs of genuine mahogany, with handsome colored stripes inlaid between, fine rosewood finished cap, celluloid bound edges, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid pearl position dots, American patent head, beautiful inlaid around sound hole. Latest patent nickel plated sleeve protecting tailpiece, extra set of strings, 1 tortoise-shell pick, and a book of chords, which teaches anyone how to play. Examine this Mandolin at your express office, and if found exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent \$4.65, less the 50c deposit, or \$4.15 and express charges, and the outfit is yours.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER. With every order accompanied by cash in full, we will furnish a lettered fingerboard chart, with the aid of which any one can easily learn the notes. Chart can be adjusted on the fingerboard of any mandolin without changing the instrument in the least. We will return the mandolin to be returned after 5 days' trial if not found exactly as represented. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.) CHICAGO. (SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. are thoroughly reliable. -Editor.)

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BARGAIN-----THREE-YEAR-OLD BOAR



FIRST-CASS CHESTER WHITE. A good all-around individual, especially so in feet, head and ears. Will give measurement to breeding buyers. Has been in the show ring 5 times, taking 4 firsts and 1 second premium, and also this year at our Fair took 2d in Sweepstakes, being 4 Polands in class. A few good Spring Pigs, good enough to go into any herd. Also MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE PLYMOUTH CHICKENS, PEKIN DUCKS AND WHITE GUINEA FOWLS. Prices right. Address, J. F. DONOVAN, Box 205, WARREN, ILL.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE



The Snoddy Remedy

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Address: The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co. ALTON, ILLS. Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.

The Quality of Hogs.

It is probable that success in pig breeding hinges to a great extent upon the quality of the sow, and it is one of the essentials that she be well grown and symmetrical, says the "London Farmer and Stock Breeder." She should be kept in good condition, but not be unduly fat, and should be fully nine months old before she is allowed to go with the boar. Of course, very young sows frequently bear nice farrows of pigs, and the youngsters get on well, but it is at the cost of much deterioration in the quality of the sow. There is also reason to believe that the farrows subsequently produced by her are not of such quality as from sows that were more mature before they were put with the boar.

The aim of the breeder should be to increase the stamina of his sows by every means in his power. To this end he should feed them well upon flesh-forming foods, and allow them to take exercise in the open. They should be kept as near as may be fed at regular intervals. If this be done, most satisfactory results will be obtained.

It is also advisable to get young sows as tame as possible, and with kind treatment they soon become extremely sociable, liking to have their back scratched, and coming to the man who attends to them whenever he makes his appearance. This is a great advantage, as they can be attended to at farrowing time without difficulty.

Experimental Farm FOR THE READERS OF "BLOODED STOCK"

We have had in our minds for a long time a line of Feeding, Breeding and Growing Stock and giving these methods to our readers. The editor of Blooded Stock was a farmer and breeder until four years ago, and feels that with the means at hand he can make an Experimental Farm very valuable to the readers of Blooded Stock by keeping its readers posted in feeding and breeding experiments.

WE SOLICIT AID

from our readers that we can put our ideas into effect as it will take capital to carry on this work as we desire to do it, but we are sure that our readers will be more than repaid in the results obtained as we propose to keep them posted as to the workings of the farm every month.

A PROPOSITION

We have 12,000 paid subscribers to Blooded Stock and we ask them to aid us in this work by each sending us \$1 and we will in return advance their subscription 5 years. The sum is not large but if each one of our readers will help us this much we guarantee that they will be more than repaid for their kindness. We know that our friends are interested in swine growing and results that can be obtained in this way will be of great advantage to them in their work at home. We ask for your support at once so that we can have things in running shape by Spring. Send your dollar at once. Let us have your support in this matter. We will be the first swine paper to be working on the feeding problem on a farm owned by the paper. Send at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

....BLOODED STOCK....

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1900.

NO. 6

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.
Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
J. A. MacDonald, Hermantville, E. I.

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Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

BREEDERS' NOTES.

J. M. McCamant, New London, Pa., was very successful at Oxford Fair. He made three entries in Chester Whites and won 3 firsts. On ten Guernseys he won 6 firsts and two seconds. Won first on mare and colt, first on filly, first on Minors and all premiums on Hampshire-down sheep.

N. S. Burrier, New Midway, Md., writes us from Hanover that he won 6 first and 4 second premium premiums—1st and 2d on Berkshire boars, with six competitors. He will attend several other fairs and with the animals he has will win hands down, for he has superior stock.

Mr. N. P. Kershner, of Ansonia, Darke County, Ohio, owner of the Maple Grove Herd of Chester Whites, writes us he has had an exceptional season this year, having sold everything except his crop of spring pigs. Mr. D. W. Robinson again visited him on September 4th and bought the third boar with which to head his herd, and two fine sows. This is the third year of Mr. Robinson visits and proves that the stock, prices, fair dealing and new blood secured from Mr. Kershner guarantees satisfaction. In the variety and infusion of new blood he is always ahead. Every breeder who visits him finds something to suit. His crop of Spring pigs, of which he has 8 litters averaging 10 to the litter, are sired by 6 choice boars whose names and records are given in another column. Any one desiring any of them must visit him soon or write.

Hogs on the Dairy Farm.

I have found in my experience that hogs go naturally with dairying, and that it pays to keep them on the dairy farm even if for no other purpose than to dispose of the skim milk profitably. Few dairy farmers can find a market for all their dairy products, and the waste sometimes is large, writes W. E. Edwards in the Ploughman. If this waste can be converted into something profitable no matter how small, it may turn an otherwise losing business into a paying one. We cannot do better in the present conditions of dairying than to find some market for all the by-products of the farm, and if we succeed in doing this I am sure there will be a living add something more found in dairying. Hogs go with the dairy for several reasons. There is first the need of plenty of milk to raise hogs successfully, and if we had to buy this we would hardly figure out much profit. The swill barrel need not be the old-fashioned sour mixture that was enough to make any hog sick, but it can be composed of sweet skim milk that when fed with a little grain makes the very best fattening ration for hogs. Then the young pigs must be raised on sweet milk and weaned gradually from their mother with the greatest care. It is only on the dairy that one actually finds milk in sufficient quantities to be extravagant with in feeding pigs. This extravagance is really economy when we consider on how many dairy farms the same amount of skim milk is actually wasted.

Not only this, but the hogs require good pasture to-day as well as the cows, and when you raise grass and clover for one you have an excellent food for the other. The hogs that are reared when young on good sweet milk, turned out in the clover field in summer any topped off with corn, make the ideal creatures for the market. We need the corn for dairy cows, too, and one class of farm animals eat what the others do not like so well. The cows will eat the young cornstalks in winter, while the hogs would turn away from them. But the corn forms the ideal food for fattening the hogs. In this way the two animals fit together and make excellent ones for the dairy farm. Since I have been increasing my herd of swine I have become more convinced than ever that hogs are actually necessary to the successful development of a dairy, and the man who does without them is losing money that he otherwise might make. Because your dairy is paying now, it does not follow that it would not pay even more if you had hogs on the farm. It certainly will prove a good experience to try it.

Raising Hogs Cheaply.

I will give you a few items on the feed question on the business and growing pigs profitably. My idea of raising hogs is to grow them as cheap as you can, so as to get all the gain with as little cost as possible. I know some breeders that feed to their hogs that which costs more than the hogs are worth or will bring after feeding them. For economy and profit you cannot afford to buy everything you hear of. You must use good judgment in the kind of feed you use. You must know how and when to feed for the best gains in pigs and hogs. Every hog raiser should prepare a pasture for his hogs and a good one, not just one or two acres for fifty or more hogs to run on all season. Get a good large pasture and plenty of range, and it is a great profit with little cost, and it will not pay to keep hogs in dry lots the year round. They will not make you much money after you count up the cost of the feed. Brood sows should be on grass alone in the summer after their pigs are weaned. This is the way I treat my sows and it accounts in part for the good litters in the spring. The feed that we use we raise on our farm, and it is mostly corn and oats. This is what we give to our pigs and hogs, and to our sows we give bran and shorts while they are suckling pigs and they do well on this kind of feed. With this feed you can develop bone, muscle and growth. After the pig is weaned we give him corn and oats ground together, one-third oats and two-thirds corn, with a mixture of shorts and bran in about equal parts, with plenty of grass. This causes the best development and growth. I do not believe it is necessary to buy carloads of linseed meal, hominy hearts or much prepared foods of different kinds to make one's pigs grow if you are onto your business as a feeder. As a successful raiser of hogs you must use judgment in raising your own feed and preparing it so that you will get the best results. This gives the greatest profit and that is what we are looking for.—Cor. American Swineherd.

No grower of swine should think of being without a plentiful supply of pasture all the season of growth. An abundance of suitable pasture will tend much to cheapen the cost of producing pork. Every swine grower knows that success in pork production is best promoted by having an abundance of good pasture. The hogs thrive best and make pork cheapest on grass and clover, for, by nature, the pig feeds on grass as well as grains, and not on grass exclusively at any season. Clover should be managed so that pigs will always have it young and tender.

Successful Swine Raising.

The first item of importance is to have good pigs to start with. You cannot make a fine hog out of a scrubby pig. Once a scrub always a scrub. Blooded hogs are a paying stock on any farm. It may cost a little more to get into pure blooded stock, but the greater return will certainly justify the outlay. Choose the breed you wish to raise and stick to it. If you are raising fine Poland-Chinas, they are the hogs for you. If you have pure Durocs you certainly have hogs that cannot afford to change. If you have good hogs keep them good.

But the best kind of a pig will become stunted with neglect or abuse. Treat the mother well and keep her in a condition to furnish an abundance of milk. Care must be taken in selecting the mothers of the pigs that are to bring in the best prices. Study each individual, and when you find one that raises a large, even litter of pigs, keep her. Don't count her age. She will let you know when it is no longer profitable to keep her.

One of the greatest mistakes a man can make is to expect young sows to furnish him the material for profitable swine breeding. Immature animals rarely rear as strong pigs and the litters are never so large or even. The mother should be well fed and housed. She should be given good, dry quarters and fresh, pure water. Treat the mother right and she will look after the pigs until a week or so before weaning, although it is well to begin early to encourage them to eat, so that the weaning will not be a sudden change in their diet. This the critical stage of the pig's life.

Strong, healthy pigs will not need coddling. All a pig ever needs, if he is a healthy pig, is plain, common-sense treatment. Give him a chance to exercise, with a variety of feed that will furnish something near a balanced ration, though he will flourish upon feed that misses this by a number of per cent on the different items. Constant attention is the most important requirement to keep pigs growing.

Attention to details is the secret of success in more ways than swine raising, but nowhere can it be more truthfully applied. Nor are these details obscure or complicated. Anyone can raise hogs and make it pay. With healthy pigs to turn into the fattening pens the problem is indeed a simple one. Keep them in good appetite by proper feed with an abundance of fattening properties in their rations and it will be but a short time until you have a marketable animal. Deduct the amount of food he has consumed estimate the cost of producing, penning, housing and pasturing him, and you will find you have a neat little profit which will encourage you to renewed efforts. You will recognize that you are on the right track, and you will see wherein you can improve your methods and where there are many weak points.

One season of fine hogs does not make a successful swine raiser, nor make a man wealthy. It is the ability to do a thing once well done over again that makes the bank account grow and lifts the mortgage. Don't try to raise hogs on a larger scale than you have accommodations. An inferior animal will eat up all the profit before ready for market,

and a hog not properly cared for is always an inferior animal. Treat your hogs in a common sense manner, and if there is anything in them they will respond to your benefit.—Journal of Agriculture.

Hog Cholera.

This is the season when we may expect a general outbreak of this terrible disease at any time. It has baffled the skill of our best veterinary talent for years. The general impression is that the disease is incurable.

We have, for the past year, been watching the experiments of Dr. J. H. Snoddy, of Alton, Ills., whose advertisement will be found in this issue. There can be no doubt about his success. He is handling the disease in its worst forms. Hundreds of herds of hogs have been cured in the last few months with his Remedy. Those who have had an opportunity to investigate it are outspoken in its praise.

We expect to keep right along with this Remedy and will keep our readers posted on its success. We have a number of letters from prominent business men who have used the medicine recently with wonderful success. They are very enthusiastic in their praise of the Remedy. We have from time to time published a few letters and expect to continue to do so. These letters are signed by the best class of men who mean what they say. There is no room for a reasonable doubt about the success of his Remedy; it has stood the fire for six years and is doing better now than ever before. There is no question about it. I have solved the problem of hog cholera cure. With this Remedy the disease is as easily cured as any other disease. Every hog raiser should write the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ills., for their free book, which contains full particulars about the disease and their treatment, so that you will understand how to proceed in case you would have trouble in your herds.

Hogs are very valuable now and this is a matter of great importance to hog raisers. Lay aside your prejudice against hog cholera remedies and investigate this Remedy. There can be no question of its success. It is not only a preventative but it is an absolute cure for the disease after the hogs take sick. It is well worth your while to investigate it.

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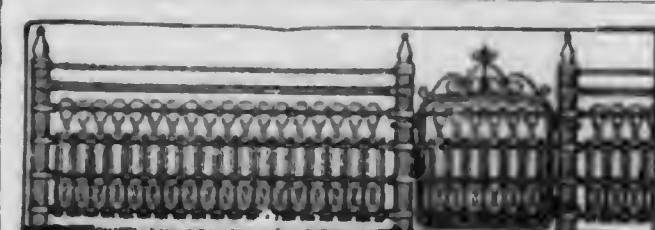


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Exercise for Swine.

Do hogs need exercise? is asked by a correspondent. Yes, at most periods of their lives they do, although the tendency of modern breeding has all been in the direction of early fattening and making the largest gains on the smallest possible amount of feed. The sucking pig needs exercise, or plethoria and an attack of thumps may be expected. The time when thumps are most complained of is when after farrowing time, there is bad weather that keeps the litter and dam confined to the pen, where the former suck and sleep and have no work to do to keep them healthy. In good weather, with room enough to run about out of doors, the litter always gets exercise enough and rarely has thumps. Growing pigs need some exercise too, but they can be relied on to take all they need if given room enough and the weather is not too unfavorable. Breeding stock should always have plenty of exercise or they will become shy breeders and the pigs they have will not be vigorous and they may even become sterile. When hogs get their growth and are put in the yard for fattening is the time when they need exercise least. For the short time that remains before marketing they can both safely and advantageously be kept as quiet as possible. The time is too brief for them to suffer injury for want of exercise, and the feed will have a quicker effect if they do not run it off. The answer to the question should therefore be that hogs do need exercise, but no particular pains need be taken to see that they get it, except in the case of young pigs in bad weather, or in that of breeding stock that has been fattened for the show ring. The latter, when they reach home after the shows, need reducing, not by cutting off feed so much as by exercise and in doing this driving them around the yard with a buggy whip for a while each day is often resorted to.

GINSENG—Look all about it. It is the most profitable season in which to sell pork hogs as a general thing, says the "Jersey Hustler." It is best to sell in the June market or in December. This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily to the farmers. Some farmers have said always to sell when your hogs are ready. For, after they have gotten fully fattened it is a waste of feed to continue feeding, expecting better markets. An Ohio farmer some time ago exhibited a line of figures running back a number of years and showed that September early in the month had furnished the best prices at which to market hogs. His reasoning for this was that early in that month the great packing institutions were preparing for winter market, and were not averse to having the prices at their best figures because there were few hogs ready for market, and they would contract sales based on the prices that would be filled later with cheaper hogs. The new crop of corn had not yet gone into the hogs of the season that would commence coming in October and during the winter, that whenever everybody else was ready to sell and the hogs were pushing to market the price would be weighed down, and the party who was ready to sell when fewer were going to market would receive the best prices. However, as we stated previously, this matter of marketing has to be regulated considerably by the condition of each feeder. The man who, with his stuff, is trying to find a market, nine times out of ten is a loser thereby.



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Rushing the Pigs.

A farmer writes us from Iowa stating that he has a fine lot of shoats that will weigh 100 pounds and he is anxious to feed them early for the market, and desires to know the safety in using growing corn, as he has on hand no old corn. It is his desire to rush them, so as to get them to the market before the bulk of the hogs start, believing that he will get a better price than will be given later, when the general movement of the 1900 crop is under way.

ANSWER.—Great care should be exercised in feeding green corn to such an extent as to rush the hogs for the market. It will require a great deal of vigilance to safely feed green corn heavily. It is the cause of much of the derangement of the stomach, followed by disease of various character. A feeder said not long ago that he would prefer paying 60 cents a bushel for old corn to feed his pigs sooner than crowd them with new corn. We advise our friend to use care and great caution in feeding this kind of a ration. It should be commenced with very little and gradually increased to a regular feed if used.

Time to Sell Hogs.

An Illinois farmer asks which is the most profitable season in which to sell pork hogs as a general thing, says the "Jersey Hustler." It is best to sell in the June market or in December. This is a difficult question to answer satisfactorily to the farmers. Some farmers have said always to sell when your hogs are ready. For, after they have gotten fully fattened it is a waste of feed to continue feeding, expecting better markets. An Ohio farmer some time ago exhibited a line of figures running back a number of years and showed that September early in the month had furnished the best prices at which to market hogs. His reasoning for this was that early in that month the great packing institutions were preparing for winter market, and were not averse to having the prices at their best figures because there were few hogs ready for market, and they would contract sales based on the prices that would be filled later with cheaper hogs. The new crop of corn had not yet gone into the hogs of the season that would commence coming in October and during the winter, that whenever everybody else was ready to sell and the hogs were pushing to market the price would be weighed down, and the party who was ready to sell when fewer were going to market would receive the best prices. However, as we stated previously, this matter of marketing has to be regulated considerably by the condition of each feeder. The man who, with his stuff, is trying to find a market, nine times out of ten is a loser thereby.

One advantage in improving the hogs on the farm by breeding is that they increase so rapidly and mature in so short a time that it is comparatively easy to correct any mistakes that have been made.

When writing to advertisers please mention Blooded Stock.

Some Breeding Points.

Do not wait until breeding time before making the selection of your animals. Too many persons put off until the last moment before corresponding with breeders and making their purchases. Secure the boar early and get him accustomed to his new home. You should breed so as to have the pigs farrowed as near together, so that they will be an even lot. They grow better and sell better when they are all about the same size. Feed your sows for growth and not for fat, but have them in good flesh at farrowing time. See that they take plenty of exercise and feed them liberally on sloppy feed, roots, mill food and oats, but very little corn. Shorts is one of the best feeds that can be given to pigs for growth. Do not have the feed so rich as she nears farrowing time, but feed her liberally with a bran slop mixed rather thin. After farrowing, when the sow looks for feed give her a drink of lukewarm water into which you have stirred a couple of handfuls of bran. Increase the bran gradually from day to day until you have her on full feed in a feed or so. Feed only bran or ground oats until the pigs begin to eat, then gradually mix stronger feed and have a small pen into which the pigs can creep, giving them a little milk mixed with shorts and bran at first, then gradually thicken with shorts and a little oil cake. Give a little oil cake before farrowing to the sow. If bothered with worms let them go without their breakfast and in the evening mix them up a nice supper of fresh milk and shorts, stirring in one-half teaspoonful of turpentine to each pig. I do not breed gilts for but one litter the first year.

The main thing, to be successful in swine breeding, in after all, is to always be a close observer, so as to notice the first change of the condition of the pigs or hogs, using good judgment in remedying the trouble. In selling pigs do not send out anything not in good shape and condition, but quote prices that you do not really care whether they take them or not. If the price is so that you are anxious for them to buy they are not so apt to buy, but when you are indifferent whether they buy or not they are sure to go. In advertising, after you have paid a high price out for inquirers do not spoil them by writing a careless letter in answer. Secure the confidence of the party because of your offer to do right, and where you are unknown to him the letter is the link between you. It is the influence by which he estimates you. If you convince him that you have good stuff of the kind that he wants and at its worth you will get the order.

Ferryville, Wis.

Hogs with scabby and sore backs are probably very lousy. Wash with kerosene emulsion.

Keep the pigs growing from the time they are farrowed. The first hundred pounds put on costs less than the second, and the second less than the third.

Every grower of hogs should take pains to lay by as much succulent food for winter as possible. The hog thrives best when he has an occasional feed of roots and pumpkins. He wants plenty of water with his food, and when it is impossible to give it in the form of root crops the next best thing to do is to give some well dampened clover hay.

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Roots for Hogs.

Much of the mortality among swine is due to various ailments induced by indigestion; often the result of an exclusive corn diet, says a writer in an exchange. Grass, shorts, pea meal, turnips, carrots, mangles, sugar beets, potatoes, and artichokes, are all good, healthy articles of feed and the more a hog receives the healthier he will be.

Every wide-awake hog raiser will admit that growing pigs and fattening hogs do very much better on mixed feed than on an all-corn diet. Many hog raisers are beginning to realize the error of feeding all corn, and are feeding artichokes, turnips, peas, potatoes, etc.

After eight years experience in growing the same kinds of artichokes, I have concluded they are by far the cheapest, most healthful and most easily grown hog food yet discovered. My 1897 crop cost less than two cents per bushel. On April 23, 1891, I planted them on an old worn ground, without manuring, and obtained a yield of 88 bushels per acre. The artichoke is also a sure crop in dry years. About the time pastures fail in the autumn the artichoke patch will be ready for the hogs.

Artichokes are grown nearly the same as potatoes. They may be pastured from October 15 to May 1, where the ground is not too wet nor frozen too hard. Tam-artichokes are very easily exterminated by plowing the young plants under when about a foot high. Or if the patch is sown to oats, when the oats are cut, the artichoke tops will also be cut, and this effects a complete extermination. I have tried several domesticated or tame sorts of artichokes and conclude that the Mammoth White French, White Jerusalem and Red Jerusalem varieties are the best.—SUNSHINE.

Clover contains more lime for the production of bone and more nitrogen for the production of flesh than corn does.

Pigs After Corn-Fed Steers.

The value of the manure from corn-fed steers for pigs has been the subject of a number of separate trials at the Wisconsin experiment station. In these trials pigs have been allowed to run with steers fed with either on whole corn or corn meal, the pigs receiving sufficient corn to satisfy them in addition, and the results have been compared with those of pigs fed on corn in pens, says the "New York Farmer."

In the first trial the pigs running with steers required only 3.4 pounds of corn per pound of grain, while those kept in pens required over five pounds. Putting it in another way, a bushel of shelled corn made 11.4 pounds of pork when fed alone to hogs, while a bushel fed to hogs while running with corn-fed steers made with the help of the droppings of the steers, 17.6 pounds or over one-half more.

In two other trials pigs following steers fed on shelled corn required less than one-half as much additional corn to make a pound of gain as pigs fed in a pen by themselves, and pigs following steers fed on corn required somewhat less. In a fourth series the hogs with steers getting cornmeal lost rather than gained by the association, while hogs following corn-fed steers required very little extra feed in the first trial, and none at all in the second to cause them to make a good gain.

Breeders Should Lead, Not Be Led.

A great reform is needed in hog-raising in the West, says the editor of The Wallace Farmer. The breeders can help it along if they will. They will delay it if they keep on selling hogs that have no other recommendation except their good looks and prize winning capacity. It is quite true that the farmer will buy fat rather than merit. Breeders are supposed to be able to educate the farmers, to lead them, instead of being led by them, and if they will start out this year and raise pigs for the fall sales with plenty of growth, muscle, activity, energy, vigor and show by their feeding that the farmer is at fault, they can do much to put a solid stone foundation under the edifice which the breeders are rearing.

The great trouble with breeders of all kinds of live stock is that they are always looking at the present market. They ought to breed what the farmers want. Unless the farmers want the right ring, the whole breeding business is on a sandy foundation. Refuse to sell farmers fat pigs. Send to your feeding pens all the pigs that are deficient in bone, length, depth, breadth, in get-up-and-get-there. Do not figure too much on prize-winning, and take the scale of points only for substance of doctrine. You breeders buy show pigs on the scale of points; you know mighty well you don't buy your own breeding stuff on that scale. Either change your scale of points, or keep it for show purposes exclusively. If the breeders don't do this, the farmers will buy red, white, gray, brown, black, grizzled, spotted, or any other color of hogs that are prolific, rangy and have strong vitality. They will go down to the forests of the South if they cannot

do any better. It has been our firm conviction for fifteen years that the faults of the Poland China hogs were not in the hogs at all, but in the breeders. If they wish to retain the confidence of the farmers they must breed not what the poorer farmers or less intelligent farmers think they want, but what all farmers really do want, and which the breeder knows they want, whether they think so or not.

The sow, in most cases, will take the boar from the second to the fourth day from farrowing, and if she is not served then, or fails to get with pig, she will not, as a general thing breed again until the pigs have been weaned from two to four weeks; if not too much suckled down, in about three weeks.

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represent unequalled value in this class of live stock appliances. Best cast iron furnace with large heating surface. Boilers made of best No. 22 galvanized steel—can't rust, tarnish or poison and discolor food. 20 gal. size \$5. 30 gal. size \$12. and 100 gal. size \$16. The small size burns only the larger sizes burn both wood or coal. Don't buy until you get our free circulars. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Box 14, Quincy, Ill.

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by cooking the other half. Experienced feeders know that this problem works out to a surety. This is not the only gain in cooking feed however. All cooked feed is digested by the animal economy, and none of it passes through whole. Young things grow more rapidly and mature stock fatten more quickly on cooked feed.

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are undoubtedly the best for preparing the feed. Made from the best gray iron castings, lined with steel plates with special galvanized steel boilers. Three styles, five sizes, 25 to 100 gals. capacity. We publish a FREE BOOK ON FEED COOKING which tells all about these and deals extensively with the subject of stock feeding. Send for it.

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Feeding Pigs For Market.

The farmers of this neighborhood feed the most of their corn crop to hogs. Of course, every one is desirous of getting as much out of a bushel of corn as possible. There are several things that must be taken into consideration to obtain the best results.

The Poland-China is most popular in this section. They will fatten at almost any age; are good grazers, fair mothers, are not cross when they have young pigs. The only objection we have to them are: (1) They are not very prolific breeders; from four to ten pigs at a litter, but generally below eight; (2) they are liable to get to fat to do well in breeding. We generally breed the sows to have pigs in March or April and in August or September, so we have to butcher a year to sell, in December and June.

We do not think there is much profit in keeping hogs over 6 months in age. The pigs that came in March we try to get ready for market in December, and those that come in August, for the June market. If one breeds the sow to have pigs in the winter he is liable to lose pigs by cold weather unless he is well prepared. If the pigs do not freeze to death they generally get stunted. The sow is almost sure to get feverish and nine times out of ten she will eat her offspring. Especially is this so if too much grain is fed. One wants to give plenty of milk and slop, and feed that will keep the bowels moving freely. Bran put in the slop is very good to keep the bowels free and keep sows in good condition. After the pigs come they must never stop growing, that is, if you want to make a success of hog raising.

FEED.

Hogs should not be penned up all the time. It will do when ready to fatten, to put them in a pen. They should have a clover pasture in the spring to graze upon. We did not have clover for them until after wheat harvest, as we cut our other clover for hay and let the second crop grow up the fall down upon the ground as a fertilizer. Plenty of running water is very important, too. They should be slopped once a day, upon mill feed, bran, shorts, etc. At present we have our hogs, 49 head, on a field of cow peas. We sowed the peas last spring to plow under this fall for wheat. The hogs and our cows have been running in the field for two weeks and they have hardly made a showing on the peas; besides several bushels been picked for seed. We have started the plow in breaking up the field for wheat, and it looks like a shame to plow under such grand hog feed. Our hogs are improving nicely upon the peas. Last fall we had wagon load after wagon load of pumpkins. We fed them both raw and cooked to the hogs to a good advantage, and it did not take very much corn to put them on the market.

We will commence feeding corn as soon as we take the hogs off of the peas. We are not bothered much with sickness in this locality. —W. H. Elrod, Clermont County, O.

Good blood is as essential as good feed, and no animal will show its breeding as readily as the hog. Start with the best blood you can get. For summer feeding

they should not be farrowed later than March. With a good, warm house or pen (as every farmer should have) February is a better time; then they will attain good growth by the time grass comes, when they should be turned into good pasture. Grass is essential to the production of good pork.

A good ration while on grass is milk and shorts. If milk cannot be had, mix in water in a thick slop. Never compel pigs to drink a large quantity of water to get a little food, but have pure water for them to drink as they need it. Pure water is as important as good feed. A little corn will not hurt them; soak it until the grain is soft, and give them only enough to keep them growing thriftily. Be careful not to get them fat while growing; the fat can be put on in the fall, in a short time.

Plant sweet corn at intervals, so that you will have a supply at hand all the fall season; it will save buying so much shorts, bran, etc. I know of no other way to produce pork cheaper than on grass and sweet corn. Sorghum is also a good feed but some grain will have to be fed with it.

During the last six or eight weeks before marketing they should have all the feed they will eat up clean; more than this only adds to the cost and reduces the profit. No practice among a large class of farmers needs reforming more than the method of feeding hogs. They are shut up in a small, muddy, filthy lot with nothing to eat except what is thrown to them, and the farmer working hard to raise corn to feed them. If these farmers would give the pigs a grass plot and let them secure a large part of their own living, they would produce healthier, cheaper pork. The pig is not lazy, but an excellent forager. The pig business, like other business, requires many years of experience to learn it thoroughly. —Jas. W. Budd, Trumbull County, O. In the Ohio Farmer.

A hog's digestive organ work at a lightning rate of speed. In from thirty to forty-five minutes after he has eaten the food will be digested.

A good way to administer medicine to a hog that cannot be induced to eat slop or drink milk is to take an old boot, cut a hole in the toe, insert the toe part in the mouth and pour medicine in at the top of the leg of the boot.

It is possible to lose the use of a sow for an entire year by letting her run idle six months. Every man raising hogs, whether for feeders or breeders, should breed for two litters a year, to come in March and September. A pig should be taught to eat when six weeks old.

JERSEY HEIFERS

I have a grand lot of Heifers from 12 months to 18 months old that is worthy of your attention. 7 have been bred for butter. I keep cows for business not for the name of it, and these heifers will pay for themselves.

ST. LAMBERT STRAINS.

Call and see me or write me.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.

Another American Triumph.

The following letter has been received at West Chester, Pa. by Mr. P. M. Sharples, manufacturer of the Sharples Cream Separators and will give great pleasure to thousands of Mr. Sharples' friends and users of his machines. Of course this recognition of merit was quite confidently expected, but the assured fact is a great satisfaction. We congratulate Mr. Sharples and his associates, including the humblest workman on his pay roll, whose combined efforts have deserved this noteworthy award:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY. DAIRY DIVISION.

WASHINGTON D. C. Aug. 27, 1900.

Mr. P. M. SHARPLES, West Chester, Pa.
DEAR SIR:—It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have just received from Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of this division, and now in charge of the U. S. animal industry exhibit at the Paris Exposition, a partial report of awards on dairy machinery and products in the U. S. Collective exhibit, which states that the Cream Separators sent by you HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL.

Very respectfully

R. A. PEARSON,
Acting Chief of this Division.

SHARPLES CREAM SEPARATORS ALWAYS THE BEST.

THE SHARPLES CO. P. M. SHARPLES, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.

PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIES

Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne Wonder Strains. Also Registered

Chester White & Poland China

SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

HODGSON BROS.,

NEW LONDON PA.



Pure Bred Stock.

The Iowa Homestead readers have been discussing the question, "Should a farmer with limited capital attempt to raise pure-bred stock? Of 40 readers who expressed an opinion, 26 said yes and 14 no. But they were not all positive about it. Most of those who said yes for it with conditions, and many who said no thought that every farmer properly situated and who possessed the requisite qualities, should raise pure bred stock. Some believed in seeing pure blooded poultry and hogs, but horses, cattle and sheep should be good grades. Others advocated pure-bred sheep and swine only. All were sure that grading up the herds and flocks by the use of pure sires was safe and certain, and by keeping up this policy the stock would soon be as good, practically, as pure bred, eligible for record. We give the substance of the arguments made by a Nebraskan on the affirmative side:

"I would say yes, for I consider the majority of farmers too poor to waste time and capital trying to raise scrub stock. In driving over the country one will see farms where well bred stock of all kinds is raised, and in nine cases out of ten everything about the place indicates that the owner is a prosperous man; while, on the other hand, one will see farms where the cattle are of such poor quality that after their horns are taken off there is nothing left but a stack of bones with a tough hide stretched over them, and the hogs are able to drink out of a jug or root out the third row of potatoes on the opposite side of the fence with ease, while the chickens are too scrubby and lean as his stock. I don't want the readers of this paper to think that my stock is all pure bred, but I am getting them to that standard as fast as my time and means will permit. I don't believe every farmer should raise fancy bred stock and be able to furnish a gilt-edged pedigree with each individual, but then I believe a man should raise pure bred stock of all kinds, even to poultry, as they are easy to keep fat and require less feed to keep them so than it does a scrub and they are always ready for market, mature earlier and sell for more.

"A great many wonder why it is that pure bred beef cattle sell for more than the common bred cattle in our large markets. Most any blind man should be able to tell why by simply passing his hand over one, for a scrub steer when fat carries but very little loin, portershouse and round steak, which is the highest price beef to be had. The beef he carries consists mostly of boiling beef and roasts, which is a cheap grade of beef; while a pure bred steer is just the reverse, or at least carries considerably more of the high priced meat. Now a great many will say that breeding stock are too high-priced for every one to buy. That is where they are mistaken. If every farmer would use nothing but pure bred sires on his farm it would be but few years until he would have his stock nearly pure bred. Too many farmers try to save a few dollars by buying a scrub sire, but fail to see the hundreds of dollars they lose by using such sires. It would pay far better in the end to pay \$10 for the ser-

vice of a good stallion or bull than to pay \$5 or less for the service of a scrub. If a man will keep his eyes open he can buy a pure bred bull that will produce good beef cattle for a few more dollars than he would be worth for beef, and then have cattle that he would not be ashamed for any one to see, and at the same time sell them for a better price. I was at a public sale last December where scrubs were selling for from \$25 to \$35, after which some two-year-old pure bred heifers were driven in the sale ring. They sold for from \$40 to \$45 each. I will let the readers judge for themselves as to which were the more profitable to the salesman."

The Swine Situation.

The four leading western hog markets have been receiving during June a considerably larger number of hogs than during the same period a year ago, and very many more than two years ago. Indeed, the combined receipts for June thus far exceed those of any previous season. Notwithstanding this fact prices have been from \$1.50 to \$2 higher per hundred than they were during the first six months of 1899 and as much or better than they were in 1898. The average June price this year is the best that the country has known since 1893. Influenced by these prices and the situation generally swine growers are feeling much encouraged and are realizing that the hog is good property. On the other hand, the situation is leading packers to hope and labor for establishment of lower prices and the indications seemed to be that the same may come during July. Careful market observers, however, feel a strong conviction that even though this should be so a reduction in prices will only be temporary and that they will go higher again later in the summer.—Ex.

A Great Farm.

The American Farm Co., of Morocco, Ind., is one of the wealthiest farm companies in America. They are estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars. Mr. C. J. Goodell is the superintendent and business manager for the company. He writes to Dr. J. H. Snoddy: "It affords me pleasure to report that my herd of hogs have done extra well since you cured them of cholera last December. I have continued to use your preventative at intervals ever since the herd was cured. I have not only not had any more cholera but have raised 1300 of the thricest pigs this summer we have ever had on our ranch. Our ranch was well stocked with cholera germs from the disease in December, but your remedy has carried my spring pigs through it all, with no sick ones.

(Signed) C. J. GOODSELL, Supt.,
American Farm Co.,
Morocco, Ind.
Nov. 6, 1899.

In either handling or driving hogs have them reasonably empty, thereby saving much labor and risk. You will also put more pounds on the scales and have them in much better condition for the buyer than if full when leaving the pen. If a hog is heated when the stomach is full it affects the appetite for several days, hence there will be a heavy loss to the shipper.

SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS

Ohio Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Farm Journal....."....." .50	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.10	Total.....\$1.65
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Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.65	Total.....\$2.15
Ohio Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Farm News....."....." .50	
Farm Journal....."....." .50	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.50	Total.....\$2.15
Ohio Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Country Gentleman....."....." .50	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$2.75	Total.....\$3.65
Ohio Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Hoard's Dairyman....."....." 1.00	
Breeders' Gazette....."....." 2.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$2.75	Total.....\$4.15
American Swineherd.....one year.....\$.50	
Western Swineherd....."....." .50	
National Swine Breeders' Journal....."....." .50	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.00	Total.....\$2.00
Practical Farmer.....one year.....\$1.00	
American Sheep Breeder....."....." 1.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$2.00	Total.....\$2.50
Hoard's Dairyman.....one year.....\$1.00	
Breeders' Gazette....."....." 2.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$2.50	Total.....\$3.50
Indiana Farmer.....one year.....\$1.00	
Breeders' Gazette....."....." 2.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$2.50	Total.....\$3.50
Michigan Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Hoard's Dairyman....."....." 1.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.50	Total.....\$2.15
Michigan Farmer.....one year.....\$.65	
Farm, Field and Fireside....."....." 1.00	
Blooded Stock....."....." .50	
ALL FOR \$1.50	Total.....\$2.15

We have made arrangements to save our readers money and some of the above combinations may please you. Send us your order. Address:

BLOODED STOCK,
OXFORD, PA.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Blooded Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Blooded Stock.

Regular price for one year.	Name of Paper and Place of Publication.	Our price for both.
\$1.50	American Agriculturist.....	\$1.25
1.00	American Poultry Journal, Chicago.....	.80
.75	American Poultry Advocate, Syracuse.....	.60
1.50	American Sheep Breeder, Chicago.....	1.25
1.00	American Swineherd, Chicago.....	.80
.25	Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.....	.175
.50	Country Gentleman, Albany.....	.210
1.50	Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson.....	1.15
1.50	Iowa Homestead, Des Moines.....	1.25
1.00	Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ills.....	.75
1.50	Practical Dairyman, Indianapolis.....	1.25
1.50	Practical Farmer, Philadelphia.....	1.25
1.50	National Stockman, Pittsburgh.....	1.25
1.15	Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O.....	.90
1.00	Farm Journal, Philadelphia.....	.60
.50	Michigan Farmer, Detroit.....	1.00
.50	Farm News, Toledo.....	.75
1.50	Texas Farm and Ranch.....	1.25
1.50	Farm and Fireside, Chicago.....	1.00

Shipping on Approval

There seems to be a lack of knowledge by a great number of breeders as to just what this means.

This to us means, we are willing to ship to our customers or inquirers, at the price we name in our correspondence. If upon examination the animal is not satisfactory, they to return him to us, and we pay express one way, not both. We ask our customers to send us the money with their order, and if the animal is returned to us, we will return the purchaser his money.

We consider this fair to both purchaser and seller. Now, if we agree to pay expense of shipping both ways, in case the animal was not satisfactory, some party would take advantage of us. Some buyers are not judges; some are buying to gratify some one idea only, and while they may be honest, would put us to much expense, which we could not afford at the prices we sell, and with the inconsistencies of some people. Some buyers wish to deposit money in bank on the pig, or refer you to this or that business man, but we suggest to send your money, as it takes time and is an annoyance to banks or business men to be required to answer these inquiries.

We have been before the people for years, and will say that if the animal anyone purchases of us it returned, we will pay the express back and refund purchase price, and there will be no feeling or quibbling. We wish to treat all fairly and only expect fair treatment in return. We want you to feel that you can return a pig and not get skinned as some have been. We have had our hide taken off and know how it feels. We would much rather have the animal returned than have the customer dissatisfied. We suggest that no one should expect a perfect pig, or you are liable to be disappointed. We have never seen one we considered perfect, and have looked over many of the best ever produced. We do not rely upon what we have seen in the past, but are constantly looking in order to keep up-to-date.

DETRICH & SPAULDING.

Feeding Sows to Produce Milk.

Much is said and written about feeding cows so as to produce much milk. It is equally important that the brood sow shall be thus fed, if not indeed more so. The start that the litter gets in life is absolutely dependent at the first on the amount of milk that they get from the dam. The brood sow cannot make bricks without straw any more than the Egyptians could. Much care should be exercised, therefore, in giving milk-producing foods. Such are most nitrogenous foods, as for instance, shorts, wheat bran, skim milk and oil cake. Next to these come oats and peas, when they can be had at reasonable prices. Field roots also, as turnips or mangles, are also excellent, but the sow should not be confined to a ration of these when suckling her young or perhaps at any time, since they are so bulky. When thus fed a sow will give much more milk to her young than if she is fed chiefly on such food, as corn or rye meal. However, it is necessary also to guard against undue emaciation; that is to say, falling off flesh in the

sow. If only nitrogenous foods are used this is likely to follow. To prevent it corn, barley or rye ought to be fed in due proportion. The greater the drain upon the system of the sow in thus furnishing milk the more relatively these carbonaceous foods should be fed.—N. Y. Agriculturist.

It should be the aim of the breeder when raising animals for meat to produce those parts in each animal that brings the most money in market.

POLAND CHINA BARGAINS

Six this Spring Boar Pigs, by McNairy Chief 53481a, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 2nd. Dam I X L Wilkes 2d 111750 by Ray Wilkes 19601. Also will sell McNairy Chief, a good breeder and a good individual. Sell him for no fault, am keeping his gilts. Farrowed March 22, 1898.

Pure-Bred PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANGS, WHITE COCHINS and BUFF PEKIN BANTAM CHICKENS. Any of the above from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each, in any quantities, according to quality.

WM. LEA,
M. & O. R. R. Selmer, Tenn.

....Notice to Breeders....

During the past six months we have had hundreds of inquiries from many of our readers desiring to purchase stock. We wish to say that a number of breeders have organized to meet this trade under our directions. In organizing we become responsible to the readers of BLOODED STOCK and thus guarantee that all stock will be as represented. We will also accept commissions from subscribers of BLOODED STOCK for any stock that they may want; that is, we will undertake to secure for them first class stock, guaranteeing them against getting inferior animals. Our prices will be as low as possible for the class we will furnish. Write us for anything you are in need of. At the present time we have the following stock at our disposal:

50 Head Chester White Pigs, MAY AND JUNE FARROW—BOARS AND SOWS.

We have a number of strictly first-class Boars and Sows that will be ready for service this Fall. You should come in early and get a choice one. If you want an extra choice Boar or sow, about December 1st., out of high class stock, we will have them then, two to three months old, at \$12 to \$15 each, in Chester White, Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Send in your order at once and we will ship as soon as stock is ready. We have about forty head of Berkshire, all ages, strictly first-class, and about twenty Poland-Chinas.

The best way to secure what you want is to send us your order, with instructions to ship as soon as possible. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you and you are certain of getting No. 1 animals.

We have as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers and Bulls as any person wants. Call and see them; or if you want Guernseys let us have your order.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock, and orders placed with us will have the judgment of my twenty years experience in breeding stock. Address,

Associated Breeders,

C. E. Morrison, Manager,
Oxford, Pa.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas
and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Md.

BOSS HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER

WHITE SWINE Fifty Spring Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your order to
J. W. HANEY & SON
LONE ROCK, WIS.

MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. I offer a choice lot of Spring Pigs sired by six noted herd boars and from mature sows whose average number pigs per litter is 10 each. Can you find such variety in any other herd. Show Pigs a specialty. Send in your orders to
N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Questions and Answers.

Editor Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.
I would like you or some of your readers to inform me about the difference between Short Horns, Durhams and Devon cattle. How are they distinguished from each other? which is best for beef and which for milk? Is there any black Yorkshire swine? if so, are they as large as the white ones?
Saybrook, Ohio.

The Shorthorns are larger, stronger built, are red and grey, while the Devons are of medium build and of deep red color; both are beef animals although there are some very choice strains of butter Shorthorns. The Short-horns are the best all-around animals.

There are no black Yorks.ires swine that we ever knew of. May be some persons have originated such a color of the breed, but are not known to the public in general.

Derby, Wash.

Editor Blooded Stock.

Does it hinder the growth of a hog to cut the gristle off the nose when young? If not, it is a great help to keep them from digging out under fences. Can young pigs be raised without milk? How many pigs over the age of three months should I keep on one acre, feeding them well on shorts, middlings, bran, corn meal and oil meal, mixed and scalded?

I intend to grow pens for fattening and market them at from six to seven months old. Next year I intend to grow roots for hog feed on this year's hog lot. Green pork always brings from 7 1/2 to 8c. per pound here. I have kept an account of feed bought for those I now have.

"It Is Unique"

Farmers' Institute Bulletin

The Great Agricultural Magazine
An Epitome of Scientific Agricultural Investigation Everywhere
Contains "Bulletins Briefed" of ALL the Experiment Stations in the U. S.
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It is the ONLY Paper of its Kind in the World and is Copyrighted
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Remember this offer is for a short time only and must be taken advantage of NOW.

Farmers' Institute Bulletin Publishing Co.
ELLIS WOODWORTH MANAGER
FAYETTEVILLE, N. Y.

P. S.—The Bulletin Co. was incorporated May 4, 1896, Capital Stock \$20,000.00. It owns a fine large building and a splendid new plant devoted entirely to its own use. Our reliability will be vouched for by any bank or business firm in this town.

They are not good pigs but I think I will come out with a fair profit. With good stock my profit would be doubled or better. My next pigs will be thoroughbreds. I am asking \$20 for a six-months-old young Poland-China boar of extra fine quality. He will weigh over 200 pounds. Do you think it a fair price?
JAS. KELLY.

1st. We do not believe in such treatment. It may not injure the animal but our experience has been if the hogs were in the right condition they will not root, and if occasionally they do in the fall we pen them. When hogs root they are in need of something that you are not supplying. Hunt it up.

2nd. Yes, but not near as well as with it.
3d. Don't know, but would advise having two lots of it and allow them in one a while and then the other. It depends much on how much other feed they are receiving and should be in good condition for market at six to seven months old.

We think you are on the right track but would like to show you the kind of pigs to select, but this you will have to learn yourself. Your price on a good animal of the age and size is very reasonable and at the price of pork you should find buyers readily.

It is not always best to judge a young sow by her first litter. In most cases if she is a good animal, each succeeding litter, for the first three or four at least will be better than the last. No more serious mistake can be made by a farmer than to allow a young sow to farrow one litter of pigs and then fatten her for meat and use the young sow for breeding. Keep well-matured sows as long as they farrow good pigs, discarding them only when they begin to fail.
—Rural World.

MARK STOCK WITH JACKSON'S
Always bright. Can't come EAR TAGS
out. JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO.
Samples sent free. ST. LOUIS, MO.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDRED OF DOLLARS
The Editor of this paper has a remedy for scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS

WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS
The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. It is a simple whole lotter and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt for \$2.00, a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

PREMIUM

Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmans, mores, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 5 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

The Food Cost of Pork per Hundred Pounds.

We have in a previous issue called attention to the valuable contribution made by Bulletin No. 48 of the Iowa Experiment Station on the economical production of beef. Scarcely less valuable is the second topic treated in the same bulletin, entitled "A Study of Pork Production from the Standpoint of the Farm and the Market." These experiments were made with several of the best known breeds of hogs and extended over a period of three years, commencing in 1896. An attack of cholera interfered seriously with the 1896 experiments, although they furnished some valuable data. Another experiment was successfully completed in 1897 and duplicated in 1898. The breeds used in the experiment of 1896 were Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Yorkshire and Tamworth, with two lots of cross bred Tamworths on Yorkshires, using the Poland China blood on the sire's side.

In 1897 the same breeds were used with the addition of two other lots fed a wide and a narrow ration respectively and the same in 1898. We must refer our readers to the bulletin itself, which should be in every home, for the complete record of these valuable experiments, covering as they do the cost of producing pork before weaning, giving the prices of all the feeds used in each period, the nutritive ratio, the weights and gains of all the breeds in each period, the shrink of each breed, the price at which they were sold, and full details of the slaughter test, together with the opinion of English experts as to the export value of the different cuts, and the analysis conducted at Washington of the meat from each breed. This, it will be seen, is the most complete experiment in swine feeding that has, to our knowledge, ever been conducted in the United States or any other country.

Promising to the swine breeder a rich treat when he sends for this bulletin, which can be obtained by simply sending his name and address to Prof. C. E. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, on a postal card, with a request for same. It gives the cost of one pound of gain during the three years of experimentation. The average cost of one pound of gain for the three experiments was 42 cents on the Berkshires; Poland China, 53.15 cents; Chester Whites, 52.27 cents; Duroc Jerseys, 56.61 cents; Yorks., 1.88 cents; Tamworths, 2.22 cents; cross-breeds, 6.80 cents. The great variation in cost, especially in the Duroc Jerseys, was due to a greater loss in weight of some of the sows during the suckling period.

The average cost of one pound of gain on pigs after weaning during the three years of experimentation was very uniform and is stated in the bulletin as follows: Berkshires, 2.33 cents; Poland Chinas, 2.33 cents; Chester Whites, 2.46 cents; Duroc Jerseys, 2.27 cents; Yorkshires, 2.14 cents; Tamworths, 2.42 cents; cross-breeds used only in the 1896 experiment, 2.81 cents; pigs fed a wide ration consisting largely of corn, 2.61 cents. In short the average cost during these three years, using the grains at market prices for each year and excluding the cost of labor, was from 2.01 to 2.45 cents per pound for the thorough-

breeds. The cost for 1896 alone, when feed was relatively much higher than in the succeeding years, was from 2.45 cents in the case of the Duroc Jerseys to 3.01 cents in the case of the Berkshires.

Where first class stock are kept on the farm and shorts, bran, corn meal can be obtained in the neighborhood of 45 cents per hundred pounds, oats at about 35 cents, and shelled corn at from 35 to 39 cents, the cost of pork from hogs properly bred and well fed will be in the neighborhood of from 2 to 2.5 cents per pound live weight.

We visited the farm frequently during these experiments and there is nothing in the management that can not be duplicated on any well managed farm. The different breeds were kept in separate lots in cheap and convenient hog houses, which any farmer can construct, with grass, shade, and water, salt and ashes, cleanliness, and regular feeding. Barring disease, the market price above 2.5 cents per pound should be the farmer's pay for labor, interest on the money and risk of disease. The manure furnishes no small amount of profit in addition to all this.

Succulent Food for Hogs.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, director of the Indiana Experiment Station, says that succulent food is usually fed to swine in the central west, but mainly as a summer pasture. The fact that farmers turn their pigs on clover pasture and have continued the practice is in itself evidence that the method has merit. Observing breeders realize that pigs so handled in summer are healthier and require less grain for profitable growth than those kept up and not given pasture. In winter, however, but few farmers feed succulent food to their pigs, the great majority relying on corn, with perhaps some shorts or bran in addition. It is fair to assume, however, that if the succulent food is beneficial in summer, it is also beneficial in winter. Inasmuch as some of our most successful breeders do feed roots in winter, it is probable that they view their use with favor. The real value of succulent food for swine cannot be measured by simple gains in weights of pigs given such food. Undoubtedly where animals are confined to a pure grain diet, the digestive tract is more torpid and sickness is more likely to occur than when succulent food is given. Then the digestive organs are more active and natural in movement

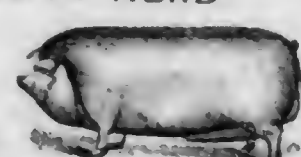
and the body is better prepared to resist disease than when pure grain food is fed. The influence of this succulent food on sows in pig or suckling pigs cannot be measured by the scales, but the general testimony of practical feeders of experience is that such diet promotes early parturition, a generous milk flow and vigorous offspring. Pigs that are to be fattened in a short period of feeding do not perhaps need roots in their diet, though I believe it would be to their advantage, but breeding stock, both male and female, and suckling sows, will certainly be materially benefited by summer pasture and roots in winter. Swine should always be fed with discretion the first few days after turning on pasture to prevent bloat, but where roots are fed no special danger is likely to occur.

In either driving or handling hogs, have them reasonably empty, thereby saving much labor and risk. You will also put more pounds on the scales and have them in much better condition for the buyer than if full when leaving the pen. If a hog is heeled when the stomach is full it affects its appetite for several days; hence there will be a heavy loss to the shipper.

D. TROTT, ARLENE, KAS., famous Duroc Jerseys and Poland Chinas.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine



Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and easy orders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now good ones, as 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

PIG FORCEPS

Every Swine Breeder should have a pair of our celebrated

Keystone Pig Forceps

The best in the market. Every man owning sows should have a pair on hand at farrowing time. Many a sow is lost or the want of a little assistance.

REGULAR PRICE \$1.50

Send us \$2.00 and we will send you a pair and advance your subscription 3 years.

1863 Thirty-Seven Years Ago 1900



L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen—My O. I. C. brood sows purchased from you will weigh upward of 70 lbs., in breeding condition, now 11 and 12 pigs by their sides. I think my O. I. C. sows best. They take feed premises over all breeds wherever shown. Respectfully yours, WILSON AGER.

We originated the now world famous O. I. C. hogs and established our present business. We are still in business and the O. I. C. sows, common as in the past, the best general purpose hog known. They are less liable to disease than others, too. They have constitutions. We send a sample pair of our

Famous O. I. C. HOGS

on time and allow you agency if you write promptly. Two of these famous hogs weighed 280 lbs. Write today.

L. B. SILVER CO.
375 Grand Avenue,
Cleveland, - - Ohio.

What Our Advertisers Say.

Warrenton Grove, Ill., July 18, 1900.
Editor Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.
Dear Sir: Replying to yours of recent date will say I have found Blooded Stock a good and profitable advertising medium. Have had answers and shipped stock to its readers in several different states and expect to have my herd again represented in its valuable columns as soon as I am able to supply the demand.
Yours very truly, H. E. FLOOD.

Eastman, Wis., July 13, 1900.
C. E. Morrison, Oxford, Pa.
Dear Sir: My ad. in your paper has proven very satisfactory. has made me more good sales than all the other papers I use. My reason is that it goes to the best class of farmers and breeders who want the best and are willing to pay for it. I can honestly recommend your paper as the best advertising medium of its kind in the U. S. I am, truly yours,
JAS. FISHER, JR.

Ansonia, Ohio, May 17, 1900.
Mr. C. E. Morrison, Oxford, Pa.
Blooded Stock has been making good sales for me and I now have quite a number of good pigs ready to sell. Success to you and the paper.
Yours, C. E. DEPLIN.

Greenwood, Pa., June 20, 1900.
Mr. C. E. Morrison, Oxford, Pa.
Dear Sir: I wish you to stop my ad. until September issue, as I am just in a manner sold out. I have possibly twenty-five choice pigs left for sale. April and May issues of Blooded Stock brought me more inquiries than ever since I have been breeding. My average per week is 70 letters. From these I have placed pigs from Maine to Texas, reaching the north to Dakota. My inquiries have asked for much more than I had to offer. I have sold and shipped between 150 and 175 head in the past three months. Thanking "B. S." for my great success. I am, yours very truly,
P. K. PATTERSON.

Hog House Plans.

In the middle west states where hog raising is one of the industries very largely engaged in, the breeders have portable hog houses and find them one of the most valuable adjuncts to the success of the industry. One may be constructed 6x8 in the form of the letter A, taking two poles 9 feet long, 4 or 5 inches thick, tapered at each end from bottom side for sill pieces, two pieces 6 feet long for cross sills, firmly pinned or nailed on top of long sills at ends. This makes a frame in the shape of a sled. Now take 14-foot boards, cut in two and nail to cross sills. This makes both ends of the house and roof. The gable ends are sided up and down. Any one handy with saw and hammer can build one in a day. A horse will pull this house to any place desired. It will pass through almost any gate—and everyone having such a house admits it is surprising how convenient and warm it is. Each house should be built with an opening high up in each gable end—almost large enough for a man to crawl through, though not necessarily so large—and one of these openings should have a good sized light, while the other may be closed with a

hinged or sliding door in cold weather. In warm weather or when it is desirable to have plenty of ventilation have both ends open and the house will be an ideal one for a hot summer day. The door in summer may be closed with a well built and easily fastened gate, which will afford plenty of ventilation. In such a house hardly any bedding is required, but the outside should have straw or manure banked all around to prevent the cold air going in between the bottom of the walls and the ground. A board floor is not a necessity, but in our state where there is such an abundance of cheap lumber everyone building such a house would find it an advantage to have it floored with such boards, using common 2x4 stuff for the beam underneath, these beams laid broad side down and to touch the ground.

One advantage which such a house has when a sow is farrowing is that she is not so liable to crush her pigs when lying down as in the case of a house or pen that has straight sides. The slanting sides afford a space between the sow and the wall in which the little pigs would be safe if caught. At each end, the walls being straight, a 2x4 piece run across, with narrow end to wall and nailed low enough to prevent sow touching the wall when lying down, would afford good protection to the pigs. As a general thing the sow will seek either of the slanting walls near which to build her nest.

Hog Cholera.

This is a subject, no doubt, that is being debated to-day in the minds of thousands of farmers. It is the great dread of the hog raiser the country over. The United States Government has spent millions of dollars in efforts to master the disease. England also is troubled by the disease. An English paper says hog cholera regulations and restrictions harass and discourage swine growers. The English have slaughtered 300,000 affected pigs and spent \$2,620,000 within the past five

50 CHOICE MAY PIGS FOR SALE 50

Early Pigs all sold. If you are in need of either Boars or Sows can let you have something good. Can furnish young herds not related, as I have several different strains. Also booking orders for Fall Pigs.

Write for 1900 Catalogue free.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING-GOLD, CO. IOWA

Berkshire & Yorkshire Pigs

60 HEAD FOR SALE
My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Prices low.
N. S. BURRIER,
NEW MIDWAY, MD.

Imported Large Yorkshires.



All stock Registered or Eligible sows bred and pigs not akin for sale. Write for particulars, prices, etc., and receive full information.

A. VROOMAN, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE.
Longfellow strain. First premium at Nashua Fair Association. Lawndale Farm, Tyngsboro, Mass.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE
Boars nine months old. Spring Pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Also Cotswood and Shropshire Bams. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write for 12

J. B. HEIM & SON,
NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Sunny Side Herd.
Large English Berkshires

We offer some choice stock at a bargain for the next thirty days. Gen. Lee, 48168, a large 3 year old boar that has never been beaten but once in show ring. That was by a son of Columbin Duke 38855, which is in our herd at the present time. Also a 9-month old son of Gen. Lee's. Some choice sows bred and a fine lot of spring pigs.

G. W. KITCHEN,
Millville, Pa.



BLOODED STOCK

years, and the disease is no nearer stamped out than when it began. It is variously estimated that the loss to farmers of the United States by hog cholera annually, is from twenty-five to fifty million dollars. Truly these losses are terrible, and yet all this time the best veterinary talent on both sides of the Atlantic have been engaged steadily in efforts to find a remedy, but without success. Private parties have proclaimed cure after cure which seemed to flourish for a time and then pass away into oblivion as failures. All these things have tended to prejudice the public mind against all claimed remedies.

But notwithstanding all this, a bright is dawning for the hog raiser a time in which he will no more dread cholera than he now does a bad cold in his children, and perhaps not so much. Although it may be hard for some to believe it, a humble citizen, one who, figuratively, was raised up in a hog pen and who has lived with the pig, as it were, the greater portion of his life, who has studied his nature in the field and in the sick pen, who has, I dare say, done more experimenting on the pig than any other man, has finally discovered a remedy that masters the disease to the entire satisfaction of all who use it. Do I guess this? No indeed! I have followed these experiments for years—from their infancy up to the established, positive fact that hog cholera has met its Waterloo at the hands of this quiet, humble citizen. The disease is mastered! Go with me to the owners of thousands of herds where hogs are dying rapidly and hear them relate how this humble citizen walked into the worst outbreaks that existed and literally cleared out the disease and put the herds into perfect thrift in a few days time. No sane man after learning all these facts, can doubt for a moment that this remedy will master the disease completely.

I refer to the Snoddy Remedy, discovered by Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Company, at that place, which is now doing a large successful business and has ample capital to back it. A request sent to them by letter or postal, will bring satisfactory proofs of the reliability of this remedy, while killing the germs of hog cholera in the blood, it also destroys all other internal parasites or worms in the system. This is why a course of the medicines make hogs so thrifty.

Since it has been demonstrated that the disease is curable, a number of so-called remedies have sprung up among the people. I am not well posted in regard to some of them. It is reasonable to suppose that some other effective

remedies may offer in time, as "the ice is now broken," but it behooves all intending purchasers of the cholera remedy to spend their money only for a remedy that is well indorsed by reliable persons who have used it.

The Snoddy Remedy is endorsed and commended by many of the best farm and other papers in the country, the editors of which, or one or more of the editorial staff, have witnessed the administration of it to many sick herds.
Dr. GALEN WILSON,
Willow Creek, N. J.

Terms of Subscription to BLOODED STOCK are:
Single Subscription,25c. a year.
In Clubs of 5,1.25c. a year.
In Clubs of 10,1.00c. a year.
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each. Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address
BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.
Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrived in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (nurslings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated for express.

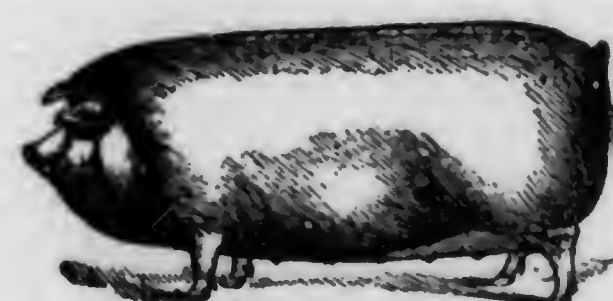
Hermanville Farm,
J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor,
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

KELTON HERD of CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs of all ages for sale, pairs and trios, not akin. A few sows bred for fall farrow. These prize herd-heading boars, Rex, son of Nellie Medium and Duke 2nd, weigh 630 pounds in breeding condition; a yearling son of Rose M and Diamond and a two-year-old son of Ham Medium and Louisa.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,
Kelton, Pa.



Summit Stock Farm

Registered Chester Whites
Eclipse (6600) Herd.

None Better Few Equal

The best headed hog in Chester County heads the herd. Strong, vigorous and growthy. A No. 1 pigs for sale. Castrate all others. Also BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS BAKER, Octoraro, Penna.



CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS and H. RES. Eggs for hatching 20 for ONE DOLLAR.
Fine Catalogue 4c. circular free
JOHN D. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE
HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.
CHESTER WHITE PIGS
FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHbred POULTRY.
J. M. McCAMANT,
Village Farm. New London, Chester Co., Pa.

Oak Grove Herd of Recorded Durocs

We have now for sale a very choice lot of Spring Pigs ready to ship. Sired by such Boars as Hoosier Dick 3829, Oldlong Duke 2671, Chief M 4239, and others equally as well bred. A few choice September and October litters and Gilts. Write for prices for we have the farmer's friend. A pedigree given with each hog sold. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Box 51. LEFEVER BROS.,
Oblong, Ill.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY A BOAR OR OREDR A SOW

to be bred the coming Fall. Stock as represented or your money back.

ROBT. A. LAMBERT
BREEDER OF CHESTERS REED CITY, MICH.

Where To Locate?

WHY, IN THE TERRITORY TRAVERSED BY THE . . .

Louisville and Nashville Railroad,

The Great Central Southern Trunkline

KENTUCKY, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE,

MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA,

WHERE

Farmers, Fruit Growers, Stock Raisers, Manufacturers, Investors, Speculators and Money Lenders

will find the greatest changes in the United States to make "big money" by reason of the abundance and cheapness of

LAND AND FARMS, TIMBER AND STONE, IRON AND COAL, LABOR EVERYTHING!

Free sites, financial assistance, and freedom from taxation, for the manufacturer. Land and Farms at \$1.00 per acre and upwards, and 500,000 acres in West Florida that can be taken gratis under U. S. Homestead laws.

STOCKRAISING IN THE GULF COAST DISTRICT WILL MAKE ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Half fare excursions the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

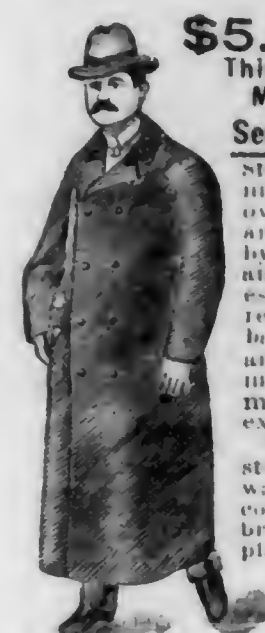
Let us know what you want, and we will tell you where and how to get it—but don't delay, as the country is filling up rapidly.

Printed matter, maps and all information free. Address,
R. J. WENYSS,
General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
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Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURED by our new invention; only those who are incurable. DEAF MUTES ASK IMMEDIATELY. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost. International Aural Clinic, 206 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.



\$5.00 BOX RAIN COAT

This Regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75. Send no money. Cut this ad. out. State your height, weight, state number of inches around body taken over vest, under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest express office and if exactly as represented, the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any \$5.00 coat on the market, pay the agent our special manufacturers' price \$2.75 and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis covert cloth; full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Still, suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or any other house. Write for free samples of Men's Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$3.95 up. We can save you money. Address H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago (H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

YOUR CHESTER WHITES SHOULD BE RECORDED IN THE



ESTABLISHED IN 1900. REDUCED RATES TO MEMBERS. Rules and Instructions sent on Application. W. H. MORRIS, Sec'y, 929-941 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC. \$30.00 to \$300.00 per week without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfit. The work is easy, strictly high class and any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY on our plan. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO., Randolph and 17th Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Mention this paper when you write.

Don't fail to read our Clubbing Offer on another page.

Thirty-seven Handsome Presents Given Away from our Ad. in Blooded Stock last month alone. Did you get yours? If not, send to us at once.



Farmers' Wives and Children

can secure Handsome presents for selling our Powders to their neighbors and friends. Used in every household. We will give you this handsome Ring for selling 15 packages at 10 cents each. This is a Gold-filled Ring set with an Austrian Diamond and secured by a few minutes work. Send for the goods and after you have sold them send us the money and you will receive Ring by return mail. You can also earn Clocks, Watches, Bicycles, Etc. Greatest offer we ever made. Send at once. OXFORD CHEMICAL CO., Oxford, Pa.

\$15,000 : FOR : A : GUESS

I hereby certify that the Press Publishing Association has deposited \$25,000 in the Central Savings Bank for the express purpose of paying the prizes which they offer in their Census Guessing Contest.

W. A. Pumps
Central Savings Bank,
DETROIT, MICH. President

\$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

Are You Interested in the Greatest Country on the Globe?

If so, send you guess and subscription to the "SWINE ADVOCATE"

Only Weekly Swine Paper Published

and receive a certificate which will entitle you to participate in the distribution of \$25,000 to be distributed in 1,000 cash prizes by the Press Publishing Association, among those making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of the United States and Territories on the North American Continent. We have made arrangements with the Press Publishing Association to enable our subscribers to participate in the distributions of the prizes amounting to \$25,000.



OUR OFFER

Any one who sends 6 months' subscription will be entitled to make one guess; if you send 50 cents for one year, you get two guesses; if \$1.00 for two years, four guesses. We add 6 months to your paid subscription and allow you one guess for every 25 cents sent us.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the nearest correct guess.....\$15,000	To the 10th.....\$ 75	To the 20th.....\$ 19
To the 2d.....5,000	To the 11th.....60	Next 180, \$5 each..... 900
To the 3d.....1,000	To the 12th.....50	Next 100, \$4 each..... 400
To the 4th.....500	To the 13th.....40	Next 100, \$2.50 each..... 250
To the 5th.....300	To the 14th.....35	Next 200, \$2 each..... 400
To the 6th.....200	To the 15th.....30	Next 400, \$1 each..... 400
To the 7th.....100	To the 16th.....25	
To the 8th.....80	To the 17th.....20	
To the 9th.....50	To the 18th.....15	
	To the 19th.....15	

To aid subscribers in forming their estimate, the Swine Advocate furnishes the following data:

Year	Total Population	Increase	Per Ct.	Year	Total Population	Increase	Per Ct.
1840.....	17,069,438	4,299,483	33	1870.....	38,553,371	7,113,050	22
1850.....	23,191,376	6,122,423	35	1880.....	50,155,373	11,597,413	30
1860.....	31,445,321	8,254,445	35	1890.....	62,822,250	12,466,407	25

Whinery's Swine Advocate, Logansport, Indiana.

The Head of the Herd.

In grading up a herd of native cows to improve the milk and cream the head of the herd should possess such qualities that make for profit. A blooded Guernsey bull at the head of such a herd produces the desired results every time, and in some respects better than the bull of any other breed. Dairymen are always on the lookout for anything that will help their interests, and they have to consider the quality of their milk in the light of the present day demand. People judge the quality of the milk delivered them fully as much by the color of the cream and the amount that rises to the top of the bottle as they do by anything else.

The Guernsey milk is the deepest colored of all our milk, and its quantity is large, so that the milk from these cows invariably passes the inspection of the careful housewife. Milk men in cities claim they can sell milk from these cows, and retain their customers, better than from almost any other known breed. The Guernsey is consequently a popular animal among milkmen and dairymen who supply milk to cities and towns.

The Guernsey bull has a strong tendency to perpetuate his qualities in the young of the herd. The bull is strong and vigorous, and at the head of a herd its influence is felt in giving new physical powers to the animals without in any way lowering the milk record. Too often we have to sacrifice the milk in order to get more vitality and strength in our native herds. This hardly pays. On the other hand the tendency to smaller and weaker animals, even if the milk and cream increase, must eventually result in undersizing weaklings too tender to stand the rigors of our winters. We do not want fancy cows in our dairies, but strong money-making, practical cows and bulls. It is our purpose to get these animals if possible. We have improved our herds many times before, and new blood has often been mixed with the native stock, but we are still far from the goal we see.

The dairymen do not want breeds that will make records or take prizes at shows; but they do want animals that under ordinary circumstances will give plenty of rich milk and cream, and not degenerate through excessive breeding and inter-breeding. The Guernsey bull at the head of the herd should produce results that all ought to be satisfied with, and in the end the stock would be better in every way for the change.—James S. Smith in Indiana Farmer.

Swine Notes.

A quiet disposition is quite an item in selecting a good brood sow.

When it can be done, mate the young sows with well matured boars.

As a rule pigs take their form from the sire and feeding qualities from the dam.

Don't fail to select the best as breeders to make improvements, but try it yourself.

The safest rule is never to disturb a sow when farrowing, unless strictly necessary.

Generally, no old sow that has proved herself a good breeder and suckler, should be sold to make room for young, untried sows.



\$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT

A REGULAR \$5.00 WATER-PROOF MACKINTOSH for \$2.75. Send no money. Cut this ad. out. State your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast, taken over vest under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest express office, and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any coat you can buy for \$5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, \$2.75, and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest 1900 style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis covert cloth; full length, double breasted. Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Still, suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or any other house. Write for free samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to \$5.00 and from \$3.00 to \$10.00, while for FREE SAMPLE BOOK AS WIK Address BEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (INC.), CHICAGO. (Bears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.



Address GEO. ERTEL CO., Patentee & Mfr., QUINCY, ILL., U. S. A. Established 1867.

Our Wyandottes Have Won Every Premium ...This Fall...



We have 200 Head of choice White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale. Our Birds have won every premium entered for this season.

1000 PEKIN DUCKS

fine breeding stock. Write us for what you want before purchasing.

Oxford Poultry Farm
G. A. McFetridge, OXFORD, PA.
MANAGER.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING ELECTION! WHICH WILL BE ELECTED? HOW MANY VOTES WILL HE GET?

Send twenty-five cents for a three month's subscription to the
FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE

~~~~~CHICAGO~~~~~

and a chance in the  
**McKINLEY PRIZE GUESSING CONTEST FOR BRYAN**  
**\$5,000 in Cash**

Which will be awarded to those coming nearest to the official figures of the popular vote cast for the successful Presidential candidate.

The Publishers' Guarantee Association has deposited \$5,000.00 in the Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of paying these prizes, under strict conditions preventing its use for any other purpose.

### FIRST GRAND PRIZE, \$2,000.00

To the Nearest Guesser, and 197 more cash prizes to be awarded as follows:

|                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| To the Nearest Correct Guess.....         | \$2,000.00 |
| To the Second.....                        | 500.00     |
| To the Third.....                         | 250.00     |
| To the next Five, \$50.00 each.....       | 250.00     |
| To the next Forty, \$25.00 each.....      | 1,000.00   |
| To the next Fifty, \$10.00 each.....      | 500.00     |
| To the next One hundred, \$5.00 each..... | 500.00     |

198 Cash Prizes.....\$5,000.00

**OUR OFFER:** We have made arrangements with the Publishers' Guarantee Association of Chicago to enable our subscribers and friends to participate in these great cash prizes. Everyone is invited to participate and for each three months' subscription to the Farm, Field and Fireside sent us, accompanied by 25 cents, a guess will be allowed. Those remitting 50 cents for six months' subscription will be allowed two guesses, and those remitting \$1.00 for one year's subscription will be allowed four guesses. This applies both to new subscribers and to renewals. Present subscribers can send in their guesses, accompanied by the money, and their subscription will be extended.

**HOW TO GUESS:** When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure and write your name, address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize that you may draw. Be sure and keep your certificate. We will file the duplicate with the Publishers' Guarantee Association. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to Farm, Field and Fireside.

In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

~~~~~Cut This Out and Send With Your Subscription~~~~~

My Candidate is.....

My Guess is.....

My Name is.....

Address.....

THIS CONTEST WILL
CLOSE NOVEMBER 5, 1900,
at 6 P. M., and awards will be
made as soon as the official
count is announced. Address,
FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE,
710 MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHICAGO.

RECEIVED
FEB 17 1906
Department of Agriculture

BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 7

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—250,000 IN USE—

Ten Times All Other Cream
Separators Combined.

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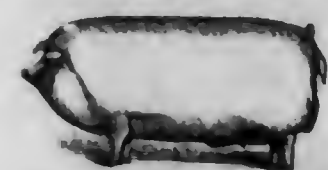
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BLOODED STOCK

BARGAIN---THREE-YEAR-OLD BOAR



DUCKS AND WHITE GUINEA FOWLS. Prices right. Address, J. F. DONOVAN, BOX 205, WARREN, ILL.

FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

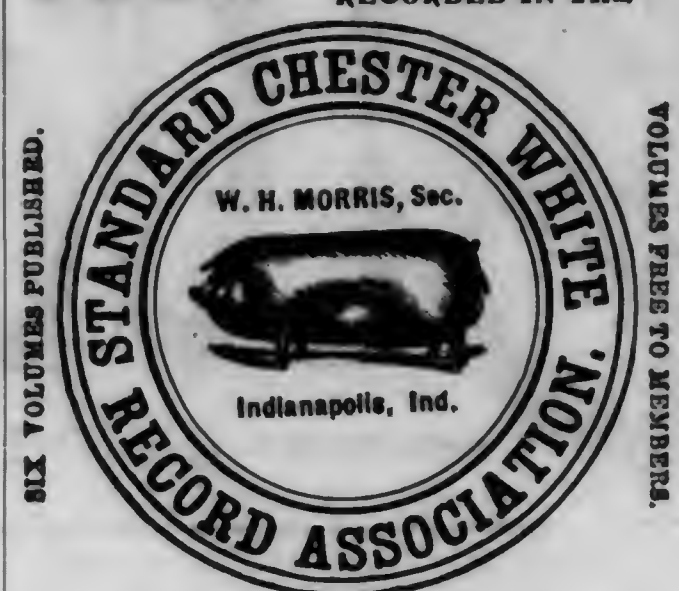


The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive. Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders. There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package. Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address: The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., ALTON, ILLS. Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.

YOUR CHESTER WHITES SHOULD BE RECORDED IN THE



ESTABLISHED IN 1909. REDUCED RATES TO MEMBERS. Rules and Instructions sent on Application. W. H. MORRIS, Sec'y, 939-941 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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\$30.00 to \$300.00 and more per week without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfit. The work is easy, strictly high class and any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY on our plan. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO., 1000 N. Dearborn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

Experimental Farm FOR THE READERS OF "BLOODED STOCK"

We have had in our minds for a long time a line of Feeding, Breeding and Growing Stock and giving these methods to our readers. The editor of Blooded Stock was a farmer and breeder until four years ago, and feels that with the means at hand he can make an Experimental Farm very valuable to the readers of Blooded Stock by keeping its readers posted in feeding and breeding experiments.

WE SOLICIT AID

from our readers that we can put our ideas into effect as it will take capital to carry on this work as we desire to do it, but we are sure that our readers will be more than repaid in the results obtained as we propose to keep them posted as to the workings of the farm every month.

A PROPOSITION

We have 12,000 paid subscribers to Blooded Stock and we ask them to aid us in this work by each sending us \$1 and we will in return advance their subscription 5 years. The sum is not large but if each one of our readers will help us this much we guarantee that they will be more than repaid for their kindness. We know that our friends are interested in swine growing and results that can be obtained in this way will be of great advantage to them in their work at home. We ask for your support at once so that we can have things in running shape by Spring. Send your dollar at once. Let us have your support in this matter. We will be the first swine paper to be working on the feeding problem on a farm owned by the paper. Send at once. Address

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

...BLOODED STOCK...

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., OCTOBER, 1900.

NO. 7

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

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Made known on application.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

Our Advertisers.

We take much pride in calling the special attention of the readers of Blooded Stock to the large number of reliable, enterprising advertisers who use our columns to make known the merits and usefulness of their products or business. They furnish free to the subscriber a vast directory or bureau of information that appeals to all intelligent, progressive people, for their actual benefit.

We decline many objectionable advertisers every year and never knowingly permit a dishonest, deceptive or fraudulent advertiser to use our columns. While we do not agree to settle all trivial disputes or disagreements between customer and advertiser, we will thoroughly investigate any and all complaints and promptly repudiate and expose any advertiser after becoming convinced that he is dishonest. The reader of a paper like ours should appreciate that the advertisers are expending money liberally to call attention to their goods or business; no one in legitimate lines can afford to misrepresent his goods, as the success of his business depends upon making permanent customers and through them new customers.

It is the leaders in all the great of manufacturers and dealers who advertise. It is evidence that they are most enterprising and progressive and offer the very best in their lines and at lowest prices. The descriptive catalogues, circulars and artistically illustrated

booklets that the reliable advertisers send out free furnish a vast fund of up-to-date information that all should avail themselves of. In all correspondence with advertisers the reader will do us and them a favor by not forgetting to mention that they saw the adv. in Blooded Stock.

Hog Cholera.

We are getting many reports of outbreaks of this terrible disease in different parts of the country. The disease is a little later in coming this year than usual, but it is certainly coming. There are a numbers of remedies being advertised for this disease. We have not had time and opportunity to investigate but very few of them. We have, however, devoted considerable time to investigate the Snoddy Remedy, that is being manufactured by Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ills. This remedy is growing in favor very rapidly. The company is now kept very busy filling orders both by mail and telegraph. They are working large numbers of men and it is taxing them to the utmost to make the remedy as fast as orders come for it. Our investigations have been very satisfactory, we find that many other stock and farm journals have investigated the remedy and have given it their unqualified indorsements. Some of them have had the diseased tissues examined by government experts in order to be certain that the disease was genuine cholera. The government reported that the disease was genuine cholera and swine plague combined. This examination was made in Nebraska, where the disease seems to be more destructive than any where else.

Hundreds of farmers and hog raisers who are using this remedy are meeting with phenomenal success with it. G. D. Scott, of Tiffin, Ohio, reports that he cured all of his hogs with it after they had been very sick, and saved every hog that was able to take the medicine; he says that the remedy is simply wonderful. Mr. Ulrich, of Princeton, Neb., saved 119 head out of 125 after the disease had developed in them. John Bryant, of East Alton, Ill., saved 112 out of 116, and lots of them were very sick and off feed when he began with this remedy. The Kent Cattle Co., large feeders, of Genoa, Neb., saved 294 out of 311, at least one half of these were very sick and were dying rapidly when he began the treatment. These are only a few that we mentioned, hundreds of men over the country are meeting with as good success as these. Quite a few of them have saved every hog in the herd that was living when they began the treatment. W. S. Plummer, of Big Springs, Neb., says the remedy is much better than Dr. Snoddy claims. He said that the Doctor ought to claim to cure

all of the herd instead of ninety per cent; he said he cured all of his and others can do as well if they will only try.

We advise our readers to lay aside their prejudice and write the Dr. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ills., and get their book on hog cholera. It is free and fully explains this treatment. Every hog raiser should have a copy of it. The remedy has solved the problem of a hog cholera cure. The quicker our readers get posted on it the better it will be for them.

Mr. Geo. E. Barnum, of Columbus, Neb., says under date of Jan. 27th, 1900: "I have used the Snoddy Remedy with success. I can say this for the Snoddy Remedy, that where the directions are carried out it has been a success in every case where I have been an eyewitness. I have been present where the Snoddy Remedy has proven a success in several bad cases. It used as a preventative there is no use in having hog cholera."

Mr. W. J. Harmon, Fremont, Neb., said under date June 8th, 1900: "I have given the Snoddy Remedy a thorough trial, and pronounce it the best of the many remedies I have used for cholera hogs. Since I have commenced its use I have lost only one out of a bunch of thirty sick hogs and shoats."

The Subscription Season.

Our subscription season has opened again and we have added 500 subscribers to our list during September. We are going to make Blooded Stock the best swine paper in America, and that stock farm will help us. Our readers can help us greatly and any assistance that they can give us will be greatly received, and we trust to be able to repay you with a better paper. We are offering pigs two months old for clubs amounting to \$12 or pay cash for getting up clubs. Many of our readers are sending us \$1 and advancing their subscription 5 years. Won't you do it?

Breeding Notes.

With the proper breed and the proper feed and care, the grower for market ought to be able to unload all his pigs at eight months. Exceptional care will put them in condition to sell at six or seven months.

The hog compelled to go to bed hungry or thirsty will lose his owner by running off one or more pounds of weight while fretting, grunting, squealing and clamoring for the missing ration.

For the last month or six weeks before selling, the swine should be fed three times a day, and the feeding should be so timed that the animals will walk up to the trough and demand feed.

Saving the Young Pigs.

The high mortality among young pigs is sometimes discouraging, especially to a beginner who may not be able to realize that at the bottom his method of breeding and rearing are the direct cause of the trouble. It is often harder to convince a young breeder than an old one that it is possible to reduce the mortality very materially. The cause of high mortality invariably begins before the birth of the pigs, and then continues afterward, intensified and aggravated by ignorance. The feeding and management of the sow before farrowing time are so important that if this work has not been attended to properly up to the time of the birth of the pigs, it would be impossible for anyone to say how many of the litter may die. There is, however, a chance left yet, and if good management is accorded the creatures the mortality among them may yet be kept low. But at best it is working against the inherited tendencies that may at any moment assert themselves. In fact, the evil cannot be remedied absolutely, even if the sows have not yet farrowed, but are expected to in a week or two. The best that can be done then is to take the animals off all corn as a diet, and feed them plenty of green, succulent, cooling food.

If the pigs have come, and no precaution has been taken while the sows have been fed plenty of corn right up to farrowing time, they should be handled with the presumption that they will be taken sick. Give them the best care possible in pleasant surroundings, where there is no danger of cold draughts nor too much heat. Let the place be well ventilated, comfortable and clean. Make the sows as pleased with their surroundings as possible. Withhold all heating foods, but after the first day give them all the cooling foods they want to eat. Let the diet be made up of milk slops, clean and sweet, and not dirty, sour mixtures, with bran, muddings and green grass, chopped and mixed up with the grain. Above all, the digestion must be kept good so long as the pigs are kept nursing. Constipation must be avoided. The mother and pigs must be disturbed as little as possible. Let them work out their own future unless the mother shows a tendency to injure the pigs. Then they must be separated and the latter handled with even more care. Under proper diet the sows should not display any desire to hurt their offspring. It should be remembered that if these little pigs are weaned all right they will mean considerable to the owner in the fall and if they are lost when young they will represent just so much loss. Moreover, a good start when young means a steady growth and development later.

E. P. SMITH.

In Indiana Farmer.

Selecting a Boar.

The late James Filey, Thorntown, Ind., wrote:

A great many farmers and breeders make a great mistake in selecting the breeding boar. They wait until they need the boar for service, and then, late in the season, open correspondence with several breeders for a boar large enough for service. When the breeder receives such inquiries all the best pigs have been sold and only the culls remain to select from. The result is a boar is ordered, and does not prove satisfactory.

The buyer can do no better and the inferior boar is used in the herd and a lot of inferior pigs is the result. The proper way to insure the best result is to select the breeding boar when a pig. The formation of the sows to be bred should be carefully studied, and the boar should be selected to counteract and improve any defect in the sows. If the sows or a considerable portion of them should be a little deficient in back, then a boar with extra good back should be selected. Breeding is a science and requires a great deal of study to make the proper crosses.

Every breeder should become familiar with the standard of the breeds in which he is interested, so as to be able to detect any defect in the breeding of animals, and learn to discriminate between the essential points and the non-essential. For instance, some tenderfoot breeders would not use a boar in their herd that was not mated exactly perfect to a hair. This is the color craze. A great many new breeders of Berkshires are liable to be led off into this fool craze, and sustain heavy loss in consequence. It is very desirable to have a boar well marked, but not essential. A good breeder will never sacrifice a good back or a good ham for a black foot or a black tail or a small white spot on body.

The youngest breeder in the United States will never live to see an entire herd all perfectly marked. It is very important and we should use our utmost endeavor to improve the chest, back, loin, legs, feet, head and jaw.

Breeders' Advertising.

We do not expect breeders to advertise with us merely because it is a favor to us. We say to all our advertisers, if it is not profitable for you to use our columns, discontinue it; it is only good business for you to do so. It is equally as good business for you to use our columns if the investment is bringing you good returns. Advertising requires as much study as any other part of the business. Of course some may luckily stagger on to the best methods without any reasoning about it, and make a great success of it, but this is the exception. We can offer a medium that reaches more exclusive swine breeders and farmers interested in swine than any other single publication. This is the first requirement of an advertiser—to get a medium that reaches the people that he desires for customers; and next is to have the class of goods for which there

is a demand. Then convince breeders by your advertisement that you are offering them full value for their money and any statement calculated to win their confidence will be beneficial. The advertisement should state information that you would want to know if you were wanting to buy such as you have for sale. You want to get an attractive ad, of sufficient size to be seen easily, so that you may get a hearing. Don't follow everybody else; get something original and catchy to draw attention to your story. The successful advertiser, like the successful merchants, are using more space than a few years ago. They have learned by experience that it pays them. The breeders that have failed to adopt the up-to-date methods are having a hard task to keep to the front, whereas those more enterprising, more pushing, yet doing business on straightforward lines, are forging ahead. The breeder of ten years ago would hardly recognize the majority of a list of leading breeders to-day that have pushed themselves to the front largely through advertising in an enterprising manner, backed by the best blood and individuality to be had. It is an important part of the business of a breeder to become successful, to understand advertising in the most profitable manner. Many of the leading breeders ten years ago have dropped out of sight because they failed to recognize up-to-date methods of breeding and disposing of their stock.

If you have good stock of popular blood lines you can get the business by properly presenting your stuff to the attention of the buyers.

If others have succeeded you can, by persistent efforts.

Look up our clubbing list, it will save you money.

BLOODED STOCK is twenty-five cents a year or five years for \$1.00.

GINSENG—Look all about it. Tell how to grow this great money maker. Write to-day. AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, ROSS HILL, N. Y.

GOOD FENCE!
Makes good neighbors. Why not have both when you can make the best for 20 to 35 Cents a Rod.
A little inquiry into the merits of our system of fencing will repay you handsomely. Write to-day for free Catalog.
KITSELMAN BROTHERS,
Box 21, Ridgville, Indiana, U. S. A.

A PIG FREE. A PIG FREE.

We now have the following stock which we will give away:

| | |
|---|----|
| 1 Chester White Boar, ready for service, for a club amounting to \$25 | |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " " | 20 |
| 1 Poland China Boar, " " " " | 25 |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " " | 20 |
| 1 Berkshire Boar, " " " " | 25 |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " " | 20 |
| 25 Head above Breeds, " " " " | 12 |

If you want one send for our special plan of getting up clubs. It is not much trouble in getting up a club and you can get a pig by a day's work. Write us at once.

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Care of The Weaning Colt.

Whether the colt which nature intended to weigh 1,500 pounds when mature will stop short at 1,300 pounds or fill out its share depends very much on the care that is given it from weaning time until grass comes next spring. That 200 pounds loss in weight will mean about \$30 loss in the selling value and may be saved just as well as not.

Prior to weaning time the colt should be taught to stay by itself or with other colts, and taught to eat grain and hay and not be wholly dependent on its mother's milk. The first year lays the foundation of the colt. The architecture or the plan of its life is determined by the breeding and care of the dam before its birth. The foundation according to this plan of the architect is laid largely during the first winter. It is not only cruelty, but improvidence of the worst kind to compel the colt to live wholly on grass and endure the hardships to which the yearling and two-year-old may be exposed without material injury. The colt will stand a great deal of roughing it and thrive even with the roughing provided it has plenty of food and of the right kind.

We would suggest, therefore, that the colts be given a small grain ration at the after weaning and a generous and liberal ration during the winter, with freedom from exposure to cold rains or storms, and above all things else have plenty of exercise. Young things can not grow without exercise, and to keep the colt shut up in the stable and feed it all it can eat is almost as bad in the end as giving it plenty of exercise without sufficient food.

For draft purposes, the public is requiring weight, and weight can not be put profitably on the colt unless the foundation has been prepared by a good generous feed, plenty of exercise and sunlight during the first winter. The old notion of wintering young colts in the stalk field so that they might hereby become hardy is about as pure a piece of nonsense as we have ever heard.—Wallace's Farmer.

Cost of Hogs.

On the farm with reasonably good buildings and a clover pasture, the cost of a gain of a pound of live weight on a hog up to 150 pounds is not very much in excess of 2 cents. To this must be added the interest on the value of the brood sow, the cost of her keep, the risk of accident, the cost of grass, of the care, etc.

Under these circumstances, the prices of hogs will depend largely on the price of corn and the freedom of hogs from the ravages of disease. When a partial failure of the corn crop occurs and the prices run up 30 to 40 cents on the farm, the immediate effect is to crowd the hog stock of the country on the market and depress the price. When a large portion of the hog stock is wiped off by cholera, the immediate effect at the beginning of the disease is to crowd the hogs on the market and depress the price, and the after effect is to enhance the price by creating a scarcity in the supply.—Wallace's Farmer.

Give the Hogs a Variety of Feed.

We hope our readers who are feeding their hogs corn and nothing else will stop and think and ask themselves how they would like it if their good wives gave them roasting ears morning, noon and night, and when the roasting ears were too hard gave them corn mush for breakfast, and corn cakes for dinner. Would you not begin to get a little tired of corn before the week was up? These dishes are all appetizing and healthy. We don't mind saying that we are particularly fond of each one, especially served on a clean tablecloth by a first-rate cook. Nevertheless, if one of our readers were to ask us to spend a week at his home and gave us nothing else to eat, we would find some business in another part of the state before the week was up.

Has it never occurred to the reader that the hog might want to find business elsewhere whenever there is a chance to get through the fence when it is fed nothing else but corn? Corn and second crop clover might do, but corn and oats and second crop clover will do better. If blue grass were added to the clover it would do better, and if pumpkins were added to the clover it would do better yet, and the hog might be reasonably happy. If, in addition to this, skim-milk were added, if he is not satisfied, he is then hogging indeed.

We wish to emphasize this point, for we are satisfied that much of the sickness of swine at this time of year is due to a lack of variety of diet. Do not understand us to say that an all corn diet will produce cholera. An all corn diet plus the germ of cholera or swine plague will make fat graveyards or funeral pyres in or about the hog pasture, but an all corn diet alone will not do it. It will, however, produce other disease so near like the cholera that it can be easily mistaken for it, and whether it is mistaken for it or not, it will produce other diseases that will kill about as certain as the hog cholera does. Therefore, if your hogs are not healthy, stop a bit and think whether you are not reaping what you sow.—Wallace's Farmer.

Producing Bacon.

A Canadian breeder is feeding hogs for producing the most desirable quality of bacon at a cost not to exceed 2½ cents a pound for hogs weighing 200 pounds, live weight. He has made this average for the past ten years. Taking a pen of ten pigs five weeks old on May 1, he figures their cost at \$1 apiece. In addition to skim milk to be fed the first three or four months, they required 3,100 pounds of corn meal at 30 cents per cwt., and one ton of wheat bran at \$12 per ton. This brings the total cost of the pigs to \$46.80 on October 1, when they weighed 200 pounds each, and sold them for 4½ cents per pound, live weight, making the sum \$85 received, leaving a profit of \$38.20. This does not account for the skim milk, which could have been otherwise disposed of.

The bran, unless it serves the purpose in furnishing protein and bulk, preventing compactness of the meal in stomach, could doubtless be better supplied with middlings instead of it. One breeder informs us that he finds bran useful in preventing moldings from wasting.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy. A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blunders from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Practical Farmer.....one year...\$1.00
National Stockman.....".....1.00
Hoard's Dairyman.....".....1.00
Blooded Stock.....".....50

ALL FOR \$2.85

Total.....\$3.50

The Profitable Hog.

I believe you will hear me out in the assertion that at the present prices, and considering the outlook for hogs, we all can say, "I love, thou lovest, he loves" the hog. It seems to be the leading theme of the day among stock producers, writes John A. Summers in the Indiana Farmer. "Everybody is talking hog, and in the language of the school boy, 'I love to see, the little' pigs, and pat them on the head; it almost makes me dance a jig to see them slopped and fed." We know that the breeding of hogs has become scientifically perfected by some noted breeders, that we have a type of hogs can be fed and marketed at most any age, with a very good profit. One thing I do know and that is, the Duroc-Jersey breeders are getting right up in front with the red hog, in good marketable shape. I will mention a few of the points of the profitable hog. In the first place you should have a good full-blooded sire to head your herd. He should have a large heart girth to insure a good constitution; very broad between the eyes; broad arched back; short legs and short toes; should stand well up on his feet; ears coming out and tipping downward at points, not outwards; a good coat of fine hair, not too thin on the body. He should have a good pedigree with good ancestors to back it up and by getting one that is pretty good in all these points you have a good hog. Keep him as long as he proves to be a good breeder. When buying hogs, buy of some one that knows a hog and what points it takes to make a good breeder, and buy of some good responsible breeder.

Hogs For Limited Capital.

After all the talk about the latest methods of farming, and the necessity of keeping up to-date, there are many young farmers who would like to do all this, but they lack the necessary capital to begin with. I have been particularly struck with this in hog raising. When a young man starts in he has only a small amount of capital and he has to struggle along the best he can. It is absurd to tell him that he should adopt all the latest improvements and breeds and conduct a first class farm for raising swine. He does not have the capital in the first place, and he must do things that he knows are not the most approved. The way that some of these young farmers struggle along and gradually build up a good business and add to their income and capital would make very interesting reading for the more slothful if it could be written out. Think of starting out with half a dozen pigs, a few acres and a mortgaged home and in ten years be the happy possessor of 100 acres, 200 head of hogs and a pleasant home with no debt on it. That is what one young man accomplished in this State, and to-day he says that he made his success in hogs.

He realized that he had to economize in every way possible, and while reading all that was printed about high grade stock and scientific methods of feeding, he knew that he could not go and imitate it. He did not have the money to buy the stock with or to get the feed. But he had good health, a few hogs and a chance. So he proceeded to raise grass, corn, milk and hogs. From these four products of the farm he made a living and saved up something every year except the first. That was the hardest time of all because the land was run down and poor, and the grass did not grow well. He seeded it over the next year, raised more clover and timothy than had ever been raised there before, permitted the hogs to feed on it only to a limited extent, fearing lest they should destroy the young grass roots. In two seasons he had converted the poor grass pasture into good grass fields where his hogs could feed. After getting the grass field into fine condition he secured some adjacent land on lease for corn. He plowed and fertilized this until he had increased his debt, and then he raised such a crop of corn that he felt justified in increasing the number of his hogs. With grass and corn flourishing he was prepared to add cows to his stock, and with good skim milk to wean the young pigs he soon found no difficulty in increasing his herd. He did all the work himself, and never thought of hiring a man even in the busiest season until the fourth year of his farming. Then he had so far succeeded and demonstrated to himself that he was on the right track, that he hired a man during the rush season. Two years later he married and ever since he has steadily added year by year to his income. His theory of success is based upon hard and intelligent work applied to the raising of grass, corn, milk and hogs.

Wiscassin. JAMES RIDGWAY.

Separators and Separators (?).

The introduction of cream separators on the farm has made great progress this Summer, says the "Nebraska Dairyman." We do not refer to those cheap tin can "gravity," "dilution," "hydraulic" water mill affairs—they're a nuisance and a retrograding injury, not only to the farmer but to the dairy industry. To purchase one of those cheap clap-net frauds is a degenerating stroke—but we mean the hand power, centrifugal separators. It is true many imagine they cannot afford one at the "exorbitant price" asked, but they are worth more to a farmer with ten head of cows and 160 acres of land than a reaper, threshing machine or some other high-priced implement used on the farm. They never wear out, if properly handled, and a child can handle them. They increase the value of the bi-product—their use insures you good feeding value from the skim-milk. It cheapens the cost of milk hauling to the cream separator station and it prevents the waste and leaks arising from heat, leaky milk cans, delays at stations and heavy loads. We are glad to see and know of so many farmers coming to that point where they see the value of owning a separator, and hope that they are buying the kind that separates the cream from the milk. The induction

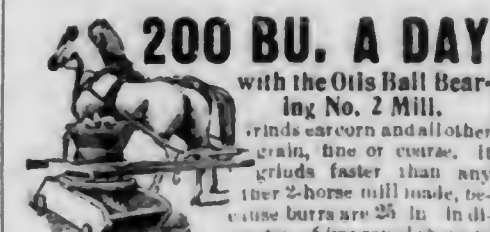
of the separator, we believe, in this State, has only begun, and we hope our farmer and dairy readers will heed our advice and lay only those of merit. Don't allow yourself to be "humfooled" into buying a gold brick.

Hogs thrive wonderfully after an occasional day in the orchard, where the ground is littered with windfalls. The acid fruit benefits them in one way, and the exercise in ranging and rooting, in nuzzling and chewing, benefits them in many ways.

For All Lamé Horses

whether they have sprains, ringbones, splints, curbs, or other forms of long sickness, use KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

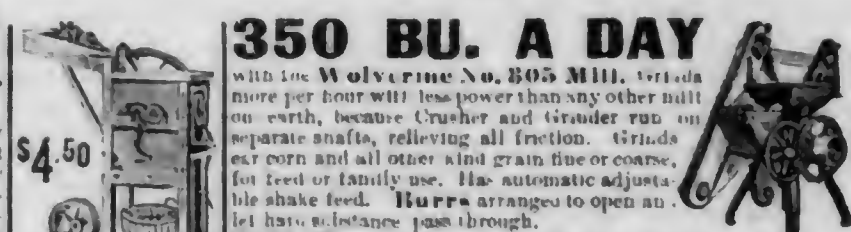
Cures without a blister as it does not blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price \$1. Six for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spain Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.



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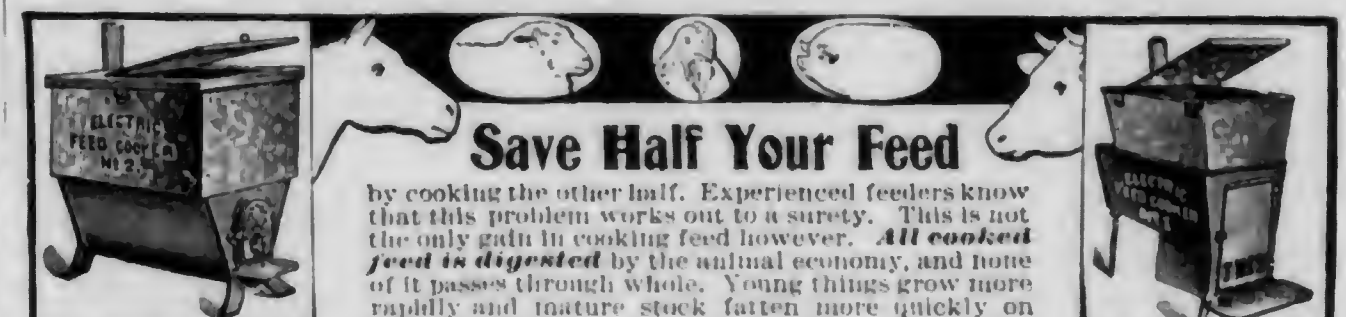
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represent unequalled value in this class of live stock appliances. Best cast iron furnace with large heating surface. Boilers made of best No. 22 galvanized steel—can't rust, tarnish or poison and discolor food. 20 gal. size \$5. 50 gal. size \$12. and 100 gal. size \$16. The small size burns wood only; the larger sizes burn both wood or coal. Don't buy until you get our free circulars. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co. Box 14, Quincy, Ill.



by cooking the other half. Experienced feeders know that this problem works out to a surety. This is not the only gain in cooking feed however. All cooked feed is digested by the animal economy, and none of it passes through whole. Young things grow more rapidly and mature stock fatten more quickly on cooked feed.

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Letter From a Beginner.

EDITOR BLOODED STOCK.

I am beginning to feel an interest in your paper as I am a swine breeder and after the leaders in the business. I am only a junior in the business, having but three years experience, so I will address this to my junior brother. We have to breed before we feed. I will first treat on the choice and care of the male. In choosing a male I want a hog with a long back, round body, with full flank and heavy back over the kidneys, short legs, short head and as wide between the eyes as I can get him, with very prominent quarters.

The male should not be shut up in too small a pen. He should have a good, warm, dry house to sleep in, with a yard about 150 yards square, where he can jump around and keep his joints in good play. His trough should not be in his sleeping quarters. The male should not be allowed to run with the sows at any time, but they should be allowed to get to his pen where they can have a conversation whenever it suits them, which you will find very profitable if you wish to raise two crops of pigs per year. If you are a poor man and your feed supply is short I would recommend the Berkshire for a male and the Berkshire or Essex for sows. The Berkshire is one of the finest milkers, but when you want to fatten them after having bred them for some time, you cannot get them as smooth underneath as you can the Essex, while they, too, are good sucklers they never get out of shape so as to remain so when dry. But if you are a man of money or own a farm you might do well with the Chester or Poland China for sows and the Berkshire for a male, that is if you are breeding for pork or for pigs to sell for feeders, but if you are breeding for thoroughbreds the Chester and Poland are the rich man's hogs and the Berkshire and Essex for the poor man. I find that the Essex will raise a better percentage of the pigs farrowed than any other stock that I have owned, they being so kind and gentle. I have eighty-eight head on hand, and I have sows carrying nine or ten pigs that will stand up and hang their feet over the pen and watch me while I feed the rest and never say a word, but wait patiently until I get around to them.

I am a poor man and am hauling slop from a hotel in Washington. I find hotel feed alright in summer but very dangerous in winter, as there is too much meat in it and meat will give young hogs the measles. I have only grade stock—4, 4, 4, 4. I have first-bought hardiness, then fine individuality. I have fifteen breeding sows and have sold 191.50 worth this year. I am selling pigs to from \$2.35 to \$3.00 per head at eight and ten weeks old. I had nine sows to bring in ninety-one pigs this Spring and are bringing twelve, thirteen and fourteen as second litters.

I have one grade of Chesters that has never raised me but four pigs at one time and has had four litters, the last time having only three, so she goes by wry of the meat barrel this winter. My most hardy stock is a cross between the Poland and Berkshire, but thoroughbred on both sides, and are the best individuals I have.

I have produced 167 pigs this fall from fifteen sows and have five to farrow yet, and have three that have only been bred once (five were gilts) so I don't

feel discouraged. One male is the sire of them all, except one litter of thirteen, but he is a three-quarter bred hog of my ideal. I began using him at seven months old and will weigh 400 pounds. I do not know much about feeding but a slop-fed hog must have his drink after eating and it should be clean, fresh water. I do not indorse green rye for pasture in Spring, as I had a lot of pigs to lose their ears by feeding on green rye when it was about six inches tall. I've might be alright in fall but I prefer clover to anything else. I am boiling small potatoes and mixing with bran, which is an excellent feed for pigs at six and seven weeks old. I never wean my pigs under eight weeks old, as it would hurt my business. I have turned customers away when my pigs were seven weeks old but they did not fail to come back later.

LEE NORRIS.

Bladensburg, Md.

Different Types of Hogs.

There is valuable information for the hog raiser in the following extract from the National Provisioner:

While the stock grower is puzzling his head as to the best hog for commercial purposes, the packer is perfecting the scheme of producing the best possible piece of marketing bacon. Science sometimes gets ahead of trade and causes the extremist to overlook the general market in his pursuit of a fruitless article. A perfect breakfast hog is not necessarily a perfect hog for general domestic purposes for even a very large number of customers. Consumers, when grouped into classes, differ widely in the character of hog product they desire. The connoisseur undoubtedly goes for a "shaky fat" thin slab of well cured crisp bacon. The farmer, especially the farmer of the south, desires a thick "fat and lean" hunk of bacon, and a ham, which, however, is not too lean. There are seven million negroes in the southern States, and most of these boil their bacon and greens, whether on the farms or in the cities and towns. More than half of the white families in Dixie do the same thing. The grease of the meat flavors the potage. They eschew the lean strip, or the thin side of dry salt because of its poverty of grease for "biling" collards."

Under these conditions the ideal bacon hog is unfit for such a trade. Anyone who is familiar with the farmer's diet and his culinary methods will readily understand why the rural southerner in his predilection for grease always has a leaning to the unwieldy Ohio Improved Chester, and the puffy Poland China. He will also understand why big fat Tennessee drover hogs sell in the south more readily than the smaller ideal Berkshire, Chester or Tamworth pigs.



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You want to know why they are best. Of course you do. It's easy to say "best," but why? Skim extraordinarily clean and turn easy but that's no reason, for some others do nearly as well. Smooth, solid, finer cream than any other. That's one reason. Simple to wash, easy to understand, more durable than any other. Ask ten year user. Not a dollar for repairs. Safer, handsomer, worth more. For fuller information send for Catalogue No. 65

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all kinds of green and dry fodder with the **WOLVERINE** Cutters and Shredders. Has knives with 6 cutting edges. It is a great improvement. You can also attach our new shredder head to our cutters, making two greatly improved machines in one. Safety fly wheel and safety stop feed lever—save hands and arms. Swivel carrier any length desired. We have 18 styles, sizes and kinds of Cutters. Anything any man could want, for any purpose. Hand power much the same 2 1/2 tons an hour. Largest cut a ton. **PRICE \$2.25** and up. Send at once for our large illustrated catalogue. It contains everything needed on the farm. Remember we are the largest mail order implement house on earth, that our prices are the lowest, because we have no agents and deal only direct with you. **MARVIN SMITH CO., 36-57-59 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.**

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JERSEY HEIFERS

I have a grand lot of Heifers from 1 month to 18 months old that is worthy of your attention. 7 have been bred for butter. I keep cows for business not for the name of it, and these heifers will pay for themselves.

ST. LAMBERT STRAINS.

Call and see me or write me.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.

The Management of the Brood Sow.

Many farmers this year make the usual complaints of bad luck with their brood sows, small litters, coming weak, perhaps hairless, without any life or energy, dying when from one to two weeks old, and if they live and grow to maturity it is the old story of too fine in the bone, too chuffy and too liable to disease. The first they attribute to bad luck, and the second to the "breed running out." Many farmers propose to remedy the first by trusting to better luck next time, and the second by buying coarse-boned hogs or changing breeds. Faith in luck has no warrant in Scripture, common sense, or experience. Changing the breed or buying a coarse-boned hog of the same breed will remedy matters for a little, but only for a little.

The real trouble is that farmers expect miracles and expect the brood sow to work them, and feel particularly sorry because this sort of miracle does not occur often enough when hogs are selling around five cents per pound. The miracle that they expect is for the brood sow to produce healthy, vigorous, thrifty pigs without the material which nature forordained; shall be used for that purpose. As we have so often said, the pig when born is not a mass of fat, but is mostly water; the rest is gristle, bone and immature muscles, and these last cannot be provided except from flesh-forming material, and the trouble is that he has not supplied the brood sow with sufficient of that material.

Without discussing the philosophy of it further, we make a suggestion, and we are quite sure that if our readers who have been complaining of bad luck at farrowing time, lightness of bone, small litters, liability to disease and all that, will follow if they will have less reason to complain in the future.

As soon as the pigs are weaned this year, go through your herd, select out of your mature brood sows those that have length, breadth and thickness, and that suckle down thin on full feed; in other words, good milkers. There is a very close connection between a large yield of milk and large litters, and the sow with the largest litter is almost certain to have the right form and be a good milker. Then go through the gilts and select from these those that have the best form and are from the largest and evenest litters. Reject all that are just too sweet for anything, mere gobs of fat. Put these in the fattening pen. Turn these selected out on good pasture and fatten all the rest. If possible, feed your gilts largely on oats, adding corn as the weather grows colder, and do not be afraid to let them grow fat on oats or oats and corn, half and half. A young sow needs to have a good amount of fat on her ribs, and being active there is not much danger of her overlying pigs.

The old sows require different treatment. They are just as well without any grain at all provided they have good pasture, but before farrowing time feed oats and corn and have them gaining in strength and vigor and flesh; they should also be in good thrift and gaining at mating time.

Be careful in selecting a male. Money that is economized in buying a boar in the fall of the year is generally money wasted—saved at the spigot and leak-

in through the bung hole.

Do not let these brood sows follow cattle that are on a full feed of corn. It will not harm them to follow after dairy cows that are fed a dairy ration. Give them corn and oats during the winter, and if you have alfalfa hay, or if you will cut and cure some second crop clover hay especially for the hogs, you will find it exceedingly helpful and profitable.

Farmers often talk to us on this subject. They admit the correctness of our teachings, admit that their practice is all wrong, but excuse themselves on the ground that it is so easy to throw corn to the hogs and so much trouble to do anything else that they can afford to stand the losses consequent to their methods. Well, if they can stand it we can. They must not expect, however, the brood sow to work a miracle.

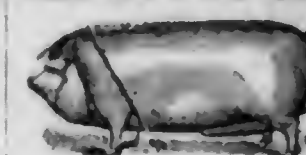
We met a young farmer the other day who had admirable luck, as he called it; much better luck than some of our subscribers. He had fed his hogs corn, had fine litters, and we inquired: "What else did you feed them?" "Oh, I gave them plenty of milk." Why, of course, man, if you have plenty of skim milk, either from the creamery or anything else, provided it is not too sour, and give your brood sows all they want of that, you can feed corn without any fear of bad results following. Why? Because in the milk you are giving flesh formers, the material for the pig factory. It is not so much the kind of feed you use as the balance. There is nothing better for pigs, even brood sows, than corn, provided it is not made the whole feed; that is, provided it is properly balanced.

For fattening hogs there is no feed so cheap or so well adapted to the purpose as corn in any of its forms. The man who feeds much oats to his hogs the last two months of feeding is foolish, and the man who feeds his brood sows without milk, oats or clover hay, on corn alone, or who makes the corn the exclusive feed for his young pigs the first two months, is equally foolish. You can feed corn in considerable amounts to brood sows and pigs on good clover pasture, or any kind of pasture, or if you feed it with oats, or if you feed it with skim milk, for the reason that all of these are either albumino or fairly balanced foods and will balance up your corn. Bear in mind that a balanced ration is not a theory of the agricultural papers, or of the experiment stations, or the agricultural colleges, but is a law of nature's ordination, older than Moses, older than the firm foundations of the earth, a law that can not be violated with impunity and without the infliction of the proper penalty, namely—weak pigs and few of them.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR CALVES, POULTRY, EGGS, etc. Returns made promptly. Correspondence solicited, unexceptional references furnished.

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| | |
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| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
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| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ohio Farmer.....one year.....\$ 65 | |
| Farm Journal....."....." 50 | |
| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
| ALL FOR \$1.50 | Total.....\$2.15 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
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| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
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|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
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|---|-------------------------|
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|--|-------------------------|
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| American Sheep Breeder....."....." 1.00 | |
| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
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| Hoard's Dairyman.....one year.....\$1.00 | |
| Breeder's Gazette....."....." 2.00 | |
| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
| ALL FOR \$2.50 | Total.....\$3.50 |

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| Indiana Farmer.....one year.....\$1.00 | |
| Breeder's Gazette....."....." 2.00 | |
| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
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| Michigan Farmer.....one year.....\$ 65 | |
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| ALL FOR \$1.50 | Total.....\$2.15 |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Michigan Farmer.....one year.....\$ 65 | |
| Farm, Field and Fireside....."....." 1.00 | |
| Blooded Stock....."....." 50 | |
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From Canadian Breeder.

"Since," swine feeding," may be expected to mean the feeding of breeding and young stock, I shall first say a few words on that part of the question. To insure good, healthy litters, it is essential that the sow be properly nourished. A plentiful ration of bran, shorts and oats, and roots is well fitted to sustain both herself and the burden of young she bears. As farrowing time approaches, and for some few days after, the ration should be decreased. Once safely past that critical period, a heavy ration of bran, shorts, crushed oats and milk, if available, is best suited to supply the milk; her offspring demands. The young pig should be early taught to eat. This may be done by placing a small trough in the enclosure. For a few days a small supply of warm new milk might be placed in the trough; and later, skim milk warmed to blood heat. In two, or three weeks, or even less, some shorts might be added to the milk. Great care must be taken to keep the trough scrupulously clean. It should be washed thoroughly every day.

By pursuing this or some similar method of feeding the young, they will, at from seven to nine weeks, be weaned. Care should be taken at this time to reduce the sow's ration, especially the bran, shorts, oats and milk.

Much of the trouble experienced in raising pigs arises from the feed and care given the sow. If these are what they should be, no sickness is likely to occur in the young. Do not feed the same very long to either sow or young. Variety in feed aids digestion.

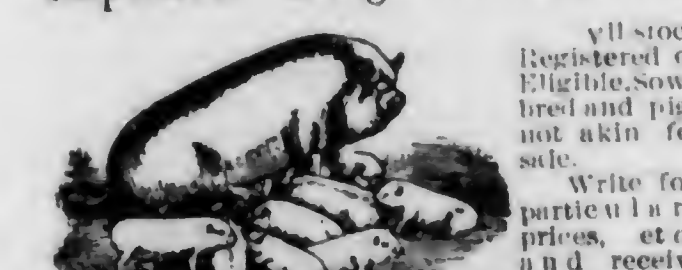
Once the pigs are weaned, if we are to hope for much profit, it is essential to get them to a weight of, say 100 pounds, without much expense. If in summer, this can be best done by letting the youngster run on pasture, feeding them a small amount of bran, shorts or oats to help them along. In winter, excellent gains may be made on a ration consisting of roots almost exclusively. If the pasture has to be seeded land, a good crop, we have found, is oats and peas, equal parts, while rape cannot be surpassed. The great aim during this first period should be to secure a good growth, rather than to put on fat. Any

Berkshire & Yorkshire Pigs

My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Prices low.

N. S. BURRIER,
NEW MIDWAY, MD.

Imported Large Yorkshires.



Write for particulars, prices, etc., and receive full information.

A. VROOMAN CARTHAGE, N. Y.

check suffered in growth is likely to bring disaster at a later date.

The practice of finishing pigs off on grass or pasture is one which has not met with great success where quality was the chief aim, but it is most economical.—J. A. GRISDALE, Ottawa, Canada.

Make the Pigs Grow.

Give the young pigs a good start. It will be to your interest to do so. A young pig that has once been stunted will never wholly outgrow it, no matter how good the subsequent care may be. Any animal being grown for meat should have feed enough to make a good gain every day from birth to slaughter. If there is ever a time in that animal's life when no gain is being made in weight all feed consumed during that time is practically lost for the profit all comes from the feed that makes the gain above the amount required to maintain the animal's needs. In other words a certain amount of feed necessary to keep the animal alive and the profit must all come from the little extra feed that makes the gain in flesh. A young animal will gain more on a given quantity of feed than an older animal gains for the feed consumed. That is why it pays better to feed young stock.

....Notice to Breeders....

During the past six months we have had hundreds of inquiries from many of our readers desiring to purchase stock. We wish to say that a number of breeders have organized to meet this trade under our directions. In organizing we become responsible to the readers of BLOODED STOCK and thus guarantee that all stock will be as represented. We will also accept commissions from subscribers of BLOODED STOCK for any stock that they may want; that is, we will undertake to secure for them first class stock, guaranteeing them against getting inferior animals. Our prices will be as low as possible for the class we will furnish. Write us for anything you are in need of. At the present time we have the following stock at our disposal:

50 Head Chester White Pigs,

MAY AND JUNE FARROW—BOARS AND SOWS.

We have a number of strictly first-class Boars and Sows that will be ready for service this Fall. You should come in early and get a choice one. If you want an extra choice Boar or sow, about December 1st., out of high class stock, we will have them then, two to three months old, at \$12 to \$15 each, in Chester White, Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Send in your order at once and we will ship as soon as stock is ready. We have about forty head of Berkshire, all ages, strictly first-class, and about twenty Poland-Chinas.

The best way to secure what you want is to send us your order, with instructions to ship as soon as possible. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you and you are certain of getting No. 1 animals.

We have as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers and Bulls as any person wants. Call and see them; or if you want Guernseys let us have your order.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock, and orders placed with us will have the judgment of my twenty years experience in breeding stock. Address,

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Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. Offer a choice lot of Spring Pigs sired by six noted herd boars and from mature sows whose average number pigs per litter is 10 each. Can you find such variety in any other herd. Show Pigs a specialty. Send in your orders to
N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

Bran as Pig Feed.

We read with considerable interest Mr. Burkett's article on "Feeding bran to pigs," in Ohio Farmer. So far as we are informed it is the most complete experiment yet made in that direction, and points out plainly to the dairyman that his manner of feeding pigs in connection with the dairy has not been the most profitable one. However, from a farmer's standpoint, we can hardly agree with the gentleman's conclusions, that bran is entirely undesirable and unsuitable for pig feeding.

We have never championed it as a desirable pig feed, fed alone, nor would we feed it to pigs in connection with corn meal, nor would we feed it alone in connection with skim-milk or whey. Where these latter are abundant its essential and valuable properties are not needed. Corn meal would be a much better addition. In our own pig feeding, we have not made comparisons with other feeds, but judge from results obtained as regards the thrift and health of the pigs.

Dairy wastes cut a small figure as pig feed on this farm, hence we must cast about for some nitrogenous food to take their place and balance corn, the main stand-by, but the pig must do the grinding. Middlings, either brown or white, or both mixed, are not desirable for sops, on account of their pasty, sticky nature. Bran, alone, is not just the thing, because the pigs do not relish it and on account of its rough nature it is too irritating to the digestive organs.

We have found a combination of bran and middlings to answer the purpose much better than either fed alone. When buying these two products at the mill we buy equal weights of each, but sacked separate, and empty them into the bin, so that the middlings, to feed out, will do most of the grinding. We always feed the sops sweet, mixing just before feeding. We do not want it sour for two reasons; it is not as healthy as the sweet, and would require more labor to prepare and feed it out than it does to feed it sweet.

As hogs are usually kept on the farm, at certain times of the year they require foods rich in protein, and a food that will prevent constipation. Bran used in connection with middlings answers this purpose better than anything else. And farther than this the bran on most farms needs feeding and improvement. Considering the value of bran from this standpoint it can usually be bought cheap. I know of no better way to top dress the bluegrass pasture than by feeding the pigs bran in their sops, and allowing them the range of the pasture. The pigs retain and convert into flesh something near one-tenth of the amount consumed. The remainder that they cast off reckoned on the basis that we pay for the fertilizing ingredients it contains when bought in the shape of commercial fertilizers, costs less than we pay for these properties in bags.

Considered from these standpoints it is not expedient to condemn bran as food unfit for pigs. As we are often about the local mill here we notice at different seasons the supply of bran and middlings on hand. During the winter the bran supply is often short, as farmers and townspeople buy it for their cows. In summer it, at times, is in

the way, while the middlings bin is empty. This is because a great many farmers regard it as no better than sawdust for pig feed. Yet they cannot be wholly satisfied with handling middlings alone. If fed as we feed it, both would go out of the mill together, and the pigs fed would make a better muscular and bone development than when fed middlings in connection with their already heavy corn ration.—John M. Jamison, in Ohio Farmer.

Expert Evidence on Weaning Pigs.

I am aware that there is a great difference of opinion in regard to age that young pigs should be allowed to remain with their dam, writes J. E. Brethour in Farmer's Advocate. I have no fixed rule, as I am guided largely by the way in which the young pigs are thriving. I have frequently noticed that the milk of the dam does not agree with the young pigs, causing excessive diarrhoea, and in this case we wean the pigs at six weeks, but as a general rule I have found better results by allowing the pigs to remain with the dam until eight weeks old. A great many young pigs are injured by feeding the sow too liberally upon strong, rich food, and not having much exercise in the open air. I would strongly recommend moderate exercise, with plenty of fresh air, which is quite as essential as pure food. After the young pigs are ten days old the sow should be fed liberally upon bran and finely ground oats, with the addition of a small quantity of ground peas or corn, but great care should be taken that the sow should not receive much grain for about ten days after farrowing. Many young pigs are so seriously injured during this period that they never recover.

Don't empty meat brine where hogs can get at it; it may kill some of the best pigs.

PREMIUM

Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

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Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced

and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, incornas, Langshangs, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

MARK STOCK WITH JACKSON'S ALUMINUM EAR TAGS.
Always bright. Can't come out. JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Samples sent free.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and square 5 or 6 dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt for \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,
OXFORD PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

Some Things I Find in Breeding Pure Blooded Swine.

What I shall say in this article will be as I see it, so if any reader finds things different or differs with me on any one point contained herein, he is at liberty to do so, and if he so desires can say as much through the columns of the Farmer, or by personal letter, which I would be pleased to answer. I have little faith in the success of a breeder who has not opinions of his own, differ though they may from those of his neighbors or fellow breeders. These opinions should be made on general principles and acquired by reading, observation and practice, with due charity toward the opinions of others, to be sure.

First, I find that to the beginning breeder the selection of a breed is a small matter. On a general average of desired points there is so little to recommend one breed over another. Some are better in one point, others excel at another. All are good, else they would cease to be bred. So select that breed in which you can take the most pride and to which you can give the most time and attention.

I find that we have trouble in getting prices for our stuff to compensate us for the extra time, feed and care given and expense incurred by a breeder of pure stock. Especially is this true of one's neighbors, who cannot see, as a rule, why they are asked \$15 for a pig, when they must feed theirs up to six or eight months of age and then take less than one-half that amount. They must be educated to see that this must necessarily be as it is. For my part I think that there are two extremes in this matter of prices, as in most other things. The farmer who expects to get a pig for \$5 from a breeder who keeps his herd up in good shape, in every particular is at one extreme, while the breeder who asks \$50 for his pigs is at the other. Perhaps a middle point between these two would be nearer right than either. A price which the buyer could afford to give and one which the breeder could afford to take and yet make a neat profit on all invested would be about right.

I find that there are some dishonest buyers, as well as dishonest breeders, although I am pleased to say that I have found few of either in my dealings with them. But there are, a class of farmers who are not informed on the merits of the different breeds, but who have a single type by which to measure the animals purchased, and if the pig does not fill that type he is pronounced a "scrub." He is unfair, perhaps without intending to be so. Then there are others who expect a pig, when it arrives, after being created from 24 to 36 hours, or perhaps longer, to be as nice, plump, active little fellow, a very picture; if the least bit stiff, lank or coarse, it is put down as a cheat. There are others, at least, who "want the earth" for \$10. I once received an inquiry from an individual who wanted a pig, and according to his description it could not have been scored short, 100 points, it was so near perfection. I answered him thus: "I have a pig (which I don't have; neither did anybody else) that I think will fill your description and will suit you. Can have same for \$100 cash with order." It is needless for me to say that I did not get his order but another breeder did and the pig was returned to him. I like for a prospective purchaser to give me

some idea of the pig desired, but one can be too particular. These instances are a very small per cent. of the number of the reasonable purchasers we find.

I find that to succeed we must advertise, using the mediums that will reach the most buyers of the stock we raise. Lastly, lest I should weary my readers by making my article too long, for it is much to know when to stop, I will close.—E. E. McROBERTS, in Indiana Farmer.

Salt and Hogs.

Many people believe salt is injurious to hogs, but this is not true. If hogs are deprived of salt for a long time and then given access to it in large quantities they will eat it to their hurt; but this proves how badly they need salt and how ravenous they get for it. The chlorine in salt is an important part of the gastric juice that performs such an important function in the work of digestion, and it is also found in the blood and muscles. The sodium in salt is a constituent of the bile, and is found in the blood as phosphate of sodium. Salt is not essential to plant life, but is to animal life. Salt is a tonic, and also a powerful vermifuge, and stock deprived of it is almost sure to be troubled with intestinal worms of various kinds. In the hog pasture it is well to spade in a peck of salt, when the hogs will get it mixed with soil, which is often very beneficial. But if hogs have been deprived of salt give it to them in limited quantities at first.

THEODORE LOUIS.

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS., famous Duroc, Jerseys and Poland Chinas.

FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA

SOW, BLUSHING MAID, No. 114,881. Four April pigs sired by Van Wilkes, No. 41,919, dam Blushing Maid. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bk Minorca, Silver Duckwing Games, Toulouse Geese. Address **SAMUEL HESSELDEN**, Mansfield, Ohio.

DARKE COUNTY HERD

Improved Chester White Swine

Breeds Prize Winners. Large litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now good ones, no 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

PIG FORCEPS

Every Swine Breeder should have a pair of our celebrated

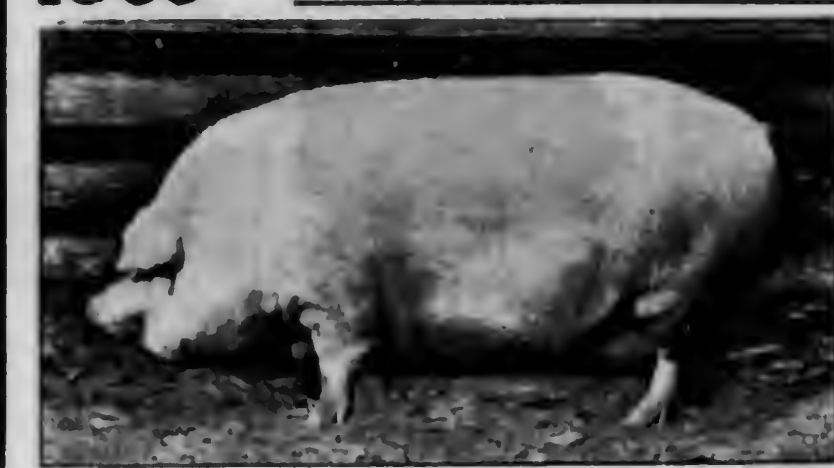
Keystone Pig Forceps

The best in the market. Every man owning Sows should have a pair on hand at farrowing time. Many a Sow is lost or the want of a little assistance.

REGULAR PRICE \$1.50

Send us \$2.00 and we will send you a pair and advance your subscription 3 years.

1863 Thirty-Seven Years Ago 1900



L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Worthington, Minn., June 12, 1899. Gentlemen:—My O. I. C. brood sows (purchased from you) will weigh upward of 300 lbs. in breeding condition now; 11 and 12 pigs by their sides. I think my O. I. C.'s first-class. They take first premiums over all breeds wherever shown. Respectfully yours, WILSON AGER.

we originated the now world famous O. I. C. hogs and established our present business. We are still in business and the O. I. C.'s continue as in the past, the best general purpose hog known. They are less liable to disease than others, too. They have constitutions. We send a sample pair of our

Famous O. I. C. HOGS on time and allow you agency if you write promptly. Two of these famous hogs weighed 280 lbs. Write today. **L. B. SILVER CO.**, 307 Grand Avenue, Cleveland, - - Ohio.

Screw Worms and Ticks . .



Are Instantly Killed when

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is used. Also kills a Spavin, Curb or Splint. Cures a Cut, Kick or Bruise, and Foot Rot in Cattle and Sheep. Sloan's Liniment is an invaluable remedy for man as well as beast. Taken internally, it cures Cramps and Colic. It is the

Best Antiseptic Known.

Every bottle is warranted. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Family size, 25c. Horse size, 50c. and \$1.00. Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.

Rape as a Food for Swine.

Ever since this question was first raised by your paper the writer has been much interested in it. In the spring of 1899, says W. B. Niles, in the Wallace Farmer, I had a small patch sown for our pure herd of Duroc-Jerseys. It came up nicely and made good growth, but not being familiar with the plant, the attendant turned the hogs on before it was of sufficient size. The sows and pigs were very fond of the tender growth and before the fact was realized that it was being pastured too heavily, many of the plants were eaten down so close that they did not grow again. Had it been allowed to reach greater size before turning the hogs in, much more feed would have been obtained.

During my travels the present season I have had opportunity of observing at different times a farm on which rape has been extensively grown. Early in the season a hog lot containing about two acres was plowed and rape seed sown broadcast. It was allowed to attain considerable size before the stock was turned on and then it furnished for several weeks (until hogs were marketed) excellent pasture for about 70 hogs of from 9 to 14 months old. The hogs ate it with much relish and as soon as they were removed the rape grew very luxuriantly and is now furnishing pasture for the spring hogs. Another small patch sown later did good service in supplying green food for the sows and the pigs. A third piece, sown during the dry weather of summer, did not make nearly as good a stand, but what did come up made a good growth when the rain came. The owner of the farm was much pleased with his first year's result of rape growing.

From what the writer has been able to observe, he is satisfied that the plant is a valuable one in connection with some growing, and has its place on all farms where many hogs are kept. It, of course, does not take the place of clover and other grasses, and does not come in competition with anything used for permanent pasture. It is designed for temporary pasture and is especially adapted to old "hog lots" where usually nothing but weeds grow. In going over the country many yards of this kind, containing from one to three acres, can be seen that may just as well be made to furnish feed for from 25 to 100 or more hogs.

Care should always be taken to let the rape obtain considerable size before the hogs are turned on, for if the crown be eaten off, like the cabbage plant, it will not grow again. When the case with which this plant can be grown, and the amount of appetizing food it will produce becomes better understood it will certainly be extensively

sown for hog pastures. My observation goes to show that to swine at least it is a much more tempting food than the sorghum plant.

Jealousy Among Breeders.

A man who stands high in breeding circles, one whose name, if mentioned here, would be recognized as standing for the honor and integrity of the profession, in a recent conversation with a small circle of friends, declared that jealousy was one of the most annoying faults among breeders and one of the greatest drawbacks. He briefly outlined his own career and the many vexatious occurrences that had fallen within his observation and experience in order to fortify his position. While the gentleman deserves attention whenever he discusses matters pertaining to swine, we are inclined to the belief that his experience has been exceptional in regard to jealousies. We have been in close relation with breeders for nearly twenty years and in a position to observe all phases of their character and it is the best of our belief that but few callings can be named in which mutual interchange of friendly courtesies is more common. In fact it is due more largely to sympathy with each other's efforts that their success has been so phenomenal. The rivalry has been sharp and aggressive, and it may be that our friend has misinterpreted rivalry for jealousy. However that may be we cannot find any symptoms of retarding jealousy in the ranks of present day breeders, nor could that feeling well exist. All are glad to welcome any evidences of progress, and the names most revered in breeding circles to-day are those of the men whose success is or has been most phenomenal.—Swine-herd.



Wm. M. Bigham & Sons,

POLAND CHINAS

Sows, 7 months old.
Pigs, 8 months old.
Trios and foundation herds a specialty.

Gettysburg, Pa.

50 CHOICE MAY PIGS FOR SALE 50

Early Pigs all sold. If you are in need of either Boars or Sows can let you have something good. Can furnish young herds not related, as I have several different strains. Also booking orders for Fall Pigs.

Write for 1900 Catalogue free.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.



GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

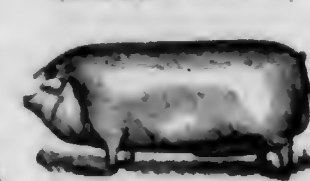
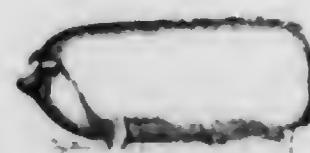
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B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

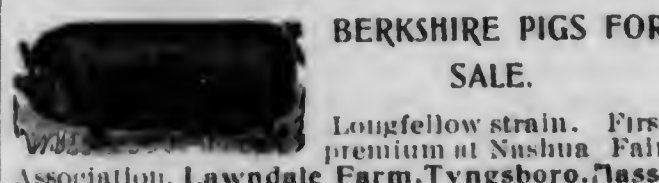
T. A. STEVENSON. TINGLEY RING-GOLD CO. IOWA



POLAND CHINA BARGAINS

Six this Spring Boar Pigs, by McNairy Chief 53181a, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 2nd. Dam L. L. Wilkes 2d 111730 by Ray Wilkes 19601. Also will sell McNairy Chief, a good breeder and a good individual. Sell him for no fault, am keeping his girls. Farrowed March 22, 1898.
Pure-Bred PLYMOUTH ROCKS, BLACK LANGSHANS, WHITE COCHINS and BUFF PERKIN BANTAM CHICKENS. Any of the above from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each, in any quantities, according to quality.

WM. LEA, Selmer, Tenn.



Association, Lawndale Farm, Tyngsboro, Mass.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Boars nine months old. Spring Pigs in pairs, not akin at live and let five prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Also Cotswold and Shropshire Rams. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write J. B. HEIM & SON, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

Sunny Side Herd. Large English Berkshires

We offer some choice stock at a bargain for the next thirty days. Gen. Lee, 18168, a large 3 year old boar that has never been beaten but once in show ring. That was by a son of Columbia Duke 33855, which is in our herd at the present time. Also a 9-months old son of Gen. Lee's. Some choice sows bred and a fine lot of spring pigs.

G. W. KITCHEN, Millville, Pa.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas

and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different lines—Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Klevor's Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.



Selecting a Ram.

There are a few things to keep in mind in selecting a ram, and these hold good with respect to every breed, says the American Sheep Breeder. In the first place, a ram should have strength. This quality should stick out all over him. It belongs to males peculiarly. In the forceful and aggressive look and action of the ram; in the heavy, or rather strong flat bone, stocky frame, deep chests, good shoulders and loins, well set out pins and confident, sturdy movement. The structure of the ram's anatomy gives him a roll in the front gait by reason of the spreading out of the chest. The ram should be of good size—usually a ram is a third larger than the ewes of the same breed. Thirdly, he should possess symmetry, by which is meant a harmonious and well-balanced relation of parts. A ram is only as good as his weakest point makes him, just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. One strong feature, combined with another equally weak, loses value by the association. A prominent defect means an unbalancing of the functions of the anatomy of the animal, and so a final weakening of the constitution. The more prominent a defect is the more likely is its prominence to become more noticeable in succeeding generations; so choose a well-balanced and even sheep in preference to one with some very good points and some very bad ones. Finally, you are a connoisseur in a particular breed (I should like to talk over the points of my own breed, but I never prostitute a public journal to personal ends.) Whatever your breed may be study what the best choosers pick from the flocks of the best breeders. We have leaders in sheep fashion as well as in bonnets, and they say "as well out of the world as out of fashion." But be careful not to sacrifice utility to fashion simply. The best sheep is to be finally judged on an economic basis. Sheep are grown for food and clothing, and the sheep that has the most and best meat and wool, per gross weight, is the best sheep.

BREEDERS' NOTES.

D. W. Shellabarger, Enon, Ohio, has three fancy boar pigs that breeders should not allow to slip through their fingers. Look up his ad. at once and write him. It will pay you.

N. S. Burrier, New Midway, Md., writes us that he has just returned from the fairs where he won more premiums on Berkshire and Yorkshire swine and Dorset sheep than all other competitors combined. He says that his hog Wood-dale Duke 51,849 is a wonder to the boys. Mr. Burrier has stock for sale.

With all that has been said about the dangers of buying the fat boar, the fact remains that the average buyer wants him, and consequently the average breeder will give the buyer what he wants. The fact that the boar is fat shows that he has feeding quality, at any rate, and that is something. Nevertheless the experienced and discriminating buyer will see clear of the over-fat boar.

Get up a club and win one of those pigs that we are offering. Don't forget your renewal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

ORILLA, IA.

Blooded Stock.

Messrs.—I have five brood sows, four of which have raised two litters of pigs each, and the other, one litter.

These sows have been in a clover pasture all the latter part of the summer, but since shutting them up lately in a dry yard I find the old sows of guns eat chickens—hens. Can I break them of it? They are good brood sows and I have bought a male hog for them, expecting to commence breeding the first of December. Should I keep these for breeding purposes or fat and sell them. If I keep their last spring pigs for breeders they won't be large enough to breed until January or February and that is too late.

Will these young ones inherit the bad trick? What is the cause of hogs eating hens? How may it be avoided?

B. W. GARRETT.

ANSWER—It is rather a costly habit. Would kill the sows. Pigs in the same pen will learn to kill chickens. It is usually caused by the chickens eating among the hogs. They annoy the hogs and one snaps at a chicken to drive it away and finally gets one, and that starts the trouble.—Ed.

CAVEAT, TEXAS.

Blooded Stock.

Gents.—Please tell me what you mix with middlings when you haven't the skim milk for young pigs. About how many head of hogs can be profitably pastured to the acre of land?—made pasture.

ANSWER—Clean water is the next best article. It depends much on the growth and how many you can keep. It would be better to have two lots of one-half acre each and plant something to have ready when the first gave out.—Ed.

P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Five large strains, all ages mated not akin, 5 week pigs, bred sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER CHESTER WHITES

of Quality and Prolificness.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUGS, fine as silk

ROBT. A. LAMBERT REED CITY, MICH.



The best headed hog in Chester County heads the herd. Strong, vigorous and growthy. A No. 1 pigs for sale. Castrate all others. Also BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS BAKER, Octoraro, Penna.

GUERNSEY CATTLE, HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP, CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHbred POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT, Village Farm, New London, Chester Co., Pa.

Oak Grove Herd of Recorded Durocs

We have now for sale a very choice lot of spring pigs ready to ship, bred by such hams as Hoosier Dick 8829, Oblong Duke 2671, Chief M 4229, and others equally as well bred. A few choice September and October hams and gilts. Write for prices for we have the farmer's friend. A pedigree given with each hog sold. All stock guaranteed as represented.

Box 51, LEEFEBER BROS., Oblong, Ill.

CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS and H. RES. Eggs for hatching 20 for ONE DOLLAR. Fine Catalogue &c. circular free JOHN D. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

KELTON HERD of CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs of all ages for sale, pairs and trios, not akin. A few sows bred for fall farrow. These prize herd-heading boars, Rex, son of Nellie Medium and Duke 2nd, weigh 630 pounds in breeding condition; a yearling son of Rose M. and Diamond and a two-year-old son of Ham Medium and Louisa.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER, Kelton, Pa.

Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Fort Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (matings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated to be express.

Hermanville Farm, J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor, Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

Summit Stock Farm

Registered Chester Whites

Eclipse (6609) Herd. None Better Few Equal

Live Stock Exhibition.

The dates of the live stock exhibits at the pan-American exposition have been somewhat changed, in order that more breeders may be accommodated than was the case in the dates sent out three months ago.

The final arrangements for the exhibits in the various classes of live stock place them as follows:

Cattle—Aug. 26 to Sept. 7.
Sheep—Sept. 9 to Sept. 21.
Swine—Sept. 23 to Oct. 5.
Horses—Oct. 7 to Oct. 19.
Poultry—Oct. 21 to Oct. 31.
Pet Stock—Oct. 21 to Oct. 31.
Matters with reference to the live stock exhibits at the pan-American have already advanced far enough to show that the representation in all of the classes will be extremely large. Individual breeders by the hundreds are inquiring by letters as to accommodations, classification, etc. This is true from nearly every state as well as several provinces in the Dominion of Canada.

A complete premium list containing the premiums offered by the exposition company, also the special premiums offered by many of the different live stock associations, will soon be ready for the distribution, and can be had by making application, to the office of Frank A. Converse, superintendent of live stock, pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

The bacon pig is a foreign inducement, as the foreign market will have nothing else. The rural domestic of America, however, still demand a bulky hog. It seems therefore, that the packer needs both bacon hog and the green hog.



Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. IF YOU SUSPECT DEAFNESS, describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost. International Aural Clinic, Dept. 48, CHICAGO.



\$5.00 BOX RAIN COAT

This regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75.

Send no money. Cut this ad. out.

State your height, weight, state number of inches around body taken over vest, undercoat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest express office and if exactly as represented, the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any \$5.00 coat on the market, pay the agent our special manufacturers' price \$2.75 and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis covert cloth, full length, double breasted, sager velvet collar, fancy pinel lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$3.95 up. We can save you money. Address

H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago.
(H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

Don't fail to read our Clubbing Offer on another page.

Thirty-five Handsome Presents Given Away from our Ad. in Blooded Stock last month alone. Did you get yours. If not, send to us at once.



Farmers' Wives and Children

can secure Handsome presents for selling our Powders to their neighbors and friends. Used in every household. We will give you this handsome Ring for selling 15 packages at 10 cents each. This is a Gold-filled Ring set with an Austrian Diamond and secured by a few minutes work. Send for the goods and after you have sold them send us the money and you will receive Ring by return mail. You can also earn! Clocks, Watches, Bicycles, Etc. Greatest offer we ever made. Send at once. OXFORD CHEMICAL CO., Oxford, Pa.



\$15,000 : FOR : A : GUESS

I hereby certify that the Press Publishing Association has deposited \$25,000 in the Central Savings Bank for the express purpose of paying the prizes which they offer in their Census Guessing Contest.

N.A. Prange
Central Savings Bank,
DETROIT, MICH. President

\$25,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

Are You Interested in the Greatest Country on the Globe?

If so, send you guess and subscription to the "SWINE ADVOCATE"

Only Weekly Swine Paper Published and receive a certificate which will entitle you to participate in the distribution of \$25,000 to be distributed in 1,000 cash prizes by the Press Publishing Association, among those making the nearest guess or estimate of the population of the United States and Territories—on the North American Continent. We have made arrangements with the Press Publishing Association to enable our subscribers to participate in the distributions of the prizes amounting to \$25,000.



OUR OFFER

Any one who sends Swine Advocate 25 cts. for 6 months' subscription will be entitled to make one guess; if you send 50 cents for one year, you get two guesses; if \$1.00 for two years, four guesses. We add 6 months to your paid subscription and allow you one guess for every 25 cents sent us.

PRIZES TO BE AWARDED AS FOLLOWS:

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| To the nearest correct guess.....\$15,000 | To the 10th.....\$ 75 | To the 20th.....\$ 15 |
| To the 2d.....5,000 | To the 11th.....60 | Next 180, \$5 each..... 900 |
| To the 3d.....1,000 | To the 12th.....50 | Next 100, \$4 each..... 400 |
| To the 4th.....500 | To the 13th.....40 | Next 100, \$2.50 each 250 |
| To the 5th.....300 | To the 14th.....35 | Next 200, \$2 each..... 400 |
| To the 6th.....200 | To the 15th.....30 | Next 400, \$1 each..... 400 |
| To the 7th.....100 | To the 16th.....25 | |
| To the 8th.....90 | To the 17th.....20 | |
| To the 9th.....80 | To the 18th.....15 | |
| | To the 19th.....15 | |

Total 1000 prizes amounting to \$25,000

| Year. | Total Population. | Increase. | Per Ct. | Year. | Total population. | Increase | Per Ct. |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| 1810..... | 17,069,458 | 4,209,483 | 33 | 1870..... | 38,553,371 | 7,115,050 | 22 |
| 1850..... | 23,191,376 | 6,122,423 | 35 | 1880..... | 50,156,373 | 11,597,413 | 30 |
| 1860..... | 31,443,321 | 8,251,445 | 35 | 1890..... | 62,622,250 | 12,466,407 | 25 |

To aid subscribers in forming their estimate, the Swine Advocate furnishes the following data:

Whinery's Swine Advocate, Logansport, Indiana.

Buying New Blood.

Many farmers every year buy new blood by the way of a boar from some breeder to cross on their sows for the coming pig crop. Again others will buy sows. No farmer should ever once think of using a scrub boar. The best of hogs makes our profits small enough at selling time.

You often hear farmers say, "I want to get a boar this year, but can't afford it," when the truth is you can't afford not to. Look around you in any neighborhood and the farmer who goes into reasonably full blood stock is the one that gets the best off. I can't believe every farmer can well keep for pork a full blooded herd, recorded, but he might well keep a sow or two recorded and by using a full blooded boar have pigs to sell every year to his neighbors that are eligible to registry.

I was asked the other day if it would pay to cross my pigs with some other breed. To this let me say, if your pigs are not doing well by you and you feel certain that you have done your part, by all means cross with some other breed. Years ago we were raising full-blood Polands practically, but not recorded. We were having poor luck with our pigs, they were not doing well and we concluded to buy a Chester White boar. We got a good one and crossed him on the Poland sows. And I have never seen sows and pigs do better. The next year the sows had large vigorous litters, and we scarcely lost a pig. They were the best lot of pigs I ever kept on the farm. It instilled new blood and vigor into the young pigs. I believe in crossing breeds for pork but don't believe in crossing this year with this breed and next year with that. You should follow up on the male side the same breed.

I know several farmers who keep full-blood or nearly so of sows and cross these sows on boars of another breed every year and they make a success. While I don't like to see a man crossing up his hogs and having them all colors, yet it is at times necessary to one's own profit.

Why one man will succeed with one

breed of swine and another with another simply goes to prove that all breeds have merit and no breed possesses all the good points for a profitable hog.

Neither can we make our pigs possess all of these good qualities by crossing the different breeds.

We will generally sacrifice some quality, but on the other hand we entail new vigor, which is very necessary. Give me a pig with a long nose and a good vigorous grower with vitality to back him and resist disease, rather than your pretty little short-nosed, short-legged pig with no vitality and ready to catch onto everything in regard to swine ailments that comes along, and sometimes he will invent a little disease of his own, which will crop out and do considerable damage. If we wish to be successful we must first learn to sacrifice some of the beauty marks and spots, curls and lops of hair for feeding qualities, constitution and vigor.

Often you have men come to your herd saying I want to get a pig with bone, as mine are too small. You go out in the pasture with him and the first thing that meets his eye is a little short, square boar with a nice head and ear, and he will go no farther. He wants him because he is so pretty. Now he didn't want him at all, according to his first statements.

We must not select the pretty pig. Often the pretty pig is prettiest at 100 pounds, but at 200 he is not. If a man has sows that are very coarse and rangy this pretty, short pig might do, but I wouldn't even go so far in making such a radical change. The short, fine chunky boar is seldom as good a breeder and the trouble that generally arises from hogs failing to breed comes from

this class of stock. The general complaint is that the hogs are getting too fine and we should guard against it.

JAMES FISHER.

Feeding Corn to Hogs.

Feeders of hogs, says the "Drovers' Journal," can not be too careful at about this time of year about it, as it is later in feeding corn to their hogs, and especially to the young pigs. One of the best hog feeders in Illinois, and one who has not lost any hogs by the so-called hog-cholera in the last ten years, said some time ago that he would rather give \$1 per bushel for old corn than feed new corn within two months after it was picked. He says a great many farmers will feed the new corn from economical motives, where in point of fact they jeopardize perhaps their entire profits in stock feeding by being "penny wise" and "pound foolish." It is a very singular fact that all of the sickness among hogs commences about the time the new corn crop matures, and experts who have made a study of the hog claim that most of the sickness is from stomach disorders which apparently are brought on by feeding unmailed corn.

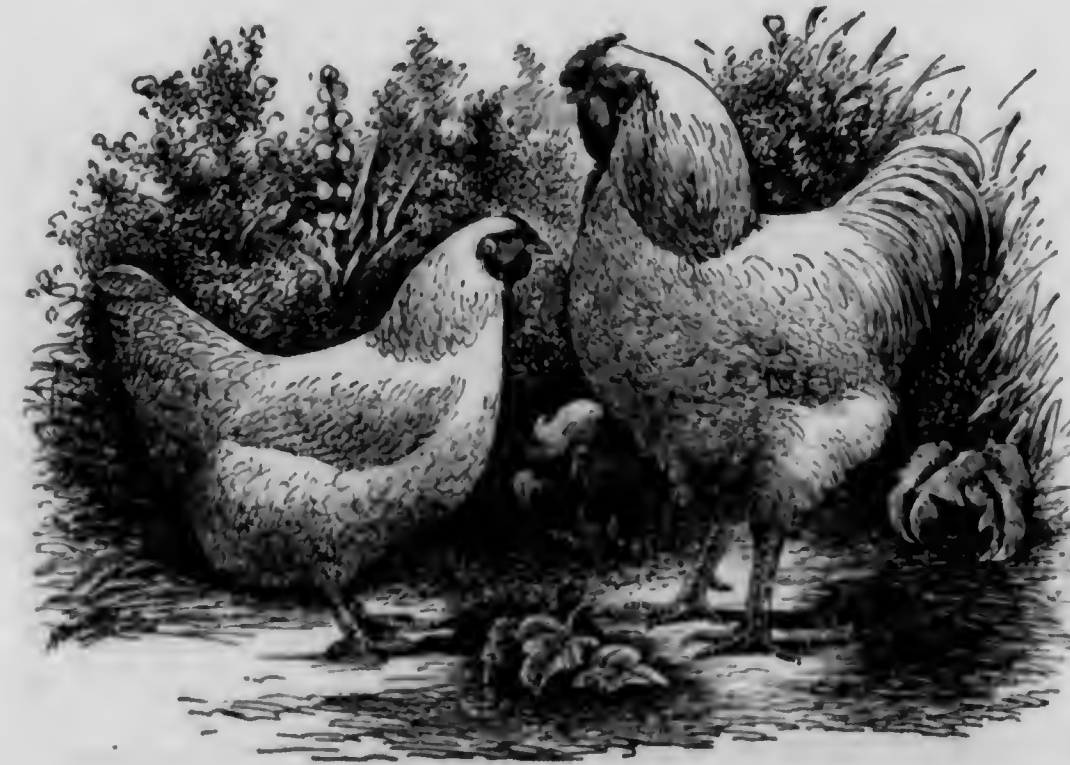
Strong, Healthy Chicks

are hatched by our incubators, and more of them than any can hatch. Why? Because our incubators never fail to keep the heat just right. Catalogue printed in 5 languages gives full description, illustrations and prices, and much information for poultry raisers. Sent for 6 cents. DIS ROINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 331, Des Moines, Ia.

At the Paris Exposition

where, as usual, our exhibit attracted more attention than almost anything else, we thought we were among strangers. So we were, but we were simply surprised at the large number of people from all over Europe who called on us and said they were using Reliable Incubators and Brooders. All were satisfied and congratulatory and it made us feel quite at home. There is but one explanation—merit, merit, merit. Our 24th Century Poultry Book makes it all plain. Sent for 10 cents—once they test. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 8-14, Quincy, Ill.

Our Wyandottes Have Won Every Premium ...This Fall...



We have 200 Head of choice White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale. Our Birds have won every premium entered for this season.

1000 PEKIN DUCKS

fine breeding stock. Write us for what you want before purchasing.

Oxford Poultry Farm
G. A. McFetridge, OXFORD, PA.
MANAGER.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING ELECTION!

WHICH WILL BE ELECTED?
HOW MANY VOTES WILL HE GET?

Send twenty-five cents for a three month's subscription to the
FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE

~~~~~CHICAGO~~~~~

and a chance in the  
**McKINLEY** PRIZE GUESSING CONTEST **BRYAN**  
FOR  
**\$5,000 in Cash**

Which will be awarded to those coming nearest to the official figures of the popular vote cast for the successful Presidential candidate.

The Publishers' Guarantee Association has deposited \$5,000.00 in the Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, Ill., for the purpose of paying these prizes, under strict conditions preventing its use for any other purpose.

### FIRST GRAND PRIZE, \$2,000.00

To the Nearest Guesser, and 197 more cash prizes to be awarded as follows:

|                                           |            |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|
| To the Nearest Correct Guess.....         | \$2,000.00 |
| To the Second.....                        | 500.00     |
| To the Third.....                         | 250.00     |
| To the next Five, \$50.00 each.....       | 250.00     |
| To the next Forty, \$25.00 each.....      | 1,000.00   |
| To the next Fifty, \$10.00 each.....      | 500.00     |
| To the next One hundred, \$5.00 each..... | 500.00     |

198 Cash Prizes.....\$5,000.00

#### ...TO AID GUESSERS...

McKinley's popular vote in 1896, 7,107,304  
Bryan's popular vote in 1896 .....6,533,088

**OUR OFFER:** We have made arrangements with the Publishers' Guarantee Association of Chicago to enable our subscribers and friends to participate in these great cash prizes. Everyone is invited to participate and for each three months' subscription to the Farm, Field and Fireside sent us, accompanied by 25 cents, a guess will be allowed. Those remitting 50 cents for six months' subscription will be allowed two guesses, and those remitting \$1.00 for one year's subscription will be allowed four guesses. This applies both to new subscribers and to renewals. Present subscribers can send in their guesses, accompanied by the money, and their subscription will be extended.

**HOW TO GUESS:** When you send in your subscription you make your guess. Be sure and write your name, address and guess as plainly as possible. As soon as we receive your subscription we will fill out and send you a certificate corresponding to guess made by you, which will entitle you to any prize it may draw. Be sure and keep your certificate. We will file the duplicate with the Publishers' Guarantee Association. Every subscriber will receive as many certificates and have as many guesses as he sends subscriptions to Farm, Field and Fireside.

In case of a tie, or that two or more estimators are equally correct, prizes will be divided equally between them.

Cut This Out and Send With Your Subscription

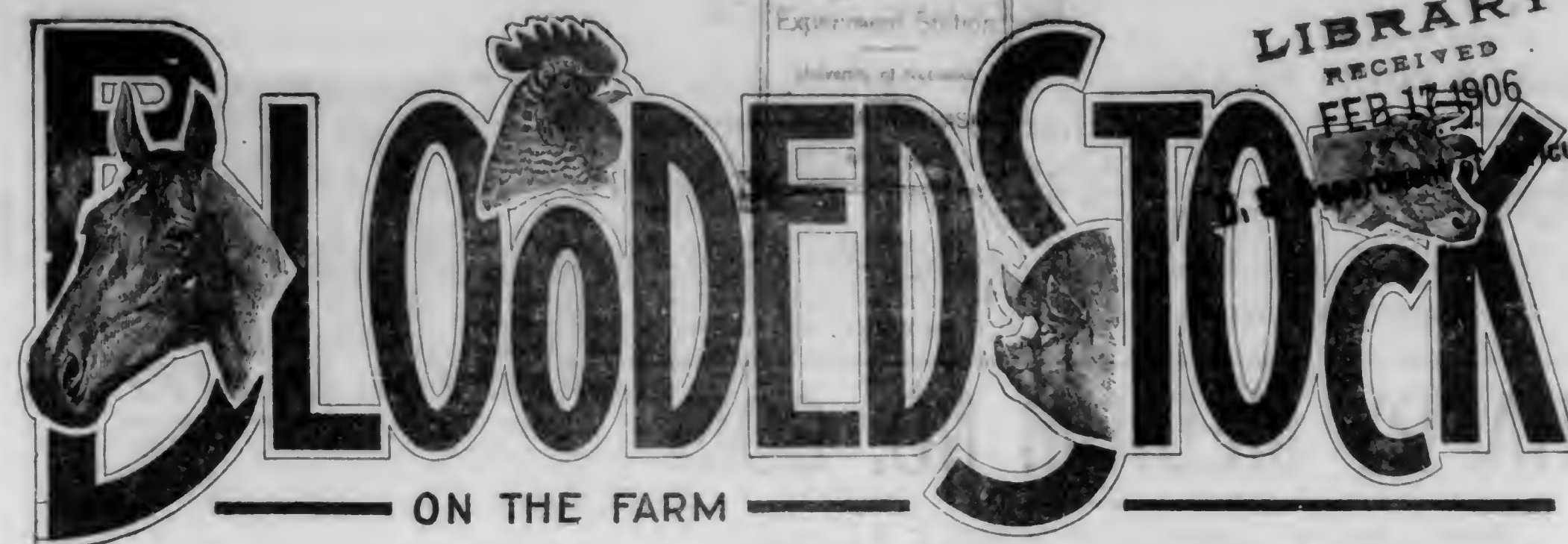
My Candidate is.....

My Guess is.....

My Name is.....

Address.....

THIS CONTEST WILL  
CLOSE NOVEMBER 5, 1900,  
at 6 P. M., and awards will be  
made as soon as the official  
count is announced. Address,  
FARM, FIELD and FIRESIDE,  
710 MASONIC TEMPLE,  
CHICAGO.



VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 8

## SOME PLAIN FACTS ABOUT THE CREAM SEPARATOR AWARDS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

The very nature of the cream separator business is perforce productive of fraudulent claims and misrepresentation of facts. In the first place, every would-be competitor of the De Laval machines has virtually stolen the ideas which they employ in separator construction or else appropriated them from the original patents which expired several years ago. In the second place, if the would-be competitors of the De Laval machines were to stick to the truth in the claims made for their machines they would not sell one in a month at any price, as each of them knows and will privately concede the overwhelming superiority of the modern De Laval machines, which protecting patents prevent them from duplicating in principle, and low price together with small sales make it impossible for them to approach in quality and durability of construction.

Hence there is nothing strange in the misrepresentation and contortion of facts respecting the Paris Exposition awards upon Separators and the misrepresentation in this regard is fairly illustrative of that practiced in other respects, in practically every separator circular or advertisement put out.

There were five grades of awards at the Paris Exposition: 1st Grand Prize, or highest award, which was confined to one or two exhibits of undoubtedly superior excellence and great usefulness in each class; 2nd Gold Medal; 3d Silver Medal; 4th Bronze Medal, and 5th Honorable Mention,—all of these awards below the Grand Prize being awarded rather for the novelty and attractiveness of the exhibit rather than as a testimonial to the excellence of the device or article itself, as in the case of all large expositions.

Only two Grand Prizes were awarded to cream separators—one to the De Laval machines and the other to a duplication of the De Laval machines, made under another name, but not known or on sale in this country or in any other where the De Laval "Alpha Disc" machines are patented.

The lower awards were a Gold Medal to the "Staples" and "T. S." machines, together with two makes of foreign separators; a Silver Medal to five makes of foreign machines; a Bronze Medal to the "American" separator, and Honorable Mention to one foreign make of machine.

One of our competitors was advised by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, that "a" cream separator sent to Paris by him had received "a" gold medal, and ever since he has been advertising and circulating what purports to be a copy of this letter so garbled and virtually forged as to read that "the" cream separator sent by him had been awarded "the" gold medal; while in addition he has also advertizingly referred to it at times as the "Grand Prize."

Another competitor publishes the fact of their having received a Gold Medal at Paris in conjunction with the cut of a cup won by some butter-maker at a State fair over a year ago, together with the assertion that the prize they received was the highest award made to any cream separator "manufactured in the United States." This is a technical contortion of the fact that the European De Laval machines are made in Europe, though precisely identical in principle and construction with the American made ones, the American made machines being considered superior in finish to the European made ones.

Another competitor advertises the claim of having "captured" the "only" Grand Prize awarded at Paris to a separator of "purely American manufacture," with no other foundation than the fact that a machine of similar construction to the one in question, but made wholly in Europe and under a different name, was a small part of a general creamery and dairy apparatus exhibit made by a French creamery supply house, which collective exhibit was awarded such a prize.

In conclusion it is interesting to note that the De Laval Working Dairy at Paris was awarded a Gold Medal, in addition to the Grand Prize to the De Laval cream separators, and that the only Grand Prize award to American made butter was to Sam'l Haugdahl, of New Sweden, Minn., a well known user of a De Laval machine.



## BLOODED STOCK

### BARGAINS IN CHESTER WHITE HOGS

13-year-old boar, right in quality and breeding, \$35. 2-year-old Boar, \$25. Also a few males and sows from \$10 to \$30. Also a Mammoth White Holland Turkey, as fine and large as grows. White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Pekin Ducks and White Guinea Fowls.

J. F. DONOVAN, WARREN, ILL., BOX 205.

### DARKE COUNTY HERD

#### Improved Chester White Swine

Breeds Prize Winners, Large Litters and eas feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now good ones, up to \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

## HAPPY MEDIUM NO. 6019

### GREATEST CHESTER WHITE LIVING

I am now done using this greatest of all living sire's and offer him for sale. He has been worth a thousand dollars to my herd and will improve any herd in America. His get is so well known that he needs no introduction. Write me at once—a great bargain.

Have about 30 of his sons and daughters bred and ready for service that are tops, good, growthy, well-homed, and smooth coats of hair. They are extra melish and the finest I ever owned. Come and see.

F. F. MOORE, ROCHESTER, IND.

## Greenwood Valley Herd of Thoroughbred A J.C.C.

### JERSEYS

AND

### B. P. Rocks

For Sale—5 Service Boars. 10 Sows from 6 months to 1 year old. 65 pigs 8 to 10 wks. old. The above stock are Poland China, Chester White and O. I. C.

Positively must have room for Sows about to farrow and will sell at reduced prices for 30 days. I won more prizes this year than any breeder of our county.

P. K. PATTERSON, Greenwood, Col. Co., Pa.

## FOR HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

—USE—

### The Snoddy Remedy

A Positive Cure and Preventive. Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes. Write for Dr. Snoddy's free booklet on HOG CHOLERA and full particulars of the SNODDY REMEDY.

Address: The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., ALTON, ILL.

Branch Office: Des Moines, Ia.



### Are You Deaf??

All cases of DEAFNESS or HARD-HEARING are now CURABLE by our new invention. On those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. Describe your case. Examination and advice free. You can cure yourself at home at a nominal cost. International Aural Clinic, Dept. 48 CHICAGO.

### \$5.00 BOX RAIN COAT

This Regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75. Send no money. Cut this ad. out. State your height, weight, state number of inches around body taken over vest, under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examined at your nearest express office and if exactly as represented, the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any \$5.00 coat on the market, pay the agent our special manufacturers' price \$2.75 and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis covert cloth, full length, double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or any other house. Write for free samples of Men's Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$3.50 up. We can save you money. Address H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago. (H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

### YOUR CHESTER WHITES SHOULD BE RECORDED IN THE



ESTABLISHED IN 1900. REDUCED RATES TO MEMBERS. Rules and Instructions sent on Application. W. H. MORRIS, Sec'y, 959-941 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

### YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY

ENTERTAINING THE PUBLIC. \$30.00 to \$300.00 and more per week. Without previous experience. No other business pays such large returns for the little effort required. We furnish complete outfit and any man can operate the outfit by following our instructions. Write for particulars and copies of letters from those who are making BIG MONEY on our plan. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO., 1400 and 17th Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL. Mention this paper when you write.



## BLOODED STOCK.

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

## Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., NOVEMBER, 1900.

NO. 8

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

J. A. MacDonald, Hermanville, P. E. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

50 CENTS A YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Made known on application.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

### Fashion in Pigs.

The fashionable pig of 50 years ago was a mere animated bladder of lard, very pretty to look upon, but of no practical use but for the furnishing of fat with which to fry fish, says the Chicago Record. This craze for short-nosed, fat back pigs continued for many years, and the United States produces fat salted pork and lard at so much below prices in England that only the longer and leaner of the English fat pigs could be profitably converted into bacon. Germany and subsequently Sweden and Denmark entered the list of bacon curers, and the keen competition drove the English curers to change their methods. Breeders of repute began to produce pure bred pigs of the bacon type and succeeded so well, combining length and breadth of frame with a large proportion of lean meat, that in all the English country districts the change in the anatomy of bacon producing flocks was marked and the industry began once more to be generally prosperous. The English supremacy in bacon producing is again being challenged by Danes and Canadians, who are securing a considerable proportion of the best trade.

Bulletin 100 of the United States department of agriculture says: So long as a pig is making a fair gain on feed of which he gets at least one half by grazing, it is usually profitable to keep him, out after he reaches salable maturity, is in marketable condition, at draws a large proportion from the crib, he should be sold at once.

### RENEWALS

We have about 1000 subscriptions that have expired with this issue and we trust to have your prompt renewal, as this will save us a large amount of work in changing addresses in books. When sending in your renewal always say that it is a renewal and we can find your name much easier. We hope that each one will try and send at least one new subscriber. We have to depend on our subscribers showing Blooded Stock to their friends and helping us. We will try and repay you in giving you clean common-sense reading in our columns.

### Hog Cholera.

In speaking of the disease named above, swine plague should always be included because both effect swine similarly, and what will cure one will cure the other; and so far as the effects of the diseases are concerned, although produced by different disease germs, for the sake of brevity we may as well cut the matter short by calling both of them under the general name of hog cholera.

It is unnecessary to say to western farmers that it is a terrible disease, for they know that quite too well now. The veterinary department of the government estimates the losses caused by the disease in the United States annually to amount to from fifteen to twenty-five million dollars. Is not that terrible! But this country is not alone to the affliction. Great Britain is a sufferer. In a recent correspondence with an extensive grower of pedigreed swine in England, he told me that the authorities there had expended over five million dollars in trying to conquer the disease, but without success, and that the authorities must have destroyed hogs enough in addition to the value of another five million dollars, for when hogs are affected, or have been exposed to the infection, the law there required every such animal to be slaughtered immediately, buried beyond resurrection by dogs and the premises thoroughly disinfected. Strange, is it not, that neither government can discover a remedy?

But both governments have also been looking for a preventative. Has such been found by them? Not yet; but hope runs high and final success looks "promising." That is the cis-Atlantic report. This effort is on the line of inoculation of well hogs with a diluted virus. As I understand it, government veterinarians in the west are experimenting with their inoculation on swine of all ages. This is evidence that

they are behind the age. I have before me a pamphlet entitled, "Swine Fever," a paper read on March 21, 1891, before the Norfolk (England) chamber of agriculture by Mr. Blank, as also the discussion thereon.

The essayist made the following point among others: "Amongst other suggested means of prevention, inoculation was for a short time favored; but even its strongest supporters would only claim for inoculation that it would give but a certain amount of protection, and this only for a limited period; whilst, to be at all effective, the operation must be performed before the pig is three months old. From this it will be gathered that inoculation is not likely to prove of very great benefit to the breeders and feeders of pigs in this country."

The essay was then discussed before the chamber of agriculture by seven different persons and not one of them disputed this point. Had there been any reason to dispute it, it would have certainly been done, for whose Englishmen are very sharp and precise in such matters and usually have ample proof of any statement they may make.

It should be remembered this occurred almost ten years ago; how then, at this present day, should anyone in our country claim that inoculating swine of all ages would "prove of very great breeders and feeders," as it asserted, when the whole theory was exploded a decade ago, and these inoculation theorists certainly ought to have known it.

When I commenced this article I intended to discuss hog cholera matters more fully, but will now defer further remarks for a while, at present only stating that there is a remarkable hog cholera cure manufactured in this country, by the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill., who will send a free treatise on hog cholera to any inquirer. This little book contains the indorsement of the remedy by many prominent swine men of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other states.

DR. GALEN WILSON.

Willow Creek, N. Y.

I think there would be less reason to find fault with our rural fairs if the best farmers attended them. And not only attended them, but made some exhibit there. It seems almost as if every farmer ought to be represented in some way at every fair in his county. If he is doing anything worth bragging of, let them tell the folks about it. It may help some one to do better work. And then the fairs will cease to be "shows" and become once more real farm exhibitions.



## Breeding Notes, Etc.

By T. A. STEVENSON, Tingley, Ohio.

The up-to-date successful swine breeder is not an idea by any means.

The breeder who keeps his add before the public all the time is the one who succeeds, nine times out of ten.

The breeding hog should be fed on food that will produce good bone and muscle.

Pigs farrowed later than the first of November are usually not much value to the ordinary farmer.

One breed of swine well kept is far better and more satisfactory than two or more poorly kept. See to it that you have some success in the hog business, if you expect to make a success of it.

Try keeping a few pure bred Chester Whites, it will pay you, provided you do not treat them as scrubs. Remember breed and feed go together.

The public sale of Chester Whites held by Miss Nora Baldwin, of Kesrick, Iowa, October 10th 1900 was a success. Hon. B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa, secured the yearling boar Admiral V. S587, bred by T. A. Stevenson, of Tingley, Ohio, paying for him \$82.50, the highest price of the sale, and "by the way" Mr. Vale knows a good hog when he sees it. The highest priced sow was "Nora's Choice" 13222 three years old at \$50, the highest priced gilt \$32 and the highest priced spring boar at \$36 to Carey M. Jones, of Davenport, Iowa. Iowa's successful young auctioneer wielded the hammer to the satisfaction of both buyer and seller. Blooded Stock readers will pardon me if I show a spirit of pride in reporting this sale, as reported above Admiral V. S587 of my breeding topped the sale, and went into the hands of one of Iowa's most successful breeders of Chester Whites.

Of late Blooded Stock readers have heard but little from your humble servant. I have just returned from an extended visit in and around Columbus, Ohio. Many happy hours were spent with kind friends and relatives, hours long to be remembered as we were royally treated by all. While on our visit we combined business with pleasure and with my old school-mate and cousin, David A. Stevenson we drove over to L. H. Martin's, Alexandria, Ohio, to take a peep at his Chester Whites, and Mr. Martin has some good ones in his herd. "Splendor" 5189 his herd boar is all that his name indicated. We were shown "Lattie" A. 4040 and a number of other choice brood sows, a fine bunch of gilts and a few choice males. Before leaving I selected a choice male pig, sired by "Splendor" 5189 and out of "Lattie" A. 4040 to breed on to some of my choice gilts in my Grand View Herd of Chesters, Tingley, Ohio.

I desire to say to Blooded Stock readers and to Chester White breeders in general that I am now better prepared than ever to furnish breeders and others with gilt-edge females. If I do say it myself I think I now have as choice a lot of gilts to breed for the fall and winter trade as I ever saw in any breeder's herd. My object is to keep posted up, and know what breeders of Chester Whites and the buyers

## BLOODED STOCK

demand, and to keep my herd at the fore front at all times I always look to the individual. Without a good individual you get no hog. I want a gilt edge hog with a good pedigree, both combined; this all breeders must look to, if you expect to make progress in breeding up your herds. The demand for male Chesters this season has been very large and I with many other breeders of Chesters have nearly sold out. The demand for Chesters is growing every year. A great many farmers buy Chester Whites to cross on their Poland China sows. Straws show which way the wind blows.

As assistant editor of Blooded Stock I desire to have all readers and especially breeders of Chester Whites in the great Central and Middle West to correspond with me, write on any subject that is of interest, report all sales of top quality animals, there is a hundred and one things you could write about if you only would muster up courage and sail in. I would suggest that the Iowa breeders come to the front and that we have a little experience meeting throughout the columns of Blooded Stock. Now be sure you don't all speak at once, if you did it might cause a "hubbub" and awaken a lot of the sleeping Chester White breeders throughout the west, and possibly some in that grand old state Pennsylvania, the home of "America's first love" the Chester White - T. A. STEVENSON, Tingley, Ohio.

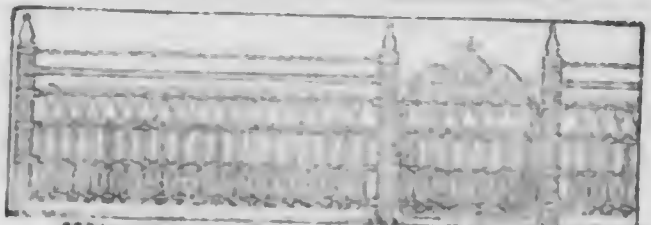
## Brood Sow Pointers.

Not every female pig is fit to be a brood sow. The man that permits his brood sows to be selected from the litter without regard to symmetry, confirmation or constitution will have sows that will bear pigs of less value than would be the case if he had used some care and judgment at the time of selecting the mothers. Every farmer should know something about what we call the "points" in the judging of swine, and should select his brood sows after a careful study of these points. Let him not think that the points are mere fancy standards, for they are founded on the commercial value of the animals.

Don't force the brood sow in any case, but study to supply her wants, which are few. Let her have the satisfaction of making her own bed, but don't gratify her with too much material.

A good breeder says that sows should not be bred before nine months of age, other breeders practice breeding much earlier than that. The opinion is becoming quite general that this immaturity of the breeders is weakening the ability of the hog to resist disease, and it may be so. However, it will not do to form a conclusion too hastily. While swine in certain species die in vast multitudes from hog cholera every year, there are states in which hog cholera never exists. Yet in both cases the breeding of young sows is practiced.

**GINSENG**—Look at about it 4c. Tell how to grow this great money maker. Write today. AMERICAN GINSENG GARDENS, Rose Hill, N. Y.



**Kitselman Ornamental Fence.** It is made of tough, heavy iron or steel. Made of steel and iron. Cheapest fence you can get. Catalog free. KITSELMAN BROS., Inc. 21 E. Muncie, Ind.

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Five large strains, all ages mated not mated, 8 week pigs, bred sows, service hogs and poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

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**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE**

Four months old, Spring Pigs in pairs not mated at five and let five prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write.

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We offer some choice stock at a bargain for the next thirty days. Gen. Lee, 1895, a large 3 year old boar that has never been beaten but once to show ring. That was by a son of Columbia Duke 3855, which is in our herd at the present time. Also a 9-months old son of Gen. Lee's. Some choice sows bred and a fine lot of spring pigs.

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**A PIG FREE.**

**A PIG FREE.**

We now have the following stock which we will give away:

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| 1 Chester White Boar, ready for service, for a club amounting to \$25 |    |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " "                                                    | 20 |
| 1 Poland China Boar, " " " "                                          | 25 |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " "                                                    | 20 |
| 1 Berkshire Boar, " " " "                                             | 25 |
| 1 " " Sow, " " " "                                                    | 20 |
| 25 Head above Breeds, " " " "                                         | 12 |

If you want one send for our special plan of getting up clubs. It is not much trouble in getting up a club and you can get a pig by a day's work. Write us at once.

**BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa**

## BLOODED STOCK

## Breeding Season for Early Pigs.

The season for early March pigs commences about the middle of November. The early pig is all right if the farmer is prepared to take care of it when it comes. Insufficient preparation is the cause of a large percent of the loss of early farrowing, writes John M. Jamison in the "Ohio Farmer." Too many trust to the weather conditions to "carry" them through, hoping it will be fine when the sows farrow. If the farmer has warm houses the condition of the weather cuts a small figure and he pays little attention to it. But if he has not, and has not kept the date of breeding, he will smart under losses and complain of the weather and his "luck." Now to the farmer that has suffered loss in this way, and the breeding season does not find him any better prepared than he was before, but still hoping that he may be lucky in counting the pigs in fair weather. We say, do not breed early, for a pig farrowed a month later, with warm sunshine to help her out, will be worth more than the weather-started early pig. It stands to the pig breeder's interests to look ahead a little and breed his sows at a time to have them farrow when he can best take care of the pigs.

The careful man will know before-hand what he will use. If he owns one he will have him on the farm some time before time for breeding. If he hires the use of one, he will know for certain that he is in prime condition, not overworked. If he purchases the use of the male he stands a better chance of getting a good one than if he depended on borrowing. The lender of such stock is generally in the same condition at farrowing time as the borrower, both are disappointed in the crop of pigs. It is too late now for the suggestions of this article to right all these things. Some of them can be corrected. First commence with making a record of the time the sows are bred. Next, if they are thin, put some flesh on their frames. Next, keep them warm and free from vermin, and do not feed all corn, over the fence, in a mud-hole. Another point, if the sows can be bred near together it is a great advantage; then the pig crop is even, and as a result, the more easily cared for. And more than this, the litters can often be divided to an advantage.

We never like to see breeding stock so thin that the bones can be counted, nor do we like to see them so fat that it is a question whether it would not be better to sell them, their high condition making it so uncertain as to the value of the litter they will bring. If the sows are not so tame that they can be handled with ease at farrowing time, especially the young sows, it is best not to breed them early, but later, so the pigs will be farrowed when the days are mainly bright and warm, the sun shining with a life-giving heat. With this kind of weather the young sows can mostly be left to themselves at farrowing time. The cautious pig grower will consider all the conditions that may arise and breed his sows accordingly.

If a pig does not struggle or grasp as soon as it is born the nurse should use the same means a physician would use to establish the breathing function of a child.

Blooded Stock is twenty-five cents a year or five years for \$1.00.

## Barley for Hogs.

I have barley worth 40 cents; can get it ground for 5 cents per bushel. Would it be cheaper than middlings at \$15 per ton for young hogs? Would oats at 20 cents and 5c per bushel for grinding, fed with corn cob meal, be cheaper than bran at \$14? asks C. F. K. Sidener in the "National Stockman."

To which C. D. Smead gives answer as follows: Although volumes can be written upon questions of this kind, they cannot be answered in a way which will satisfy the inquirer. For the simple reason it is not so much the amount of digestible nutrition a grain of food may contain that is to be taken into consideration, as it is the kind of food the animal needs that is to be fed. All the foods named are good in their place, and all are bad when fed out of place. Now, without going into detail, let us briefly take up this case just as it is. Here is a man who has growing pigs to feed, and extra-corn ground into meal as the basis of his pig feed. The first question to consider is: What are the needs of the growing pig? This answered in brief is what is called a balanced ration. What is that? Why, a food that contains in a digestible form one part of muscle formers called proteins, to five or six parts of heat and fat formers called by chemists carbohydrates. If this pig be fed for a long time on a fattening food he fattens, but doesn't develop bone and muscle and becomes a fat little pig; and vice versa. Let us look at the corn and cob meal. We find that it contains from 12 to 15 pounds of heat and fat formers to one of growing material. Now let us look at the barley mentioned. That contains eight pounds of fattening material to one of growing material, therefore, cornmeal and barley can't be so mixed as to make it contain one pound of growing material to five or six of heat and fat formers, any school-boy can see that at a glance. The barley meal would help some, but could not be perfect if fed alone. Now let us look at oats. They contain one part growing material to about six and a fraction of heat formers, and are therefore nearly a perfect food, would be for pigs with the hulls sifted out, which contain practically no nutriment and the pig's stomach is injured by their presence when eaten. But we see with them removed we cannot mix the oat meal with corn meal in any quantity to make a food suited to the pig's needs. Now as to wheat middlings. They contain one part of growing material to about four of the heat and fattening material. They lack in fattening material; and if we were to mix two parts middlings to one part of corn meal we would have just about what we needed for the growing pig to do the best upon, and still keep fat enough for all his needs. Wheat bran contains about one per cent more growing material than the middlings, and if fine bran coarse bran does not digest well in a pig's stomach it can be mixed equally with the corn meal and all requirements fulfilled.

My friend will thus see that it will be economy for him if he desires to feed all the corn he can to the pig, and buy the middlings or bran, as the barley is worth \$16.00 per ton, and is not what he needs to balance up the ration with, while the bran or middlings

is what he needs and can be purchased. It simply becomes a question of needs, alone food values. The good housewife doesn't add more flour in mixing a cake when she needs sugar to make the cake palatable, neither does she put in salt when the cookery needs pepper. Should my friend be in a condition where he had little corn and plenty of oats at the price named they would fill the bill perfectly by taking the hulls out, and would be worth ground \$15.00 per ton; and, by the way, the oat contains a nerve principle not contained in bran or other grain food, which is equivalent to from one to two dollars per ton in value when fed to most animals, which makes their worth more than any other grain foods when estimating their value when fed alone.

## Use of Salt Peter in Curing Meat.

I want especially to give Waldo Brown's recipe for curing pork, which I clipped years ago and recommend more particularly because it contains no salt peter, as almost every recipe does which I have noticed in our agricultural papers recently, writes a correspondent in the "National Stockman."

I learned in my college days from good chemical authority that the part of salt peter which is absorbed by the meat is nitric acid—a deadly poison, which is said to cause scurvy, sore gums, ulcers, etc.—diseases common to mariners and others who eat largely of salted meats.

I doubt if the effect of salt peter is so pernicious as represented since so many people advocate its use; however, I have resolved to fight shy of it if good results can be obtained without, as I know they can if the following recipe be used: Use 14 pounds of salt and 3 pounds of brown sugar to each gallon of water. Brine made in this way will not make the meat hard or too salt even if left in eight or ten weeks.

In making sausages I have known good women who could guess correctly the proportion of seasoning required, but it is a safer and better way for us inexperienced ones to weigh the meat first, and put about one pound of salt, three ounces of pepper and half a pint of pulverized sage to the forty pounds. Perhaps the most satisfactory way to dispose of the odds and ends is to make head cheese. Have the men clean the more gelatinous portions, such as the head, ears and feet and then put the bloody parts to soak for a day or two in weak salt water. Boil all together until the bones and gristle may be picked out easily. Season with salt, pepper, and spices if liked, and press into a solid mass. A cupful of good vinegar is an addition. Sliced and served cold it makes an appetizing dish for supper.

## Swine Notes.

The ultimate object with a brood sow is the dollar. Judicious selection having been made, sympathetic treatment leads to that dollar.

Since pigs may be born in a blanket, or for other reasons need resuscitating, a trained nurse should be present at the time of farrowing. If the sow is young, or for any reason does not farrow her pigs readily, don't go off and leave her, but be on hand to assist in the birth of the first pig if necessary.



## Why Different Types of Hogs are Wanted.

There is valuable information for the hog raiser in the following extract from the "National Provisioner":

"While the stock grower is puzzling his head as to the best hog for commercial purposes, the packer is perfecting the scheme of producing the best possible piece of marketable bacon. Science sometimes gets ahead of trade and causes the extremist to overlook the general market in his pursuit of a fruitless article the perfect breakfast bacon hog is not necessarily a perfect hog for general domestic purposes for even a very large number of customers. Consumers, when grouped into classes, differ widely in the character of hog product they desire. The connoisseur undoubtedly goes for a 'slinky fat' thin slab of well cured, crisp bacon. The farmer, especially the farmer of the South, desires a thick 'fat and lean' hunk of bacon, and a ham which, however, is not too lean. There are seven million negroes in the Southern States, and most of these boil their bacon and greens whether on the farm or in the cities and towns. More than half of the white families in Dixie do the same thing. The grease of the meat flavors the potage. They eschew the lean strip, or the thin side of dry salt because of its poverty of grease for 'biling' collards."

"Under these conditions, the ideal bacon hog is unfit for such a trade. Anyone who is familiar with the farmer's diet and his culinary methods will readily understand why the rural southerner in his predilection for grease always has a leaning to the unwieldy Ohio Improved Chester and the puffy Poland China. He will also understand why big, fat Tennessee drover hogs sell in the South more readily than the smaller ideal Berkshire, Chester or Tamworth pigs."

"The bacon pig is a foreign inducement as the foreign market will have nothing else. The rural domestic of America, however, still demands a bulky hog. It seems, therefore, that the packer needs both bacon hog and the green's hog."

"The 'Provisioner' will also find, if it gives the matter close investigation, that the foreign markets differ in their demands as much as do our home ones. The 'connoisseur' is generally a city man with a delicate stomach, and naturally wants lean meats. In fact, he cannot eat any other. Neither does his business require the added energy that comes from fat meats. But the man who has heavy work to perform craves and must have fat meats—be it bacon, pickled pork, beef or mutton. It makes no difference whether he is working in a factory, down in the lumber wood or on the farm. This is equally as true in Great Britain as in the United States, and it is easy to see that the different requirements of consumers can only be met by the use of different animals in different conditions."

The requirements of the London connoisseur are what those writers who discuss the bacon hog always have in view. But he only represents a class, and a small one. He is willing to pay a good price for what he wants and it is but right that he should have what he is able and willing to pay for. But at

best he provides only a limited market, and one easily congested if the hog raisers of the United States should all turn their attention to providing for his wants. Outside of him we come to the great mass of consumers, whose requirements really furnish the principal market for all meat products, and with them heavier and fatter meats are just as surely demanded as lean meats are by the one first mentioned. A man's employment and state of health will largely determine his preference as to fat and lean meats. Then the great mass of the soldiers in active service must have fat meats. The beef furnished them, either on foot, pickled or canned, is always lean, because lean cattle can be purchased cheapest by the packer. Hence the pork and bacon furnished are always fat, and it is best for the soldiers that it should be, as butter is not part of army ration, and cannot be used as in home life to make up for lack of fat in the meat they consume. Wherever men are working at laborious employments, and this constitutes the mass of them in every progressive nation, lean bacon will find a poor market. Hence the lean bacon hog has, and always will have, a limited market."

There is no doubt of the fact that many appetites and conditions make many demands for meats of all kinds. The most foolish departure in swine-breeding which could be made would be the raising of a single-purpose hog."

The hog must be so constructed that by different methods of feeding and handling it can be made to conform to all the demands of the packer. That condition exists to-day, and with the breeds now in the United States any demand can be filled at a profit to both the breeder and packer, and this demand can be largely supplied from a single breed. The Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester White and Duroc Jersey are breeds any one of which is capable of filling the demand of the land hog to the bacon hog, if handled and hand-fed for these different purposes."

## Everything For Use on the Farm.

On another page of this issue of our paper will be found the advertisement of the Marvin Smith Co., of Chicago, Ill. The above heading is our own. We do not know that these people lay claim to such a broad statement, but we are convinced that a review of their extended catalogue will serve always to convey that impression."

This brings to mind another matter to which we wish to refer. It is this: These people have engaged large advertising space with us and they shall use this space from time to time in adver-

tising the articles which appear in their in their catalogue. This means that a new advertisement, containing cuts of other machinery, will follow this one now appearing, and that this plan will be pursued to the end of the season. Our readers should keep close watch of these changes for something is sure to appear which will interest you and may be the means of saving you considerable money."

Their new catalogue of 320 pages, which has just been issued, contains about everything that a man could desire or need on the farm. It substantiates in a most material way their claim to being the largest purely mail order implement farm house in the world. As to the responsibility of these people, we have only to say that they make it a rule to satisfy every customer dealing with them. They guarantee every article they sell in the most substantial way and have the faculty of holding a man's trade when once they get it. It will certainly pay you at some time of the year to have this catalogue at hand to refer to on the question of price, if nothing more. Write them for a copy and they will take pleasure in mailing it to you."



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**Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs,**  
and all forms of  
**Lameness,**  
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Gentlemen—Enclosed find a two-cent stamp for which please send me your "Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." Your Spavin Cure is simply wonderful. Reply: P. S. GREAVES.  
As a Balm for family use it has no equal. Price 81¢ per box. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

## 26 Bushel Baskets an Hour

with the new and improved Triple Geared Mill.

Grinds corn and all other grain, flour, etc., grinds feed and a most uniform feed than any other sweep mill made, and

THE ONLY SWEEP MILL that gives you so much feed as a four stone mill. GRINDS FASTER than any other

grated mill because horse make 20 turns to each round of the mill, and we use the largest bars of right shape to draw the grain into them. EASY FASTER because we use 140 lbs. of grain. LARGEST GEARED MILL made, and OTHER PRICES ARE LOW because we have no agents. We sell to you direct.

WE GUARANTEE this mill to grind 140 more than any other

grated mill made. TRY IT, and if it does not do as we say, you return it at our expense. Five sweep mills \$11.25 and up. Send for free catalogue.

Marvin Smith Co., 55-57 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

Mention "Blooded Stock" when writing.

**ON TRIAL. RIPLEY COOKER AND TANK HEATER**  
will be shipped to responsible parties on 5 days trial, providing party returns it in good condition. If he keeps cooker this amount can be deducted from price.  
**SPECIAL PRICE FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.** We guarantee our cooker to be as represented and do all we claim or money returned. Made of heavy steel, one's own feed, and blow up, will cook feed, hot steam, and hot water. It will heat poultry and hog houses, etc. Thousands in use in all parts of U. S. and Canada. Endorsed and used by the best breeders, farmers and dairymen in U. S. and Canada, and by Alex. Galtbrath, Jonesville, Wis.; E. W. Hord, manager Dand's, Davenport, Wis.; A. J. Lorey, Racine, Ill.; Aaron Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa; G. N. Keeney, Chelton, Wis.; Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.; Iowa State, Ames, Iowa; Chas. N. Harris, Aberdeen, S. D.; Indiana State Board of Agriculture. Write for existing leaflets, prices and best breeding or raising feeds. Special Cookers in dealer's. RIPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 44, Grafton, Ill. Authors and Mfrs. Fancy Feeders Supplies.

## Different Feed for the Pigs.

There is no farm animal which will take in a greater variety of food than the pig, and it is possible to starve the creature into eating almost anything on the farm, says E. P. Smith in the Indiana Farmer. Nearly all the waste of the farm can be utilized in this way. It is because of this remarkable adaptability to different foods that farmers in the past dropped into the habit of feeding sour swill to the swine. It was the easiest way to get rid of the waste, and as the pigs would eat sour swill as well as sweet, it was easier to collect the slops and keep them indefinitely. Of course the progressive farmer who raises pigs for market to-day does not feed sour swill to them. His food is selected with nearly as much care as for the cows and sheep, and the pig shows it all in ample girth, sweeter and juicier pork and better health."

Clover and corn have become standard foods for the pig, and they make a combination that is hard to beat. But it is not always desirable to feed them exclusively on these, and sometimes it may be even necessary to make them of only secondary importance in the scheme of feeding. Corn may not do well on the land, or a bad season may have injured it, and the clover may have run out and the new field failed to catch well. Corn and clover moreover do not contain all of the food elements essential to the growth and development of a pig, and other foods are really required to make the ration complete. Clover is good and so is corn, but in addition to these we should have some peas, bran, roots, fruit and milk to give to the animals. The-e given in the proper proportions are bound to produce excellent results. Barley meal is a food that greatly improves the quality of the pork, and in finishing off pigs for the market there is nothing in the world superior to it. Then the different root crops keep the system of the pig in good condition, and a certain flavor to the pork, and otherwise prove of the greatest value. We certainly cannot neglect the roots any more than we can the clover or corn. Salt, ashes and charcoal are also needed to correct any digestive troubles and to keep the system in proper working condition. Let the food be as varied as possible, and the pigs will respond so readily that in the end we will realize more profits. The motto is to keep them growing constantly and this can be done by watching their diet daily."

## Buying New Blood.

By JAS. FISHER, JR.

Many farmers every year buy new blood by way of a boar from some breeder to cross on their sows for the coming pig crop. Again others will buy sows. No farmer should ever once think of using a scrub boar. The best of hogs makes our profits small enough at selling time."

You often hear farmers say, "I want to get a boar this year, but can't afford it," when the truth is you can't afford not to. Look around you in any neighborhood and the farmer who goes into the market for a boar is the one who is not a success. I believe

every farmer can well keep for pork a full blooded herd, recorded, but he might well keep a sow or two recorded and by using a full-blooded boar have pigs to sell every year to his neighbors that are eligible to registry."

I was asked the other day by a breeder if it would pay to cross my pigs with some other breed. To this let me say, if your pigs is not doing well by you and you feel certain that you have done your part, by all means cross with some other breed. Years ago we were raising full-blood Polands practically, but not recorded. We were having poor luck with our pigs, they were not doing well and we concluded to by a Chester White boar. We got a good one and crossed him on the Poland sows. And I have never seen sows and pigs do better. The next year the sows had large, vigorous litters and we scarcely lost a pig. They were the best lot of pigs I ever kept on the farm. It instilled new blood into the young pigs. I believe in crossing breeds for pork but don't believe in crossing this year with this breed and next year with that. You should follow up on the male side the same breed."

I know several farmers who keep full-blood or nearly so of sows and cross these sows or boars of another breed every year and they make a success. While I don't like to see a man crossing up his hogs and having them all colors, yet it is at times necessary to one's own profit."

One man will succeed with one breed of swine and another with another simply goes to prove that all breed have merit and no breed possesses all the good points for a profitable hog."

Neither can we make our pigs possess all of these good qualities by crossing the different breeds."

We will generally sacrifice some quality, but on the other hand we entail new vigor which is very necessary. Give me a pig with a long nose and a good, vigorous grower with vitality to back him and resist disease, rather than your pretty little short-nosed, short-legged pig with no vitality and ready to catch onto everything in regard to swine ailments that comes along, and sometimes he will invent a little disease of his own which will crop out and do considerable damage. If we wish to be successful we must first learn to sacrifice some of the beauty marks and spots, curls, and tops of hair for feeding qualities, constitution and vigor."

Often you have men come to your herd saying I want to get a pig with bone, as mine are too small. You go out in the pasture with him add the first thing that meets his eye is a little short, square boar with a nice head and ear, and he will go no farther. He wants him because he is so pretty. Now, he didn't want him at all, according to his first statement."



"Look up our clubbing list, it will save you money."



## No Foot--No Horse

## Irwin's Spavin Cure

Cure SPAVINS, RINGBONES, CALLOUS LUMPS, SINEW SORENESS. The only positive cure. Has cured where veterinary surgeons failed. Hundreds of horses have been cured in this vicinity. Owners' names on application.

PRICE—\$1.00 PER BOTTLE

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Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors  
OXFORD, PA., U. S. A.

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## SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

HODGSON BROS.,

NEW LONDON PA.

## Special Sale for 30 Days

ran overstocked and will sell as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers as can be found anywhere at special low price if taken at once.

I keep cows for business not for the name of it, and these heifers will pay for themselves. Come and see them or write at once.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.



## BLOODED STOCK

## Making Market Hogs.

Bulletin 100 of the United States department of agriculture says: So long as a pig is making a fair gain on feed of which he gets at least one-half by grazing, it is usually profitable to keep him, but after he reaches salable maturity, is in marketable condition, and draws a large proportion from the crib, he should be sold at once.

Usually it is better to have hogs ready for market as early as November or December, and it rarely pays to feed through the winter for making pork. Summer feeding is cheap, while winter feeding is expensive. Pigs farrowed in the spring should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds by fall, and if the market is not unusually depressed, it is better to let them go then rather than feed through the cold weather and risk still lower prices in the spring. If good grazing is assured through the entire winter, and grain is not too expensive, winter feeding is sometimes profitable on account of the higher prices which usually prevail in the spring, but ordinarily it is better to winter only the breeding animals and the fall pigs.

For the last few weeks of fattening, corn is undoubtedly the best grain feed, as it produces a meat which is of good flavor, prime and wholesome. Hogs can be fattened cheaply on many other feeds, but the meat is greatly modified by the feed consumed during the last six or eight weeks, and animals which have been fattened on peanuts, cowpeas, mast and similar foods should have corn as their finishing feed. Peanuts especially have a very softening effect on the meat, as is shown by Duggar, who found the melting point of lard from corn-fed pigs to be 111.2 degrees Fahrenheit, while that from peanut-fed pigs is only 76.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

Feeding for the finish should not begin more than ten or twelve weeks before the hogs are to be sold. Hogs which have had good grazing through the summer and enough grain feed to keep them growing well, take on flesh rapidly during the last few weeks of heavy feeding, but the longer the feeding is continued the slower and more expensive will be the gains.

A Canadian hog feeder boasts that he has been producing desirable bacon hogs at a cost of 25c per pound for 200-lb. animals for the last 10 years. This is a good record but it can be and is equalled by good feeders in the states.

Sample copies of this journal gladly sent on demand. If you know somebody who will appreciate the paper, send us the name and we will send a copy.

## To Whom It May Concern.

I had cholera to strike the hogs in my feed lots seven miles southwest of Silver Creek, Neb., and after almost all had died I heard of Dr. Snoddy's Remedy and sent to Alton, Ill., for two cases, but as the hogs had almost all died before I got it I could not make a satisfactory test on them as it was too late. But I went to my neighbors and bought 12 healthy hogs and put them into the pens with the diseased and let them take cholera. I then began giving them the Snoddy Remedy as best as I could understand directions. It was my first experience with the Remedy, and I made some mistakes in its use, but cured ten

out of the twelve. I have now virtually learned how to use this Remedy and firmly believe I can take another lot of hogs through the disease and seldom lose any of them.

I have visited other herds that have been cured with this Remedy and find that it is doing all Dr. Snoddy claims it will do. I will now pay two or three cents per pound according to the stage of the disease for cholera hogs. I have seen enough during the last three weeks to convince me that the Remedy is reliable and will come into general use as soon as its merits are known.

O. S. Christian,  
Madison, Neb.

NOW IS THE TIME  
to order Chester Whites  
of Quality and Prolificness.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, one as six  
ROBT. A. LAMBERT  
REED CITY, MICH.

## MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Isoplate is the most valuable. Breeders are so fast to come to the conclusion that the pig with the most weight is the best. This is a mistake. The pig with the most weight is the one that is the most profitable. The pig with the most weight is the one that is the most profitable. The pig with the most weight is the one that is the most profitable.

A. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

## BOSS HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER

WHITE SWINE. Laid down for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be pure bred. Send for your order to J. W. HANEY & SON, LONE ROCK, WIS.

## BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM

HEADQUARTERS FOR Chester White Swine. Catalogue, Breeds of Animals, Current and Special, Space that have been kept and three months of the best Chester Whites, as well as the best of the Chester County. CHAS. T. FIDDELL, Brandywine Manor, Pa.

## SPECIAL LOT.

Two hundred and fifty of the best Chester Whites, as well as the best of the Chester County. CHAS. T. FIDDELL, Brandywine Manor, Pa.

## IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Protection blood with the best of the Chester Whites, as well as the best of the Chester County. CHAS. T. FIDDELL, Brandywine Manor, Pa.

## SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Farm Journal....."....." .50  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.10 Total.....\$1.65

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Farm News....."....." .50  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.65 Total.....\$2.15

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
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Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Country Gentleman....."....." .25  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$2.75 Total.....\$3.65

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Hoard's Poultryman....."....." 1.00  
Breeder's Gazette....."....." 2.00  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$2.75 Total.....\$4.15

American Swineherd.....one year..\$ .50  
Western Swineherd....."....." .50  
N. Gould & Sons' Breeder's Journal....."....." .50  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.00 Total.....\$2.00

Practical Farmer.....one year..\$1.00  
American Sheep Breeder....."....." 1.00  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$2.00 Total.....\$2.50

Hoard's Poultryman.....one year..\$1.00  
Breeder's Gazette....."....." 2.00  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$2.50 Total.....\$3.50

Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Hoard's Poultryman....."....." 1.00  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
Farm and Fireside....."....." 1.00  
Blooded Stock....."....." .50

ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

We have made arrangements to save our readers money and some of the above combinations may please you. Send us your order. Address

BLOODED STOCK  
OXFORD, PA.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer you by subscription to the following publications together with a year's subscription to Blooded Stock at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are 1c, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Blooded Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a 25c rebate of 25c each from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Blooded Stock.

| Name of Paper and Place of Publication. | Our price for each. |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. The American Agriculturist.....      | \$1.25              |
| 2. The Country Gentleman.....           | .80                 |
| 3. The Farm and Fireside.....           | .60                 |
| 4. The Farm Journal.....                | 1.25                |
| 5. The Farm News.....                   | .60                 |
| 6. The Farm and Ranch.....              | 1.25                |
| 7. The Farm and Fireside.....           | 1.00                |
| 8. The Farm and Fireside.....           | 1.00                |
| 9. The Farm and Fireside.....           | 1.00                |
| 10. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 11. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 12. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 13. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 14. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 15. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
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| 18. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 19. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |
| 20. The Farm and Fireside.....          | 1.00                |

Oxford, Pa., Nov. 25, 1900.

Kind Friend:--

We are endeavoring to make "Blooded Stock" the best and largest Swine Paper in America, and to do this we have to depend on your aid. We desire to increase our subscription list to 50,000 at once. If you will send us four (4) subscriptions at 25 cents each before December 20th we will advance your subscription four (4) years on our books free of charge. If you will do this for us we promise to make our paper of more value.

Trusting to have your favor at an early date, we are

Very truly,  
BLOODED STOCK.



## A Good Recommendation.

Richville, N. Y.  
N. P. Kershner, Dear Sir:

The pigs arrived at Richville on the 6 o'clock train Tuesday all right and your letter with the pedigree got here yesterday. I am very much pleased with them and thank you for sending such nice stock. All that have seen them thank they are first-class stock. I intend to keep full blood stock in a small way along with dairying. I shall have them registered at once.

FRANK C. BRISTOL.

## The Kind of Pigs We Send for Clubs.

Nottingham, Ind.  
Mr. N. P. Kershner, Dear Sir:

I still see your advertisement in "Blooded Stock," also your column about "Breeder's Mistakes," and think it is all right. I would say in regard to the pig we got from you last year, it is the one that you sent to E. P. Morrill. I saw the ad. in "Blooded Stock" for pigs as premiums, and as my step-father needed a pig I went to work and got up a club and must say we were more than thrice repaid for our trouble, for we can only say we have one of the best hogs in county. The sows that were bred to have commenced to farrow, and body that sees them says they are best pigs they have seen anywhere. First litter was thirteen, all alive; the best was six so far. Thanking you for favor and for selecting so near to present for and wishing you good I remain,

LESLIE O. TEMPLE.

if the mortality among hogs is  
nents of the digestive organs.

ND  
25 HINA BARGAINS  
sub ing River Pigs. By McNary Chief  
will onson of Chief Teinischel 2nd. Price  
s 20.00 by Ray Wilkes 1909.  
McNary Chief, a good breeder and  
avidual. Sell him for no fault, and  
is gifts. Farrowed March 22, 1909.  
red PLYMOUTH ROCKS BLACK  
SHANGS, WHITE COCHINS, and  
PERKIN BANTAM CHICKENS  
of the above from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each, in any  
ties, according to quality.  
M. LEA, Selmer, Tenn.

County Line Herd  
of Poland Chinas

and Thoroughbred  
Poultry. Yearlings  
and Soring Pigs for  
sale from three dis-  
ferent Bours—Black, I. S.  
of's Mol. 1 strain; good looks, large bone, good  
style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
L. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS.....

of the big boned,  
mellow kind, com-  
prising the most  
popular breeding  
livestock of the  
land. They are not a  
white behind the  
horses. Can be used  
for all purposes.  
akin. Write for prices describing our ware.  
SAM T. WEBB, Sergeant Letcher Co., Ky.

POLAND CHINAS

sows, 7 months old.  
Pigs, 8 months old  
Trio and foundation  
herds a specialty.  
Wm. M. Bigham & Sons, Gettysburg, Pa.

## Richest Farm in the U. S.

The American Farm Co., of Morocco, Ind., is one of the wealthiest farm companies in America. They are estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars. Mr. C. J. Goodell is the Superintendent and Business Manager for the company. We herein give testimonial and his experience with the Snoddy Remedy.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy, Alton, Ill.

Dear Sir—It affords me pleasure to report that my herd of hogs have done extra well since you cured them of cholera last December. I have continued to use your preventative at intervals ever since the herd was cured. I have not only not had any more cholera but have raised 1,500 of the thriftiest pigs this summer we have ever had on our ranch. Our ranch was well stocked with cholera germs from the disease in December, but your Remedy has carried my 5 ring pigs through it all, with no sick ones.

C. J. Goodell, Supt.

The hog insurance project exploited in Nebraska about a year ago has apparently not proven much of a success. Nothing has been heard from it for a long time.

Look up our clubbing list, it will save you money.

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE

The imported **SQUIRE OF BELVOIR**, two years old. Unable to use him any longer in herd, will sell at a low figure considering his value. Also choice young stock for sale. All from imported stock.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM  
ROCHESTER, MICH.

Berkshire & Yorkshire  
Pigs 60 HEAD FOR SALE

My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Prices low.

N. S. BURRIER,  
NEW MIDWAY, MD.

## Imported Large Yorkshires.

Will stock registered or eligible sows bred and pigs not akin for sale. Write for particulars, prices, etc., and receive full information.

A VROOMAN C&A WAGE N. Y.

## ....Notice to Breeders....

During the past six months we have had hundreds of inquiries from many of our readers desiring to purchase stock. We wish to say that a number of breeders have organized to meet this trade under our directions. In organizing we become responsible to the readers of BLOODED STOCK and thus guarantee that all stock will be as represented. We will also accept commissions from subscribers of BLOODED STOCK for any stock that they may want; that is, we will undertake to secure for them first class stock, guaranteeing them against getting inferior animals. Our prices will be as low as possible for the class we will furnish. Write us for anything you are in need of. At the present time we have the following stock at our disposal:

## 50 Head Chester White Pigs,

MAY AND JUNE FARROW—BOARS AND SOWS.

We have a number of strictly first-class Boars and Sows that will be ready for service this Fall. You should come in early and get a choice one. If you want an extra choice Boar or sow, about December 1st., out of high class stock, we will have them then, two to three months old, at \$12 to \$15 each, in Chester White, Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Send in your order at once and we will ship as soon as stock is ready. We have about forty head of Berkshire, all ages, strictly first-class, and about twenty Poland-Chinas.

The best way to secure what you want is to send us your order, with instructions to ship as soon as possible. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you and you are certain of getting No. 1 animals.

We have as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers and Bulls as any person wants. Call and see them; or if you want Guernseys let us have your order.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock, and orders placed with us will have the judgment of my twenty years experience in breeding stock. Address,

## Associated Breeders,

C. E. Morrison, Manager,  
Oxford, Pa.



### Doctoring Farm Animals.

There is a good deal of useless doctoring of animals on the farm. We are often surprised at the extent to which owners of animals are habitually feeding drugs of various kinds, without any clear idea of the purpose for which the drugs are fed, or of the effect the drugs are expected to produce. In some cases the drugs are fed to healthy animals with a general idea that drugging will keep them so. In others, owners of sick animals who do not know what is the matter with them will write to us to find out and tell us at the same time that they have been giving this, that and the other medicine, but that it hasn't seemed to do much good. This of course was to be expected, for an essential preliminary to giving medicines is the ascertainment of the nature of the disease to be cured, so that the medicine, if given at all, may be given intelligently. There is a good deal of hog cholera doctoring that has not the slightest foundation in common sense, and the drugs given are usually fed most liberally in hog lots where sanitation is least attended to. We have seen the tails of cattle split for "wolf in the tail," and horns bored full of gimlet holes in order to cure the "hollow horn." We have, also, known animals that have been given the dish-rag to chew because they had "lost their end." A good deal of the doctoring for diseases that those who prescribe for them do not understand it just as unphilosophical.

It is not impossible, either, that some of the treatment prescribed by those who think they know what they are doing, and who indeed ought to know, has just as little sound reasoning at the bottom of it. In the practice of medicine it is a now conceded fact that a great many men and animals too, have in times past been led to death. For a certain class of troubles in the horse a blister is a favorite prescription with nearly all horsemen. A leading veterinarian of Great Britain, however, Prof. McFayden, declares that the overwhelming evidence in favor of the Spanish fly and firing is just no evidence at all. He says that veterinarians, finding certain conditions in the horse, will prescribe a blister, repeated at intervals of two or three weeks, and that these prescriptions necessitate rest. Some improvement follows and it is credited to the blister, whereas it should have been credited to the rest. Without undertaking to say whether he is right in this contention we do not hesitate to express the belief that there is too much promiscuous drug feeding that has no common sense reasoning to justify it. Men do it when they don't know what is the matter with the animal. They do it to cure, of course, but the inquiry should immediately be, "to cure what?" Until one knows the character of the trouble he wishes to cure, it is useless, or worse, to give drugs for it. There are quite a number of easily recognized diseases that every live stock owner ought to be able to know at sight, and for many of them there are prescriptions that are almost specifics, and it would be well for owners to know these also, and use them when occasion arose. But for a large class of obscure troubles it is better not to doctor until one is really sure what he is about. Instead of giving drugs it would be preferable to spend the same amount of time and money in applying good disinfectants and in the establishment of the best possible hygienic conditions in the quarters where the animals are kept.

### Sunlight in Hog Pens.

The Maryland Experiment Station calls attention to the fact that "one point is commonly lost sight of in hog growing and that is that the hog is an animal to which sunshine is just as essential as it is to the corn plant. Neither corn nor pork can be successfully produced without plenty of sunshine. In this latitude and further north this sunshine in winter will have to be brought into the pens through glass, but further south under normal conditions it is only necessary to face the pen to the south; allow the sun's rays to reach to the back of the pen on beds and give good shelter and protect from the north and west winds."

In constructing the hog pen for the station the following points have been observed:

1. It is faced to the south so as to permit the rays of the sun to shine upon the beds of the pigs at the extreme rear end of the pen in the winter season and also to give shade in that portion in summer.
2. The lattice construction between the pens at the ends and rear admit of a free circulation of air in warm weather.
3. The location of the manure pit in the center and below the level of the sleeping and feeding floors with all the drainage towards it, aids materially in maintaining a proper sanitary condition.
4. Swinging gates close the pigs into their beds while the manure is being loaded.
5. The manure pit is concreted, which enables the saving of all liquid excrements which, with the pig, amounts to 51 percent of the total manure value.
6. Feed bins are placed in front of each pen, which facilitates feeding and enables keeping different feeds for each pen if desired.

Inquiries for Irwin's Spavin Cure have been numerous. No better remedy is made. See adv. on page 7.

**MARK STOCK WITH JACKSON'S**  
Always bright. Can't come EAR TAGS  
out. JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO.  
Samples sent free. ST. LOUIS, MO.

### REMEDY FOR SCOURS. WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

### REMEDY FOR THUMPS WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

### Blooded Stock, OXFORD PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

## PREMIUM

### Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

### How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

### Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced

and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, Minorcas, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

### Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

### You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

### Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

### A Lead Cure.

A Missouri subscriber asks the Rural World to tell him how to prevent a sow from eating chickens.

After a hog has experienced the exquisite pleasure of eating tender fries, juicy pullets and fat old hens, hot from the roost and poultry yard, and has allowed this epicurean delight to overcome her power of self control and she loses her self respect to the extent that she will improve every opportunity to gratify her diseased appetite, there is but one cure for the disease, and that is by inoculating her system with the germs of a disease that will destroy the germs of the other one. These counteracting germs are found in various substances, one of which is lead.

An effective method of applying the lead cure is to take one tablespoonful of a mixture of niter, sulphur and charcoal in the proportion of one-sixteenth of sulphur and charcoal and four-sixths of niter: place this in a long, strong steel tube of small caliber, place over that a small wad of paper and then press down firmly to the bottom of the tube, using for this a long stiff rod. After this mixture is in place take a piece of lead about the size of a small hazel nut and nearly equal in diameter to that of the tube, put around this a piece of cloth and press this into the tube by means of the rod. The piece of lead should fit rather closely in the tube.

On the lower end of this tube, where the dose of medicine is placed, there should be a very small vent in the form of a nipple, through which a spark of fire may be passed to the mixture mentioned. There are very nicely constructed implements on the market for use in administering these doses of lead, and which operate very effectively. The doses, too, are put up with the mixture in containers or capsules of suitable size and shape, so they can be inserted in the steel tube, which may be likened to a hypodermic syringe on a large scale, and these provided with a mechanism which enables the operator to inject the dose of lead in any portion of the patient's anatomy.

Equipped with one of these administering implements and this properly charged with the remedial agent, the leaden pill, the operator should get close to the patient with depraved appetite (there is no danger in this if you are not a spring chicken, a goose or a quack), and, holding the implement by the proper end (one will learn after a few trials which is the proper end), place the instrument in line with the eye and a point on the patient's head about midway between and two inches above the eyes, manipulate the mechanism, and the pill will readily pass out of the tube and find a lodgment in a spot that will be a proper nidus for the germs it is desired shall be introduced into the system as a means of counteracting the chicken-eating disease.

If the operation is skillfully done, one who has never seen this remedy applied will be astonished to note how rapidly the counteracting germs seem to take effect. In an instant the patient, even if she were in the very act of pecking on and devouring a chicken, will stop and seem to lose all desire for chicken, and will become calm and quiet, and she will never after trouble the feathered bipeds.

The remedy is a sure cure, a genuine no-cure-no-pay cure; the only trouble is that the patient's constitution is apt to

be ruined by the suddenness of the treatment.

If any of our readers know of a more effective way to cure a hog of eating chickens, we will be pleased to hear from them.

### Questions and Answers.

Ahoskie, N. C.

Blooded Stock: Will good sound sweet potatoes cause abortion in brood sows? I have a fine O. I. C. sow in pig; some of my neighbors says potatoes will make her lose them. I cannot trust uncertainties with such a sow so I will not feed any more of the tubers till I hear from you.

Respectfully,

Joseph F. Cowan.

Can't say positively. We never heard of them doing so. We have fed them to hogs, but do not remember as to sows carrying pigs. May be some of our readers can inform us.—Ed.

Greentown, O.

Editor Blooded Stock: Will you please state in Blooded Stock whether it will cause scours in young pigs, three weeks old, by feeding the sow sour milk and pumpkins?

You should feed middlings with the milk and would not overfeed the sows with pumpkins. Too strong feeding will cause scours.

### Hog Insurance.

Nebraska is having lots of trouble with the insurance companies that were organized a year ago under a recent law passed by the Nebraska Legislature to insure the breeders against loss or damage in their herds of swine from cholera or other diseases. They seemed to think they had a way out of their troubles from this dreaded disease, but they've got into greater troubles through the insurance companies' action. In these mutual companies the careful, cautious and painstaking breeder has to stand for the losses of the careless, unthoughtful and negligent farmer, and is sure to result in dissatisfaction and disappointment. In this case we learn through a local paper that farmers gave their notes for the insurance and it has taken about half of that amount to furnish the oil necessary to run the machinery of the insurance companies, or in other words to pay the officers, agents and other expenses, thus causing a vigorous kick from parties who had losses and cannot get their insurance, and others who had no losses and have to pay their assessments. The hog insurance business has a black eye, judging from the talk of those interested.

### Breeders Notes.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, writes us that he has just got a son of Happy Medium 6019 to head his herd. This is a great card as no other Chester White hog ever sired as many great animals as old Happy Medium.

J. B. Heim & Son, New Chambersburg, Ohio, are offering some extra Berkshire swine this month. We have a letter from G. J. Casho, Newark, Delaware, stating that a pen that they have from these people is the finest in the state, and is the finest he ever saw.

F. F. Moore, Rochester, Ind., is offering to sell that great sire Happy Medium 6019, and who ever buys him will get a gold mine. Some breeder of Chester Whites wants to get him quick.

### Sunny Side Herd.

#### Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine—Buff

#### P. R. Chickens

Choice sows bred to Columbia's Duke and Lee Bours. A fine lot of Fall Pigs in pairs not akin. We offer good individuals of up-to-date breeding for prices to suit the times. We will sell our entire lot of prize-winning Buff P. R. Chickens. Good birds for \$1 each. This offer is made because we are going to stop raising chickens.

#### G. W. KITCHEN,

Millville, Pa.

### FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA

SOW BLUSHING MAID, No. 14,887. Four April pigs sired by Van Wilkes No. 41,919, dam Blushing Maid. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Minorcas, Silver Duck-wing Games, Toulouse Geese. Address

SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

### PIG FORCEPS

Every Swine Breeder should have a pair of our celebrated

#### Keystone Pig Forceps

The best in the market. Every man owning Sows should have a pair on hand at farrowing time. Many a Sow is lost for the want of a little assistance.

REGULAR PRICE \$1.50

Send us \$2.00 and we will send you a pair and advance your subscription 3 years.

### Screw Worms and Ticks . .

Are Instantly Killed when

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is used. Also kills a Spavin, Curb or Splint, Cures a Cut, Kick or Bruise, and Foot Rot in Cattle and Sheep.

Sloan's Liniment is an invaluable remedy for man as well as beast. Taken internally, it cures Cramps and Colic. It is the . . . . .

### Best Antiseptic Known.

Every bottle is warranted. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Family size, 25c. Horse size, 50c. and \$1.00

Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.





## Farm Separators.

We have heretofore frequently taken the ground that the farm separator is the final solution of the creamery problem, and the time will once more come when the creameries will resort to the gathered cream instead of the whole milk system. Only in a few localities are we ready for this change. Changes of this kind must come gradually as the farmers and creamery men alike see the obvious advantages of the new system. It is well, however, in the meantime to keep before them the advantages.

The first is that the skim milk, which on the farm is one of the important products of the dairy, is always in the very best condition for feeding as it comes from the farm separator and can be fed warm and sweet as nature intended it to be fed. Fed in this way, with a balance of a maximum of corn and oats until the calf is thirty days old and with milked corn afterwards, it makes a balanced ration, and upon this feed the skim milk calf can be as great a Caesar as the calf that runs with the cow, so that the latter will say to the former, in unfeigned rapture, "I don't want milk; this is the best Caesar I ever had; that he has grown so fat."

The second advantage is that you have only the cream to cure for instead of the whole milk, involving a smaller cream house, less ice, less water, less work and more satisfaction.

The third advantage is that the cost of hauling is largely reduced; we should say two-thirds, at least.

In addition to this there is a fourth advantage to the creamery, namely, that it can cover a much wider range of territory and, therefore, do a much larger business at a smaller expense per pound, thus removing one of the great obstacles to success in the creamery business.

This is considered the question now for the farmer. It will very largely increase the total cost of separation. A hand separator will cost many times the amount of one separator at the creamery.

Second, the hand separator requires more care than a milk line or, though perhaps not much more than milk line, requires if they are properly cared for.

There is another danger, although it is not peculiar to the hand separator, and that is the careless handling of the cream—FARMER.

These who breed the Chester White hog find no difficulty in making them weigh up with other breeds of hogs at any age of their existence. While this is so, there are many who believe that white hog flesh is sweeter than the flesh of many other breeds.

Don't feed musty and sour feed.



## Feeding Sows to Produce Milk.

Much is said and written about feeding cows so as to produce much milk. It is equally important that the brood sow shall be thus fed. The start that her litter gets in life is absolutely dependent at first on the amount of milk that they get from the dam. The brood sow cannot make bricks without straw any more than the Egyptians could. Much care should be exercised, therefore, in giving her milk-producing foods, as for instance, shorts, wheat bran, skim milk and oil cake. Next to these come oats and peas where they can be had at reasonable prices. Field roots, also, as turnips and mangels, are also excellent, but the sow should not be confined to a ration of these when suckling her young or perhaps at any time, since they are so bulky. When thus fed a sow will give much more milk to her young than if she is fed chiefly on such food as corn or rye meal. However, it is necessary also to guard against undue concentration; that is to say, falling off of flesh. In the sow, if only nitrogenous foods are used this is likely to follow. To prevent it corn or barley or rye ought to be fed in due proportion. The greater the lean upon the system of the sow in this feeding milk the more relatively these carbonaceous foods should be fed.

Our paper is growing rapidly in circulation. Are you on the list?



## Summit Stock Farm

Registered Chester Whites

Eclipse (6509) Herd.

None Better Few Equal

The best headed hog in Chester County heads the herd. Strong, vigorous and growthy. A No. 1 pig for sale. Casrate all others. Also BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LEWIS BAKER, Octoraro, Penna.

## 50 CHOICE MAY PIGS FOR SALE 50

Early Pigs all sold. If you are in need of either Boars or Sows can let you have something good. Can furnish young herds not related, as I have several different strains. Also booking orders for Fall Pigs.

Write for 1900 Catalogue free.

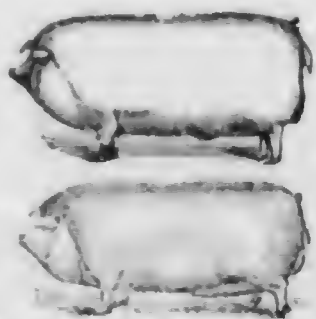
JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.  
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING  
GOLD CO. IOWA



Blooded Stock would like to have the friends of the white hog make an effort to keep this department full each month of good readable Chester White talk. Our readers are becoming more and more interested in Chesters and the breeders of that hog should keep him well to the front. Our columns are open to all who wish to write short articles on this subject. Send along your communications.

KELTON HERD  
OF CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs of all ages for sale, pairs and trios, not akin. A few sows bred for fall farrow. These prize herd-heading boars, Rex, son of Nellie Medium and Duke 2nd, weigh 630 pounds in breeding condition; a yearling son of Rose M and Diamond and a two-year-old son of Ham Medium and Louisa.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,  
Kelton, Pa.

## BALANCED RATION FOR HOGS.

Kansas Farmers Can Make Pork at a Cost of One Cent Per Pound.

A year ago at public sale I bought thirty-three head of hogs averaging eighty-five pounds each for \$3.42 per 100, or \$95.93. These hogs were fed just sixty-five days and consumed during the time 250 bushels of corn, worth 28 cents per bushel, or \$70, and fifty gallons of skim milk per day, costing one-half cent per gallon at the creamery, or \$16.25. The total cost of feed consumed was \$86.25, and the hogs weighed two hundred pounds each, sold for \$3.10 per 100 and the lot sold for \$204.00.

The figures show that these hogs gained 1.8 pounds per day or the feeding season, and while the gain is not an extraordinary one, I know many farmers who are pleased with a gain of 4 or 5 pounds per week and think they are making money. The profit in this transaction may be figured as follows:

Selling price ..... \$204.00  
Purchasing price ..... \$86.25  
Cost of feed ..... \$86.25  
Total cost of hogs ..... \$224.25

Actual profit ..... \$22.42

These figures show that with skim milk comparatively high priced corn can be fed to three cents profit, with profit.

I was not satisfied with the small profits, so determined to feed something approaching a balanced ration. For I was convinced that hogs put on the second one hundred pounds should gain at least two pounds per day per head.

Last fall, when hogs were high in the Kansas City market, I had twenty-four head that averaged 200 pounds each. The hogs were doing so well that I concluded not to sell them, but make them weigh 300 pounds. I had heard many times that a hog's pay to put on the third hundred and was anxious to try it for myself. The hogs were fed forty-five days longer and consumed during the time 250 bushels of corn worth 25 cents per bushel and 1,000 pounds shorts, worth 70 cents per 100, also a little salt, wood ashes and four gallons of skim milk per day, worth 9 cents, and plenty of water. At the end of the forty-five days the hogs weighed 308.33 pounds each and sold for \$3.70 per 100. The result:

Selling price of hogs ..... \$370.00  
Value at beginning of 45 days ..... \$240.00  
Cost of pigs ..... \$240.00  
Total cost of hogs and feed ..... \$240.00

Actual profit ..... \$130.00

It will be noticed that in the forty-five days the market fell 15 cents per hundred—a speculative loss of the business which greatly reduced the profits of the operation.

By comparing this result with that of the first, these heavy hogs gained the

## BLOODED STOCK

third hundred pounds quicker than the light hogs gained the second, which is contrary to the rule. The first lot gained 1.9 pounds per day at a cost of 2.3 cents per pound, while the second lot gained 2.3 pounds per day at a cost of 1.5 cents per pound and the difference in the price of corn was only 3. How did we get such a remarkable gain? Was it chance? Far from that. An examination of the rations will disclose the cause. It was corn and the cold water. It was corn to make the fat, shorts and skim milk to provide the protein which is absolutely necessary to produce the lean meat and muscle, and salt and ashes to produce the bone. The ration was as nearly a perfectly balanced ration as we can feed under farmer's conditions.

The writer believes that a great many things are to be learned from these two feeding trials, and the first of all is, that the farmer needs education. He must study the cost of production. The day is long since past, when the farmer can keep his stock in a field near a water hole, throw the animals feed occasionally, and make a profit. He must enter this age of the different branches of science that pertain to agriculture, he should be "good in ciphering" in order to know exactly what he is doing. Let the farmer acquaint himself with balanced rations and feeding standards.

These tests show a gain of nearly a pound of pork a day in favor of a balanced ration, as against the old method of feeding corn, corn, corn, and such slop as could be had from the kitchen. The writer believes that skim milk and other dairy by-products are very valuable and things the farmer cannot well do without.

The gain on the first lot of hogs fed was nearly two pounds per day on skim milk and corn—not soaked or cooked corn, or the dropping from corn-fed stocks, but dry ear corn. I firmly believe that if I could have fed forty gallons of skim milk per day to the second lot, instead of four, I could have produced pork at a cost of one cent per pound.

The dairyman of Kansas must study the feeding problem. They must learn to utilize the by-product from their cows and feed all of their skim milk at some level of feeding it to the creamery, and allowing the other fellow to take it home and feed it to five-cent hogs. Let us feed all of our skim milk, and there will be fewer unsettled accounts, and more happy homes—M. L. DICKSON, in Dredge Age.

Be quiet and orderly when in the presence of the farrowing sow. Go prepared to stay with her until she is through farrowing at least, or longer, if necessary.

There need be no haste about placing the new-born pig at the breast of the mother. Instant leads to there in a few moments anyway and in getting there by its own exertions it frees itself from the film and dries itself in the bedding. Walter S. Farmer.

Fattening hogs and growing pigs do very much better on a mixed diet than on an all-corn diet.

Milk, whey, grass, etc., are commonly scarce in winter and early spring. Here is one reason why pigs that appear early are hard to raise. Cobs alone is rarely fatal. Feed small potatoes to the hogs instead of the cobs.

## Horse Owners! Use

CONRAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure  
The Safford, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches of Blisters from Horses OR FIRING. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. TUE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

## FOR SALE—ONE GUERNSEY BULL.

"Rocket of Kirtland" No. 3613, 1 year, winner of 21 Prize at county fairs, a grand animal. Will sell cheap. Write.

WALTER G. WHITE, Colerain, Pa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE  
HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS

FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHBRED

POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT,

Village Farm, New London, Chester Co., Pa.

CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGS and H. BBS. Eggs for hatching

20 for ONE DOLLAR.

Free catalogue to circular free

JOHN D. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

## Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months of age. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian fairs. Some records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment and delivery, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10; two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26; crates and delivered to express, also fed, and delivered, freight and commission guaranteed. Pigs ready between 8 weeks, delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs, muskies, one month old, \$5 each straight, crates to be express.

Hermanville Farm,  
J. A. Madson, Proprietor  
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada

Terms of Subscription to BLOODED STOCK are Single Subscription, \$1.00, 25c, a year. In Clubs of 5, ..... \$4.00, 10c, a year. In Clubs of 10, ..... \$7.00, 10c, a year. Get us up a club of 10 at 25c each. Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address:

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

West Virginia Stock  
& Poultry Farm

PUBLIC SALE—TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1900

## PUBLIC SALE!

40 POLAND CHINAS

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Brood Sows, 10 gilts and 5 young hogs. Extra good breeding and the choice of one hundred head. Sows bred to "Magne sunshine" Nov. 27, 1900, Tuesday, under cover. Write for catalogue, ready Nov. 12. Address:

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.,  
Rural Route No. 1.



## WILD PORK FOR MARKET

Packers Looking to Profit Out of Hogs in Arizona.

## LARGE HERDS SOMETIMES FOUND.

Large Packing House May Be Established at the Head of the Gulf of California—Packing of Turtles Also to Be a Part of Proposed Industry.

Representatives of meat packers in Kansas City and Chicago have been in southwestern Arizona in the last few weeks investigating the advisability of establishing there a large packing house at the head of the gulf of Mexico, where wild pork and turtles will be prepared for the market, says the New York Sun. Over vast stretches of territory along the southern part of the Colorado river wild hogs roam in herds sometimes of great size. It is believed that the supply will be large enough to keep a large plant in constant operation for several years, at the same time ridding the country of a pest and making room for the establishment of a big industry in the raising of the domestic hog in a locality peculiarly adapted for that purpose.

For about a quarter of a century wild hogs have been found in southwestern Arizona, and their number has been constantly increasing. The animal grows to large size, feeding almost entirely along the river on a root peculiar to the Colorado and grass resembling a species of alfalfa, or Chilean clover. Of all the game in this part of the west there is none other which entails so much danger in the hunting. As a rule, the hogs go in droves, and to attack one is to encourage a fierce onslaught from the others.

Only on horseback is it safe to hunt the animals, and even then one must have a mount quick in action, as the hogs are incredibly swift and almost if not quite as fast as the average horse. They are powerful brutes, with long, lean limbs and heavy, muscular joints attached to bodies which are more like the "razor backs" of the south than anything else. Equipped with long tusks they can cut down a horse in a twinkling, and a man on foot stands no chance for his life in an attack from a herd. If one of a herd is killed, the others seem to go wild with rage and will attack a party of almost any size. So dangerous is the practice of hunting them that only an occasional party ventures to try the sport.

Several weeks ago a party from Denver, here for the winter, went to Yuma and from there went on a hog hunt. Accompanied by a Mexican guide, they found a herd of 20 quietly feeding in a marsh along the river bottom. Holding the dogs in check they fired a vol-

ley into the herd, killing four and wounding another. Turning like lightning and following the lead of a great boar the remainder of the herd charged in the direction of the firing. The hunters rushed to where their horses were standing, and all but one mounted and escaped. The man who was last to reach the horses was about to leap into the saddle when his mount broke her halter and dashed away. Dropping his rifle the man climbed a small willow tree, getting out of reach just as the herd rushed up and tore at the small trunk in an effort to dislodge him. Perched on a limb he used his revolver with good effect, while the dogs worried the herd, and his friends, returning to the rescue, picked off his besiegers until only three or four were left. These hurried to the river bank and, tumbling down the steep sides, disappeared in the brush. In three days the party killed nearly a hundred hogs and, smoking and drying the meat, sent it into Los Angeles.

There is a difference of opinion as to the origin of the Arizona wild hog. According to one theory, Thomas Blythe more than 20 years ago sought to establish a colony at the head of the gulf of California, and one of the industries established was pig raising. A large number of thoroughbred hogs were procured, and when the colony failed the pigs were turned out. Fostered by the abundance of wild feed the herd grew and spread over a great expanse of river bottom until now there are doubtless several hundred thousand scattered along the river. Contrary to this belief, the Indians say that the wild hog has been a native of this territory as far back as their traditions reach, but they say that the hogs have increased in size, a condition which brings out a theory that the Blythe hogs were probably crossed with the wild pigs which were there before they were turned out to shift for themselves. Wild hog meat is of a peculiarly fine flavor, that of the younger pigs being far superior to the pork from domestic swine.

The packing of turtles is intended to be an important part of the proposed industry. The turtles in the lower Colorado grow to immense size, and their flesh is in great demand in California, whence many of them are sent east. Heretofore the freight rates have been a bar to the industry, it having been necessary to ship the turtles alive, thus sending along many parts which are not available for food and making the price of the good parts out of the reach of the average epicure. By packing only the useful parts of the turtle for shipment east the promoters of the plant believe that a profitable industry can be established.

## "Razor Back" Hams.

One of the best, apparently not the least appreciated, of the many important food products which America sends to England and France is the celebrated "Smithfield or razorback" ham, for

about 35,000 of such hams are annually shipped to those countries from New York. In England where the domestic hams have a tendency to be fat and coarse, our Smithfield hams have among connoisseurs a very high reputation for leanness and great delicacy of flavor, both of which qualities are not thought to be excelled by even the Westphalian hams of Germany. As the British consumer is willing to pay a fancy price for the product, some of our choicest "razorbacks" are exported to John Bull's markets.

The name "razorback" is derived from a small town on Pagan creek, near Norfolk, Va., where some hundred years ago the hams were first cured by a man named Todd, of Smithfield. The animal which produces the Smithfield ham is a semi-wild hog that is found in the mountains of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. The hog peculiar to these regions is long nosed, elabided and has unusually long legs. It is not a prepossessing animal, but when properly fed it supplies a ham that is unexcelled anywhere in the world.

Much of the fine flavor which is characteristic of these hams is largely due to the care that is exercised by the farmers in feeding the hogs. In summer the young "razorback" is allowed to run wild in the woods, and his meat hereby gains a gamey flavor by fall, when he is turned into a field from which crops have been gathered in order to fatten. In the district which produces the most Smithfield hams there are large quantities of sweet potatoes and peanuts grown. Both these foods fatten the animal with astonishing rapidity, but the fat is still soft. So the next step is to pen the hog up and give him corn and plenty of clear water. With this diet the animal's flesh hardens quickly to the desired extent, and he is then ready to kill. The curing is done with Liverpool salt and saltpeter, after which the hams are washed clean and slowly smoked for forty days over green hickory or red oak wood. Many farmers raise the hog, but few cure them. They are sold to skillful curers who supply the market.—Washington Star.

## Removal Notice.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the change of address in the Kitzelman Bros., advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue of our paper.

For a long term of years this well known firm have advertised from and conducted their fence machines and woven wire fence business at Ridgeville, Ind. They have just removed to Muncie, Ind., where they were afforded the many improved facilities and advantages their increased business demand.

They have just completed a large, modern, up-to-date factory and installed much new machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of farm, lawn, cemetery, park and ornamental fence. With characteristic thoroughness Kitzelman Bros. have used only brick and iron in the construction of the buildings composing their new plant. Our readers in consideration of all of the above may expect better service than ever at the hands of these people, if indeed that is possible.

## A Saving Feed Cooker.

Those active hustlers for trade, the Rippley Hardware Co., of Grafton, Ill., report a large and constantly increasing demand for their goods from this section. Their ad. appears elsewhere in this issue, calling attention to our readers to one of their well-known patterns of feed cookers. These they commenced making in a small way a few years ago but they proved so popular that their factory has several times been enlarged to keep pace with the demand. They believe in keeping up their advertising and are willing at any time to make further increase in the factory.

This pattern as will be seen is strongly and durably made and is adapted to a variety of purposes besides cooking feed, such as heating water, scalding milk cans, vats, etc. It is very economical in the use fuel.

These same people make a great variety of goods for stock breeders and poultrymen and it will repay anyone to secure one of their catalogues. They have lately begun the manufacture of spray pumps in a variety of styles and their line of insecticides is very complete. Write them and mention this paper.

A Canadian breeder is feeding hogs for producing the most desirable quality of bacon at a cost not to exceed 23 cents a pound for hogs weighing 200 pounds, live weight. He has made this average for the past ten years. Taking a pen of ten pigs five weeks old on May 1, he figures their cost at \$1 apiece. In addition to skim-milk to be fed the first three or four months, they required 3,100 pounds of corn meal at 80 cents per cwt. and one ton of wheat bran at \$12 per ton. This brings the total cost of the pigs to \$46.80 on October 1, when they weighed 200 pounds each, and sold them for 42 cents per pound, live weight, making the sum \$85 received, leaving a profit of \$38.20. This does not account for the skim-milk, which could have been otherwise disposed of.

## Rains and Pigs.

In the satisfaction and joy that came with the rains, that changed impending disaster into from fair to good crops, and that set forage plants of all kinds to growing so that our live stock would be well supplied through the winter, let us not forget the animals, especially the young ones, that are exposed to the rains that so rejoice us. The rains were just as wet when they come as if we had had them oftener and more of them, and all animal life needs protection from them. This is especially true of the growing pigs. They should have shelter to run to when they desire it, says "Farm, Stock and Home."

The dampness of atmosphere that accompanies rains at this season makes stables that are not clean particularly offensive, and the foul pig sty is the most offensive of all, while its inmates are more sensitive to the foul gases that arise from it than other animals. Again, the damp filth is likely to change into dry filth in a few days, when the dust reat hed into the lungs will be as unwholesome as the preceding gases. Therefore, the stys and stables should be cleaned out and kept clean from now on. This applies also to stagnant pools that in the heat soon change into dis-

ease breeders, through the microbes they generate. Colds, diarrhoea, rheumatism, paralysis, internal parasites, and other diseases will soon be inquired about, and in nearly every case they may be prevented by proper sanitary precautions.

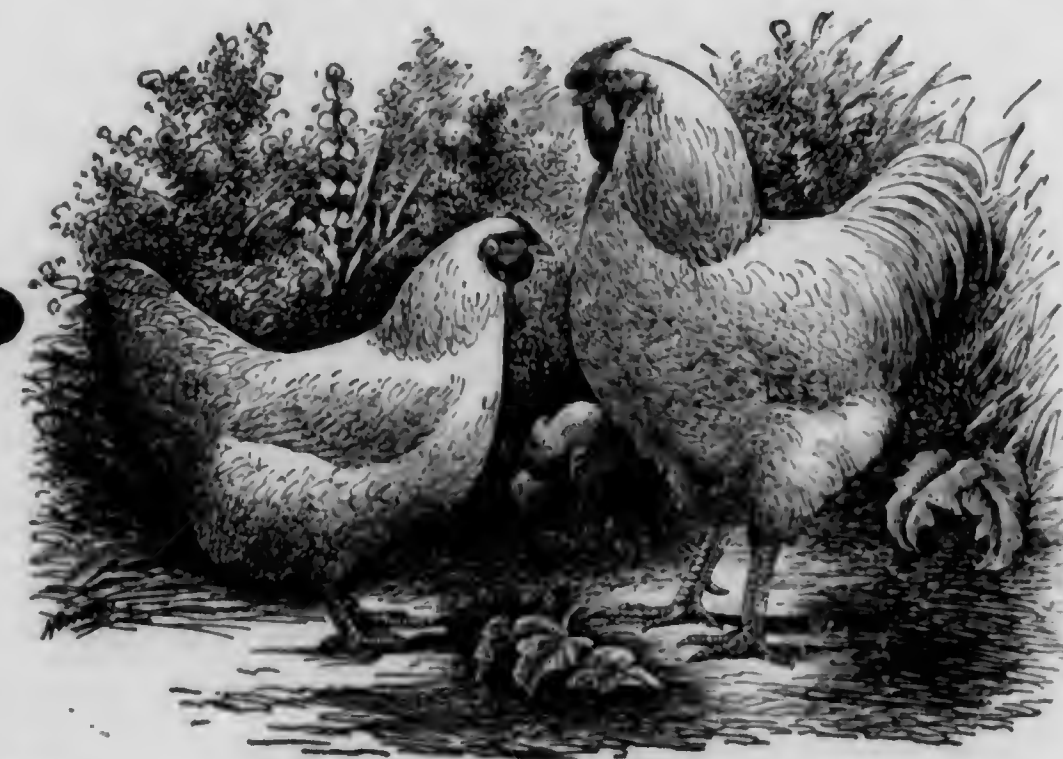
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Save all the latest improvements and are sold at very low prices and guaranteed to please every customer. Send 6 cents for our list of eggs catalogues, which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Plans for poultry and brooder houses.  
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One Style Only,  
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Warranted to last 10 years without repairs and to out-hatch during three trials any other incubator—bargain; this or your money back.  
NO SUPPLIED MOISTURE. SELF-REGULATING. SELF-VENTILATING.  
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**"Poultry Raising on the Farm"**  
"Poultry and Incubators on the Farm," "Feeding Specially for Eggs," "Raising Broilers for Market," "Successful Egg Farming," "Hints for Profit," "The Poultry Industry," etc., are a few of the many good things contained in our **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK.**  
It is undeniably the best work of its character ever published. Among other things it treats of the latest improvements in the world famous Reliable Incubators and Brooders which are used all over the United States and in 51 foreign countries.  
Send us where you wish for 10c for postage. Reliable Inc. & Brooder Co. Box 3-14, Quincy, Ill.

**INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY.**  
We want you to be perfectly satisfied before you spend the money. Investigate the claims of all incubators and then decide. We believe you will find that the **SURE HATCH INCUBATORS** are giving better satisfaction than any other made. It's because they are so simple, so reliable and sure. They are built for sure people, who haven't time to fuss and bother. Our catalogue is FREE. We don't ask you to pay for it. Don't let it go by without it.  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**

## Our Wyandottes Have Won Every Premium ... This Fall...



We have 200 Head of choice White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale. Our Birds have won every premium entered for this season.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

from 10 finely-mated yards. Every yard containing prize-winning birds.

## Oxford Poultry Farm

G. A. McFetridge, OXFORD, PA.  
MANAGER.



## MARKET REPORT

Wood Bros' Review of the Market for the Month of November and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, November 1, 1900.

## HOGS

The month of October not infrequently gives us a radical change in prices of hogs, and the present year is no exception. The receipts during the month will amount to about 740,000, or about 74,000 more than for the corresponding month last year. The increased supply in connection with the comparatively high prices which we had during the late summer and early fall would make decline referred to, which amounted to about 60c per cwt, natural. At the present writing the market is slightly higher than the lowest prices of last week, and we think for the present, at least, that there will be not much if any further decline, and should the receipts be moderate a little advance may be looked for after election as business is generally satisfactory, men are employed, and the demand is very good.

Prices to-day run about as follows: Choice light hogs 160 to 190 pounds \$4.60 to \$4.70; butcher weights 220 to 260 pounds 4.70 to 4.77 1/2; good smooth heavy mixed packers \$4.55 to 4.70; common to fair \$4.50 to 4.60; little pigs \$3.50 to 4.25; stags \$4.00 to 4.50.

## CATTLE

In taking a retrospective view of the cattle trade for the past two months, we have in the first place to state that during the month of September this year we had 20,000 more cattle than during the same period last year, and during the month of October just closed we have had 36,000 more cattle than in October, 1899.

The result of that over supply has had the effect to establish a lower range of prices. We find that during the month of September last year the average price of 1200 to 1500 pounds good fat steers was \$5.90, and the average price for the same grade during September this year was \$5.60. For the month of October we find that the average price on the above grade of steers is \$5.50 against \$5.85 a year ago, showing that the decline has been principally caused by the increased supply.

The demand for all classes of beef we think is more urgent this year than it was last, but not sufficiently so to counterbalance the effect of 50,000 more cattle in two months than during the same months last year. We are still of the opinion that there are more cattle in the country, ready for market now than there was at the same time last year. We think that the chances for prices during the month of November are not as favorable as they were during the month of October. We feel that the fine weather has had the effect of holding

a good many cattle back that would otherwise have been marketed, consequently we are looking for a full, if not, over supply during the coming month. The demand for beef of course has been very good, and with the addition of cold weather prices may not suffer any decline from those current now, but we do not expect any advance during the coming month as we think the supply will be amply for the demand. We are more confirmed in that from the fact that we are apt to have some very bad disagreeable weather during November and that will induce men, who are now perfectly satisfied to hold their cattle on grass, to ship them.

Price range about as follows: Good fat steers 1200 to 1500 lbs are selling at present from \$5.35 to \$5.75, with fancy lots from \$5.80 to \$5.90 and once in a while a choice load as high as \$6.00. Fair to good fat steers 1100 to 1300 lbs, \$5.20 to \$5.40; strictly good quality and style of the same weight \$5.35 to \$5.65; common grades of half to three-quarters fat, and plain style still continue at \$7.75 to \$5.10. Butchers cows have been in full supply with some little fluctuation in prices, but the range principally is from \$3.50 to \$4.50; common grades of canners \$1.50 to \$2.00; good canners \$2.25 to \$3.00; feeding steers range from \$4.00 to \$4.50, common and fair stockers, \$3.00 to \$3.50, with plain light weight, mixed quality, common style selling for \$2.75 to \$3.00.

## SHEEP

During the month of October we received at this market 376,000 sheep and lambs, against 351,000 for the same month of 1899. The arrivals have been heavy, and lambs have fluctuated up and down from 25 to 35c per cwt, while sheep remained about steady. Quite a large proportion of the arrivals have gone back in the country to be fed at comparatively high prices. Good feeding sheep are selling higher this week than any time during the season, if they have weight. Feeders are buying sheep that are fat enough to go to the killers, as they look for some improvement in the trade as soon as the western sheep stop coming, and those sheep are then ready to ship, but the prospect is for a full supply for some little time to come. The demand at prices quoted below is good for both sheep and lambs.

Strictly prime weathers \$4.00 to \$4.15; good \$3.90 to \$4.00; good feeders \$3.90 to \$4.00; common \$3.60 to \$3.65; strictly prime yearling wethers \$4.25 to \$4.35; good \$4.00 to \$4.15; feeders \$3.90 to \$4.10; strictly prime ewes \$3.75 to \$3.85; good \$3.50 to \$3.60; common \$2.25 to \$3.00; strictly prime lambs \$5.25 to \$5.40; good \$5.00 to \$5.15; fair \$4.50 to \$4.85, common \$3.75 to \$4.25.

## WOOD BROTHERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments Solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle,

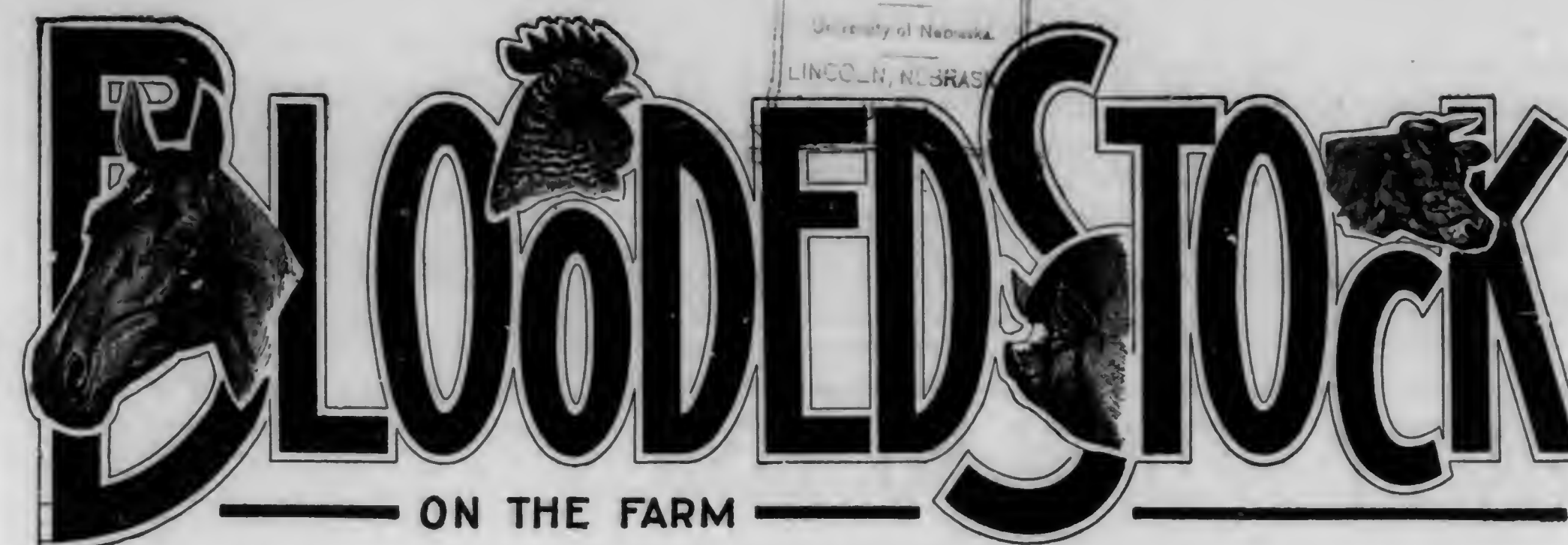
and Sheep filled to best advantage.

Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

CHICAGO,

SO. OMAHA,

SIOUX CITY.



VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1900

No. 10

## PARIS BUTTER AWARDS

A synopsis of the Prize Awards to American Dairy exhibits at the Paris Exposition may be of interest to many cream separator users and others as well.

## GRAND PRIZE.

There was but one Grand Prize award to American-made butter—that being to Sam'l Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn., an "Alpha-De Laval" Creamery user.

## GOLD MEDALS.

There were seven Gold Medal awards to Creamery butter exhibits—six of which were "Alpha-De Laval" made, and one gathered cream received mainly from "De Laval 'Baby'" machines; there were two Gold Medals to Dairy butter exhibits—one "Alpha-De Laval" made and one "Reid" made; and there was one Gold Medal to a Certified milk and cream exhibit—"Alpha-De Laval" produced.

## SILVER MEDALS.

There were twenty-one Silver Medals awarded to Creamery butter exhibits—eighteen "Alpha-De Laval" made, one "U. S.", one "Reid", and one gathered cream; there were seven Silver Medals to Dairy butter—four "Alpha-De Laval", one "Reid", one "U. S." and one gravity setting; and one Silver Medal to Certified milk or cream—"Alpha-De Laval" clarified.

## BRONZE MEDALS.

There were ten Bronze Medals to Creamery butter exhibits—of which eight were "Alpha-De Laval" made and two "U. S."; and three such awards to Dairy butter exhibits—one "Alpha-De Laval", one "U. S." and one gravity.

## SUMMARY OF BUTTER AND CREAM AWARDS

|                                                                                                               |                               |                |                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Grand Prize,                                                                                                  | "Alpha-De Laval" only         | Silver Medals, | 23 "Alpha-De Laval", 2 "Reid", |
| Gold Medals,                                                                                                  | 9 "Alpha-De Laval", 1 "Reid". | Bronze Medals, | 2 "U. S.", 2 Gravity           |
| Out of the total of 53 American awards, 42 were "Alpha-De Laval" produced, 5 "U. S." 3 "Reid", and 3 Gravity. |                               |                |                                |

## CREAM SEPARATORS.

In Cream Separators it is already known that the "Alpha-De Laval" machines were awarded the Grand Prize, or very highest award, the "U. S." and "Sharples" machines Gold Medals, and the so-called "American" machine a Bronze Medal. But it should be remembered that in all great expositions the highest award is alone of importance, since all other attractive exhibits are almost invariably appeased with the decoration of lesser awards.

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(H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable)—Editor.

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## BLOODED STOCK.

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

## Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1900.

NO. 10

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

#### Special Rates.

We are preparing to put out some special editions of Blooded Stock and we will give advertisers special low prices for all contracts made before January 20, 1901, for advertisers running six months will give a discount of about 25 per cent from our regular rates. Don't miss this opportunity. We are getting one hundred letters a month from persons wanting stock that our advertisers don't have. There's lots of room to do a big business with an advertisement in Blooded Stock.

#### Circular Letter.

We beg to call attention to the letter sent to subscribers with marked copy showing that their subscription has expired. We trust that they give it their prompt attention. We are endeavoring to beat our last year's record. To do this we must ask a favor of our friends; if we were acquainted with your friends and neighbors it would be different, but as we are not, then we depend on you to introduce Blooded Stock to them and get their subscription. Winter is here and during the winter we hope each one of our friends will do a little work for us. Now give us a push all together. Remember four new subscribers at 25 cents each and you get your subscription advanced four years free.

#### Where Can You Beat It.

There are in the neighborhood of three hundred papers coming under the class of farm papers, having circulations from 1000 to 500,000 copies per issue. Of this number there are about 15 or 20 of them that are strictly first class farm papers. There are about forty poultry papers, a large number of fruit journals and something like a dozen of live stock papers which reaches the live stock breeder. We have made special effort to reach the swine breeder and after five years we have built up one of the most valuable list of subscribers of swine breeders in the United States. The editor has been a large advertiser for twenty years and appreciates the trouble of getting an advertisement to reach the right people, we can state to advertisers of swine that our average circulation for the past nine months has been over 17,000 copies and that but one other swine paper can beat our record. If you have stock to sell don't fail to have an advertisement in Blooded Stock. Give it a fair trial and we are sure that you will be more than pleased with the returns.

#### The Grain Cost of Live Hogs.

Mr. Theodore Lewis, answering a question from a correspondent asking how much skim milk and shorts are necessary to grow a hundred pigs during the growing period, and how many bushels of corn will be required to fatten them in the fall, ten acres of clover pasture being accessible, gives the following, which we clip from an exchange:

"In raising hogs for market, the cost and keeping of brood sows should be considered. At least 15 sows would be required to produce 100 pigs, and this would be a large average for a grower with little or no experience. The keeping of these sows from breeding to farrowing would be about 116 days. With good arrangement for feeding, and having roots, pumpkins or squash and skim milk it would take 4 pounds of mixed grain daily for each sow, 464 pounds for the period, or 6,960 for 15 sows. During the nursing period, 112 days, with clover pasture available, no less than 6 pounds of grain daily, with the addition of skim milk, could be calculated on for each sow and her litter. During the first 4 weeks the pigs will eat but little solid food but thereafter the ration will need a constant increase. After weaning the pigs will require about 300 pounds of feed

for 100 pounds of grain. If you have sufficient skim milk, 30 pounds of grain to 100 pounds of milk will make a saving of 100 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of live weight gain. It should be borne in mind that for best results the pig must grow and make a steady gain in weight from the farrowing pen to the block."

Theodore Lewis is good authority, but we believe that if any farmer will undertake to grow one hundred pigs he will need to lay in a larger supply of feed than Mr. Lewis estimates. No new beginner should expect to grow one hundred pigs from fifteen sows. If he breeds twenty and has one hundred pigs ready to go into the fattening pen, he may consider himself fortunate. Five mature pigs to the sow is considered a good average. It has often been surpassed, but more frequently it has not been realized.

Whether 4 pounds of mixed grain daily for each sow will be sufficient during pregnancy will depend on how much other feed is given. If you have roots, squash, pumpkins, and skim-milk enough, it will be quite sufficient, and over more sufficient, but the ordinary farmer has very few of these. If 6 pounds per day were sufficient after farrowing and 4 pounds sufficient before, the grain feed being rated at 15 cents per bushel, the pigs weighing 80 pounds at 112 days old, no heavy weight, the grain cost would be, as we figure it, about 1.25 cents per pound.

Again, 300 pounds of grain feed will not make 100 pounds of gain, unless indeed the gain be made so slowly that it can be acquired largely from clover pasture. A great number of experiments have been made at the stations where accurate accounts were kept, and it has been ascertained that it requires about 500 pounds of grain feed to make 100 pounds of gain. From the elaborate experiments made at the Iowa Agricultural College, when corn and oats were lower in price than now, the grain cost was from 2 cents per pound live weight upward. In fact, with corn at 25 cents and oats at 25 cents, the Iowa farmer will be doing about his best and about the best possible, throwing in a moderate amount of rape and clover pasture, if he can produce live hogs weighing from 150 to 250 pounds at a grain cost of 2 cents per pound, and these experiments at the stations all coincide with the common sense of farmers.

Whenever they obtain less than 2.75 cents for hogs at the station, they feel that they are making no money. They think they are doing well when they get 3.5 and 4 cents, and when they reach 5 and 6 cents they believe that if this would only continue they would soon be wearing diamonds. Farmers who have an un-



## MEAT CURING.

(WALDO BROWN'S METHOD.)

Waldo Brown's recipe for curing pork, which is recommended more particularly because it contains no saltpeter, as almost every receipt does which I have noticed in our agricultural papers recently.

I learned in my college days from good chemical authority that that part of saltpeter which is absorbed by the meat is nitric acid—a deadly poison, which is said to cause scurvy, sore gums, ulcers, etc.—diseases common to mariners and others who eat largely of salted meats.

I doubt if the effect of saltpeter is so pernicious as represented since so many people advocate its use; however, I have resolved to fight shy of it if good results can be obtained without, as I know they can if the following receipt be used: Use one and one-half pounds of salt three-fourths pound of brown sugar to each gallon of water. Brine made in this way will not make the meat hard or too salt, even if left in eight or ten weeks.

In making sausage I have known good women who could guess correctly the proportion of seasoning required, but it is a safer and better way for inexperienced ones to weigh the meat first, and put about one pound of salt, three ounces of pepper and half a pint of pulverized sage to the forty pounds.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way to dispose of the odds and ends is to make head cheese. Have the men clean the more gelatinous portions such as the head, ears and feet and then put the bloody parts to soak for a day or so in weak salt water. Boil all together until the bones and gristle may be picked out easily. Season with salt, pepper and spices if liked, and press into a solid mass. A cupful of good vinegar is an addition. Sliced and served cold it makes an appetizing dish for supper.

## A QUICK METHOD

This is an old butcher's recipe: Four hours after the hogs are killed, and before the meat is cooled through, cut them up and rub the joints and sides with this:

Common sugar, 2 pounds.  
Salt, 4 quarts.  
Saltpeter, 3 tablespoonfuls.  
Black pepper, one-half pound.  
Mix hot, with just enough water to make a paste that will spread nicely on the meat. Rub both flesh and skin sides of all pieces, being careful to work in behind the shoulder blades, and into the ends of the shanks. Now cord up on a plank to drain. One rubbing is enough for small hogs. After a few days when the meat has quit dripping you should wash it, and paint it with liquid smoke, which you find at the drug store. It comes in cans and it can be best applied with a small paint brush. Do not apply but twice on small joints. This strikes in at once, and the meat is ready to eat in one day. The above is enough to salt the meat from four hogs weighing 1,000 pounds gross.

Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs. of salt, 3 lbs of coarse brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 3 ounces of saltpeter, and 1 ounce of soda. Mix and boil the whole well, taking care to skim off

all impurities which rise to the surface. When the meat is cut it should be slightly rubbed with fine salt and left to lie a day or two, that the fine salt may extract the blood. It may then be packed tight in the cask, and pickle turned on after it has become cold. A cover should be placed upon the meat, that the meat be kept under the pickle at all times till desired to hang in smokehouse. This is good for preserving beef also.

Take 9 lbs. of salt, 3 lbs brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter; dissolve well in 5 gallons of hot water. Turn on the meat when cold. If this does not make enough pickle should cover the meat well. This recipe is for 100 pounds of meat. They will be ready to smoke in three weeks, and I have known them to be left in the pickle 8 weeks before smoking. Meat of any kind, to keep well, should not be packed until the animal heat is well out, and care should be taken to have all bloody pieces soaked in salt and water before packing. This will work equally as well for curing beef.

For 100 lbs of meat take 8 lbs barrel salt, 4 lbs dark brown sugar, 6 oz. saltpeter, 1 tablespoon of black pepper, and 1 spoonful of soda, disolve and mix together; pack the meat closely in a barrel with flesh side up, then pour on brine and add water enough to cover meat all over. Put a weight on to keep meat under brine, and let them remain four to six weeks. I always put in the hock.

## Questions and Answers.

Editor Blooded Stock:—Please let me know in December issue how long will a young sow continue to grow when she is bred at 6½ months old, and weighs 200 lbs. when bred, and is of the English Berkshire stock. Will she ever get to weigh near 400 lbs., and what should the main feed be to get her fully matured in the shortest length of time? Will a sow keep on growing when she is safe in pig? Would it harm a sow safe in pig to keep on feeding milk till farrowing time or would the offspring grow too fast and might cause some trouble at farrowing time? Please answer and oblige, Emanuel L. Lahr.

She would develop until three years old and the size you say should easily make a 400 lbs. hog. Middlings as grain this will keep her in good flesh and not fat, but solid lean meat. You can feed her along in good condition on middlings slacking up the milk and feed a little previous to farrowing. You will have no trouble about farrowing if you give her a field or lot to run in where she will be in no danger of getting hurt to develop muscle and bone as she grows. All brood sows should be developed by exercise while growing, they make better sows.—Ed.

Pigs intended for breeding purposes must have ample exercise, and be furnished a nitrogenous frame and muscle building ration. Pigs so raised will develop vitality and strong constitution.

Don't allow a cholera carcass to remain unburied. The disease can be spread by crows and buzzards as easily as by direct infection.

Don't forget your renewal—send it at once.

## Premium Pigs.

I would like to say a few words to the boys that read Blooded Stock in regard to getting pigs as premiums for getting up clubs of subscribers. Boys all of you have extra moments that you are doing nothing which is of no benefit to you. Send and get some sample copies of the Blooded Stock and go to work. There is none of you but what if you try can earn a pig in a few days, and will not miss the time and will wonder why you had not thought of that before. I got up a club a little over a year ago and got a Chester White boar of N. P. Kershner, of Ansonia, Ohio, as a premium all he cost was two dollars for express and he is a good one too. The way I did it was to give every one that signed for the paper for four years for one dollar and use of the hog for one litter of pigs free, and it won't take but a little while to get you a pig which may make a rich man of you some day, besides it helps our editor out in his ambition to make Blooded Stock the best stock paper in the country.

Yours truly

Leslie O. Templin,  
Nottingham, Ind.

Have you renewed your subscription?

**200 BU. A DAY**  
with this OTIS BALL BEARING NO. 2 MILL.  
Grinds ear corn and other grain, fine or coarse.  
Grinds faster than any other 2-horse mill made, because bears are 2½ in. in diameter.  
Of improved shape to draw the grain from the cobs into them. Puffs easier as it runs on a series of 1 in. ball bearings. This is the largest 2-horse mill made, but our price is low because we have no agents. We sell it with a binding guarantee to grind twice as much as most others and more than any other 2-horse mill made of any size burrs or any construction. TRY IT. If it don't do as we say return it at our expense. **SWEEP GEARED MILL** of new pattern, rapid rider. 8 styles of sweep mills, price \$14.25 and up. Our latest catalogue—prices on 10,000 articles—sent free on request. **Marvin Smith Co., 53-55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.**  
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The Money-Makers in the poultry business, whether owning a dozen hens or a thousand, are the people who watch what other successful poultry-keepers are doing and how they do it. It is to disseminate just such knowledge as this that "How to Make Money with Poultry and Incubators" was published. It is admittedly the handsomest book ever printed treating of the poultry question. It contains nearly 300 illustrations and numerous other features which brought its cost up to more than \$4,000. While it gives complete information regarding the *Cyphers Incubator* it is primarily a guide and manual for the person who is considering poultry from a purely business and money-making standpoint. Its 192 pages (9x11 inches) are filled with practical articles, written expressly for this book by leading poultry experts. For example, Geo. H. Pollard, the well-known practical poultryman, contributes three chapters on "Profitable Broiler Raising," "Winter Chickens or Roasters," and "Best Breeds for the Market." Michael K. Boyer of national reputation, has an article on "Poultry for Profit on One Acre." Myra V. Norry tells what energetic women have done in "Women's Work with Poultry." A. F. Hunter, the well-known editor, discusses the "Demand for Fresh Eggs and How to Meet It." Jas. Dryden, of the Utah Experiment station, writes of "Poultry vs. Hens as Profitable Layers." These are only a few of the many special articles. In addition there are many photographic illustrations and descriptions of the largest and most successful poultry farms in the world; also numerous copyrighted plans and specifications for laying and brooding houses, together with letters from over 250 successful poultry keepers reporting their experience with the *Cyphers Incubators*. Sent to any address for 15c. postage. Ask for Book No. 56. Address nearest office. The *Cyphers Incubator Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ill.*

HOW TO  
MAKE MONEY WITH  
POULTRY AND  
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THE CYPHERS  
INCUBATOR CO.

## What the Hog Has Done for His Country.

It is well, when we contemplate with pride and satisfaction the developments of civilization, to give honor to whom honor is due. In point of fact, much of the splendor of our achievements is due to that most despised of all farm animals in the popular estimation, the hog.

The hog has been the potent agent in helping to solve the problem of transportation. Before the age of railroads he solved the problem for the farmers of Ohio by turning himself into a package that could walk to market with what represented from ten to twenty bushels of corn. He came West with the cornfields, and during his whole Western pilgrimage has been a condenser of freights. When the great trans-Mississippi country was opened up he furnished the only solution of the problem of how to get corn to market at a price less than the cost of transportation. He performed the same service for the trans-Missouri farmers, and throughout all the corn belt he answered the same question, How shall we get corn to market? by saying: "Feed it to me." It is difficult to realize how cheap corn would have been, and how cheap it would be to-day, were it not for the fact that the hog solves the problem of sending it to market by converting it into a product that finds a ready market in every part of the civilized world.

Not only does he find a market for corn and grass, but he enables the wasteful steer to be fattened at a profit. Were the hog dropped out of the list of farm animals the problem of cattle feeding would be entirely different. Either corn would have to be very cheap or cattle very dear before feeding could be successful. Certainly no animal as yet domesticated by man has been so well fitted to meet the wants of the farmers for the last twenty years as the hog.

The farmers have been in sore need of a mortgage lifter. The honor of lifting the mortgage from the farm does not, however, belong exclusively to the hog. The steer has done it, the dairy cow, as agriculture developed and dairying became profitable, has done it satisfactorily and completely; the sheep has been no mean aid in removing the mortgage, where the lands have been healthy, the tame grass introduced and in the hands of an intelligent and skillful owner. Nevertheless, for the grain farmer the hog has been the man mortgage lifter. Where farmers have held to one crop, whether it be wheat or corn, and there has been no live stock to feed it for a profitable market, the second crop has almost invariably been a mortgage, which spread until, like the tapeworm of the sheep, it wasted the entire productive forces, and the result was the death of the sheep, and the red flag of the sheriff on the farm.

Naturally under the earlier conditions swine-growing was the first branch of stock growing, and it has maintained its hold, notwithstanding the diversification of the industries of the farm. Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago boast of their marvelous growth during the past two or three decades. They attribute it to their natural advantages, to their admirable facilities of transportation, and to the intelligence and enterprise of their people. In point of fact, much of it is due to the hog. The establishment of the pork-packing industry in any city in the West is universally regarded as a pledge of prosperity, present and future. Wherever the hog has gone to market in large numbers, packing establishments have sprung up as by magic. Deposits increased in the banks, stores of the great merchants were filled with customers, and the laboring man's home swelled the population and largely increased the wealth of these cities. Were the pork-packing establishments removed from any of these cities there would be, for the time being, industrial paralysis, bankruptcies, and failures. Few men realize how much of the comfort and prosperity which they enjoy in these cities depend upon the hog.

Again, for all these years, the hog has been feeding a hungry world. In the peasant homes of Europe, on the cotton plantations of the South, in the mining camps of the West, and wherever great armies move, pork products are to be found as one of the staple foods of man. The toothsome ham is as grateful to the palate of the millionaire as it is to the palate of the soldier, or miner, or peasant. Tender, sweet and toothsome, it is as grateful alike to the palate of the child, of the laborer, and of the old man who looks back over his long years of good feeding and remembers with pleasure the hog.

Vegetarians have inveighed against the practice of eating pork products; theologians have pointed to the warnings of Moses and the sad fate that befell the swine of Gadara; but he is indeed a bold man who can inveigh with real earnestness against the juicy ham of the thoroughbred hog that has drunk clear water, has been grown on clover blossoms and the sweet skim-milk of the dairy, and fattened on the ripened products of the corn fields.

The best age for breeding a sow is about the eighth month. If allowed to run on until a year old, there is more trouble to get her in pig. Early breeding is practiced by dairymen, and later breeding by beef-growers. As we are aiming to produce both flesh and milk, we cannot safely go to either extreme. The sow, as the horse or cow, may fill the eye and yet on trial prove a great disappointment. The test at the stall is the best test of the milch cow, and the test in the breeding pen is the only infallible test of the brood sow.

Rugeness is an indispensable quality in swine. The forced feeding required to make them ready for market at a profit is a strain that requires much natural stamina.

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Are Instantly Killed when

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

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Sloan's Liniment is an invaluable remedy for man as well as beast. Taken internally, it cures Cramps and Colic. It is the . . . . .

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Every bottle is warranted. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. Family size, 25c. Horse size, 50c. and \$1.00. Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.



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GOMBAULT'S

## Caustic Balsam

A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure  
The **Safe, Best, BLISTER** ever used. Takes the place of all blisters for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blisters from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce scar or burn. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. **THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.**

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old reliable remedy for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Curbs and all forms of lameness. It cures without a blister because it does not blister. Price \$1, Six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address **DR. B. J. KENDALL, CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

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or country property no matter where located. Send description and list selling price, and learn my successful plan. **W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.**

**Horse-High Bull-Strong Pig-Tight FENCE!**  
Over 100 Styles, plain and ornamental. Build it yourself at the actual wholesale cost of the wire. Don't miss this **GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY**. Write for our Catalogue and convince yourself how easily and cheaply it can be done with a Duplex Machine. **KITSELMAN BROS., Box 21, Nucleo, Ind.**

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with the **Wolverine** or **250 MILL**. Grinds ear corn and all other grain fine or coarse. Has shake feed, turns open and set sails or hand solution through. Furnished with or without ear corn crusher and elevators. Made in 3 sizes for 2 to 15 h. p. Can be run with power wind mill. CAPACITY guaranteed greater than any mill made, for less cost, and grinder run on separate shaft, selecting all grain. **SHIPPED ON TRIAL.** If it don't do more and better grinding and cleaning than the most complete mill and the largest crushers for all kinds of work, return it at our expense. 60 kinds of crushers for all kinds of work. ALSO Bone Crushers, feed and sweep, feedline Engines, Wind Mills, Tanks, Pumps, Feed Cakes, Scales of all kinds. Send for Free latest and largest illustrated catalogue ever printed. **Marvin Smith Co., 53-55 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.**  
When writing advertisers mention this paper.



## Models.

Many men of many minds;  
Many pigs of many kinds.

This explains why one sees so many different types of hogs in traveling.



A  
Business  
Farmer's  
Friend.  
(Fig. 1)

During the next few months we desire to run illustrated articles by which we trust (with help of our friends) to get a better fixed idea of the correct form to breed for. If one person breeds one type and some one else another type then when going to get new blood we spoil our type where if all had one idea and bred for that form, then our hogs would be of a uniform type and progress could be made much faster toward perfecting our swine.

We desire our readers to join in with us on this subject and make a kind of an institute, where to express our opinion not only for our own benefit, but for others. This article illustrates what to desire and to give all a chance to be heard and know what to write about we will use the same illustrations in the December issue as on this page. We have numbered the engraving and



(Fig. 2)

in referring to them use the number, thus making it explain your opinion.

Send us your articles early so we have them not later than the 25th preceding date of issue.

One point we desire to call attention to is that we are not dealing with any particular breed. It is form not color that is under discussion. Take any or all breeds—Poland Chinas, Berkshire, Tamworth, Essex, Cheshire, Chester Whites or any breed or cross, the best individual irrespective of breed have the same general combination of form, the principles are the same and if you place ten hog of each variety in pens and send an expert to bring the best animal of each breed to a lot, you will find the general principles when pointed out are possessed by them all. It is only in the minor details they vary and which gives them distinctions of type on breed. This statement may cause disapproval from some, yet it is a fact that cannot be gotten away from and breeds only exist in the minor details, while they all have

the same great essentials going towards making up the perfect hog.

In this article we desire to call your attention to the form of the ham and the different forms in which we find them. In No. 1 we have a good, all around ham. It reaches well along the back, runs well down to the hock for a young animal, notice the difference between No. 1 and No. 4 in regard to the distance from tail to point of ham at loin, No. 1 runs well along the back, making a wide ham, one that would cut a large slice of meat. No. 4 off closer to tail does not extend along the back as far nor will ham cut as large a slice. This is taking pigs same age and size. No. 1 and No. 4 both are cut too high up in the flank, the bottom line is not good, take No. 2 the flank is down with belly line making a deeper sided hog at flank. A good ham should cut a wide slice at point where the flank joins the ham, in No. 2 you notice the flank is down and what width of ham is at this point. This ham runs along the back well hammed down wide to flank and runs down to the hock, making a broad wide ham. No. 2 would be hard to improve on. No. 1 lower in the flank and down lower on the hock than in No. 4 the high cut flank carries the ham too high, does not carry width down low enough.

Where you find a ham with the width as in No. 2 carried down to hock and extending well along the back you will also find that when going around behind the same animal you will find it broad and deep in front, that they are ham down to hock and low in crotch or fork as shown in No. 3, which also show the ham running well along back and a good broad ham and back. No. 1 is higher in flank but still is a good form. If we had more the country would have better meat and more of it. No. 4 is higher cut in the flank, higher in the fork. Ham is not down so well on the hock.

Now take the hams of No. 4 and 2, mark out where the butcher would trim the hams and note the vast difference as to the form and amount of meat gained or lost by having one or the other of these types.

Like begets like, notice in No. 4 the pig showing the high flank. We would not say discard this sow upon the objections made, but we would not breed to a boar of that style, flank and ham breed to improve. If you can not get



(Fig. 4)

a boar like No. 2 get one as good in ham as No. 1 and you will gain a point, in fact, two points, for the animals with ham extending well along back are the better feeders so are the ones with low soft flanks. A boar the style of No. 1 will never produce No. 2 or 4 if mated to No. 1 or 4. It takes close selection

to breed up to No. 2 or 3 but it can be done. Remember these are photographs of hogs and not the work of some artist. These animals are living monuments of the breeders art. No. 1 shows a business farmers' friend, a hog that



(Fig. 3)

pays for his care and feed. Breed and select to produce hams long, broad and deep. The more ham the more money. It is worth double side meat in the markets. Breed to produce.

Many men of a mind;  
Many pigs of a kind.

When such a kind comes then a breeder can purchase an animal and use in his herd without the danger of destroying the progress he has made toward perfection.

Now friends let us have your say for our next issue. Take our text on "hams." We will try some other part later. Not half has been said yet, and as we go along save your Blooded Stock for future reference. You may want to refer to it before we are through this school.

The cob should be ground with the grain in grinding corn for the hogs, not because of nutritive value in the cob, but because to promote digestibility.

You can afford to pay a good round price for a really good registered boar.

Remember that all the feed used in keeping the pigs growing is the best method of selling the feed so as to bring good returns.

## This and That.

BY JAMES FISHER.

Sold out is now the cry of the Chester White breeders here in the West. This is a plain fact that one can't deny, and goes to show what the writer has for several years claimed—that the demand is increasing for the Chester hog and soon you all will realize it. Let me now advise all you Chester breeders to take pains in your breeding. Breed good sows to your mates, for no great man was ever born without a good mother. Neither can you expect a good pig without a good mother.

The boar, they tell us, is half the herd, but remember the sow is the other half. In the past two years I have had more demand for foundations for new herds than the previous ten. I have had occasions in the last month to visit here in the West a good many herds of swine, and invariably when I came to a Chester herd I asked "How is your sales?" Pretty well sold out or entirely so.

But this is not the case with the Poland China men. They report to you that sales are slow and you will find lots of pigs for sale, and it is about so with other breeds.

An another indication of the strong demand for the Chester is—that you will find that the sows about equal to the demand for the boars, while many of our other breeders scarcely sell one-half their sows, except for pork. I was talking not long since with the editor of one of our agricultural papers, who carries lots of hog ads of all breeds, and he says in answering my inquiries, "which breeders pay up their ad bills the best," that a few years ago the Poland men paid best, but for the last three or four years the Chester men have been the most prompt, and he further says I attribute this to their good demand. They all report good sales. Also, upon my asking how he knew they had a good demand he said there are no complaints about the ad making them sales. I know that their sales are good or I would quickly learn it by complaints.

Now, brother breeders, we have many obstacles to overcome. The increasing demand and good prices will cause many to engage in the business and cause the keeping of many inferior animals for breeders. This we must guard against. Years ago they were in great demand, but we hadn't our record facilities as we now have and too many men engaged in shipping out inferior stock, but we won't let this again happen.

I am glad to see Blooded Stock reaching out in circulation into every nook and corner in the United States. What does it mean? It means that the reader gets his money's worth. And more it means to those who advertise in it that it brings their sales to 10 where it formerly used to be 1.

It means to the Chester breeder that he at least has one swine paper that will recognize the Chester White Swine for their full merits and treat all comers fairly. It means, as its circulation increases it will enable its editor to give us a still better paper for our money. And it also means to each and every reader to be up and doing, and send in at least one new name before the Winter is over. It means by helping this paper we help ourselves.

Wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year.

## Feeding Cattle and Hogs Together.

Our county feeds largely both hogs and steers. Combining cattle and hogs together in one feed yard is the only way to make large profits from the feed and labor invested, writes W. L. Lawhorn, in the Prairie Farmer. My way of handling cattle is to buy them when two years old as stockers, always looking out for breeding and style, of which only a practical man is a good judge. I rough them through the winter on any rough feed on hand, such as corn fodder or clover or any other hay, giving them a good dry shelter and a bed of straw. Keep them in this way until the first of March then feed grain lightly, either corn fodder with corn on, or ear or snapped corn in boxes. Gradually increase the grain ration until one peck of ear corn per head is fed. After I commence to seed corn I keep them in a feed lot, with hogs to follow after—about two hogs to each steer. I continue to feed them in this way until the tenth of June, when I put them in a blue grass pasture, feeding corn in less quantity daily for fifteen days, at which time they will do well on grass alone. If they have good grass, good, fresh water and shade, the cattle will have put on 400 pounds per head of flesh and growth by the 15th of October. By that time new corn will be ready, and I feed it on the pasture once a day, in the evening only. If fed in the morning the cattle will not go to pasture, but will stand around waiting for feed, and will lose the best time of day for grazing. Feed lightly at first, increasing the amount daily until the cattle are on full feed. One-half bushel of corn a day is all that a steer will eat, and for most of them one-third bushel is sufficient. If you have a hog-tight pasture, hogs should follow the cattle, to save the droppings. By November 15th the cattle should be put in the feed again and the ration changed to shelled corn or corn-and-cob meal. You can then feed to a finish in thirty to sixty days. The last twenty days each steer should receive cracked corn with about two pounds of flaxseed meal, instead of corn-and-cob meal. By that time the cattle should weigh 1500 pound and will be good enough for Christmas beef or export trade. Feed the hogs to a finish on ear corn, which will take at least thirty to sixty days longer. Both cattle and hogs should have at all times access to salt.

The time to sell hogs is when they are ready to go.

Offspring of very young and immature animals are likely to be very weakly.

Much of the mortality among hogs is due to ailments of the digestive organs.



Don't allow a cholera carcass to remain unburied. The disease can be spread by crows and buzzards as easily as by direct infection.

## SHARPLES

### Cream Separators.

If an agent for a competing separator condemns the Sharples, don't you believe it. He is telling you for his good, not yours. It's the way of the world. He is afraid you will try it. Just disappoint him a trial is free.

You will find a remarkably clean skimmer, an easy turner, but above all, better cream and finer butter than any other.

Send for Catalogue No. 65

P. M. SHARPLES,

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Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne Wonder Strains. Also Registered

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## SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

## HODGSON BROS.,

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## Special Sale for 30 Days

I am overstocked and will sell as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers as can be found anywhere at special low price if taken at once.

I keep cows for business not for the name of it, and these heifers will pay for themselves.

Come and see them or write at once.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.



## In the Twentieth Century—

Will lovely woman do the proposing?  
 Will woman bosses run politics as they now run the home?  
 Will men wear birds on their hats and crochet?  
 Will the housemaid be a houseman?  
 Will horses be exhibited as curiosities?  
 Will politics be run on a philanthropic basis?  
 Will the Boston woman discover the north pole?  
 Will little airships be provided for messenger boys?  
 Will men wear frilled shirt waists and women trousers?  
 Will the estimable Mrs. Grundy be driven into a convent?  
 Will the college girl carry a cane and smoke a pipe?  
 Will there be free lunch stands for women?  
 Will men go to church evenings instead of to the club?  
 Will the wife kiss her husband goodby before starting off to business?  
 Will women either wear short skirts or have pages to carry their trains?  
 Will squirrels wait just a quarter of a second longer to make faces at the hunter?  
 Will rich noblemen marry poor American girls?  
 Will hornets and other stinging things arbitrate instead of fight when their nests are pulled?  
 Will the grain be extracted from the heads of wheat and other cereals by a magnet and save the labor of harvesting straw?  
 Will there be a law compelling barbers to remain silent?  
 Will cows come home at milking time as eagerly as field hands come to supper?  
 And will those same cows semioccasionally turn grass into butter instead of milk?  
 Will there be any escape from the coon song save suicide?  
 Will every busy man wear an illuminated collar button?  
 Will mind reading furnish a key to the intentions of hens as to their duties and villainies?  
 Will the automatic principle be adjusted to taxes so that they pay themselves?  
 Will there be a society for the extermination of noisy milkmen which will really exterminate?  
 Will pounds be pounds and quarts be quarts in weight as well as in price?  
 Will women be compelled to flatten their pompadours at the theater so that men may see the play?  
 Will all consumers of anthracite have the common sense to lay in their winter stock in midsummer at any sacrifice?  
 Will the creatures that build guano mountains at the equator occasionally fly over the impoverished farms of North America?  
 Will our beloved country still be going to the "demonition bowwows" and political orators howling for votes to save it?  
 Now, candidly, wouldn't you like to know what sayers will be saying, thinkers thinking, writers writing, doers doing and plotters plotting at the end of the next hundred years?

### Coughing Swine.

Swine are very prone to coughing. Very many of the ailments of pigs, which does not directly affect their lungs and throats, take expression in coughing, says the "Prairie Farmer." It would seem that cough, which is another form of the grunt is the pigs natural way to show that he is sick, or to relieve his suffering. That the coughing in most cases is a mere voluntary habit of the hog may be seen when it is remembered that he coughs of worms, quinsy, of damp beds and dusty beds, of fever, filthy food, of diarrhoea and constipations, of heat and cold, of drafts and lack of ventilation, and of nearly every other thing that annoys or distresses him. His cough is his signal to his owner that something is wrong, and an examination needed.

When coughing becomes common in a herd, look first to the conditions and surrounding of the swine. If they are found to be filthy, clean them. Watch their feed, to see that no soured, musty decayed food is eaten. If their beds are damp, furnish dry ones. If they are

subjected to drafts, improve ventilation so that the cause of the trouble is removed. If they seem to have fever, turn them out if possible, on dry pasture. If all these improvements in surroundings do not check the coughing in the herd, examine them on internal troubles. If they are found to be constipated or invested with worms, or suffering with cold, the remedy is simple. As the conditions are improved, and health restored, the coughing will decrease. The coughing herd is a herd in which there are radical errors in feeding housing or general management.

An Iowa breeder writes in the American Swineherd saying: Sanitary measures are always in order in any herd. My yards were all plowed in the spring and seeded with barley, clover, and rye. My buildings disinfected after being cleaned out—walls and woodwork all whitewashed and lime scattered over the floors, using between four and five barrels of lime to complete the operation. I conditioned the herd by feed-

ing plenty of oil-cake meal in slops with glauber salts. I also use cream of tartar. I buy these by the barrel. I feed charred cobs, mixed with sulphur, and they run to this at will. It is surprising the quantity they will eat. Salts are laxative; cream of tartar purifies and cools the blood, and sulphur is said to operate on the liver. I do not force the pigs. They have plenty of good pasture—several kinds of grasses. Disinfecting with phenyle frequently is not overlooked. If I find a pig that does not suit me exactly in actions, I place him in a pen and do not feed for twelve to twenty-four hours, and I have had such come around all right. In fact, likely there was nothing wrong, but it is my way and I do not like to take any chances whatever.

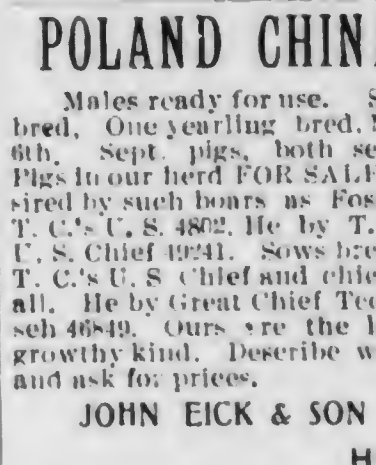
Wheat middlings, oats, peas, etc., are highly valuable foods for young growing pigs. Though the peas would be found too heavy a feed for very young animals.

**POLAND CHINA SOWS**



Bred for March. Pigs 2 to 4 months. Two Jersey Bulls, 4 mos. old, very fine. Address Wm. M. Bigham & Sons, Gettysburg, Pa.

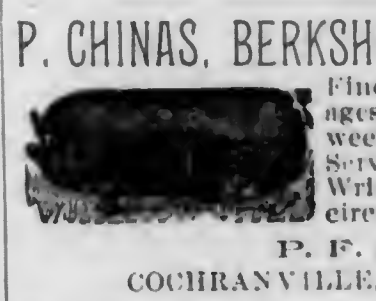
**POLAND CHINAS**



Males ready for use. Sows bred. One yearling bred. Nov. 6th. Sept. pigs, both sexes. Pigs in our herd FOR SALE are bred by such boms as Foster's T. C. S. C. S. 482. He by T. C. S. C. S. Chief 1924. Sows bred to T. C. S. C. S. Chief and chief of all. He by Great Chief Tremor 484-9. Ours are the large growthy kind. Describe wants and ask for prices.

**JOHN EICK & SON**  
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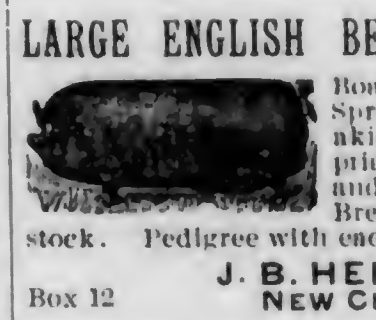
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Fine large strains, all ages mixed not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred Sows. Service boms and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

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**LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE**



Borns nine months old. Spring Pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write Box 12

**J. B. HEIM & SON,**  
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**Sunny Side Herd.**

**Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Buff**



**P. R. Chickens**

Choice sows bred to Columbia Duke and Lee Boms. A fine lot of Fall Pigs in pairs not akin. We offer good individuals of up-to-date breeding for prices in salt the times. We will sell our entire lot of prize-winning Buff P. R. Chickens. Good birds for \$1 each. This offer is made because we are going to stop raising chickens.

**G. W. KITCHEN,**  
Millville, Pa.

### Swine Pasture.

Where clover will grow readily the best swine pastures include clover, rape and rye, says Professor Thomas Shaw in "The Farmer." Other pastures are not necessary. Winter rye will come first in order and when kept eaten down closely will be much relished by swine. After winter rye will come clover of the medium variety. Then early sown rape will come in just after the first growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of clover will be on hand, and still later sown rape will carry the swine right on until the approach of winter. Where these two crops will grow in good form the swine grower need not trouble looking about for any other. Of course, other pastures may be grown, but usually there is not very great need for growing them.

Where clover will not grow the chief pasture may be rye, barley and oats, rape, sorghum and rape, grown in the order named. Instead of sorghum peas and also sweet corn may be grown. It is not necessary to grow all of these in one season. For instance, winter rye and rape when sown at proper seasons may be made to answer the purpose without any of the other crops. It is fortunate, however, to have such a variety, for there is opportunity for a choice. It is a happy country for producing swine where pastures can be thus grown for them in such variety, and it may also be added, in such abundance as characterizes the production of prairie land.

It is a favorable sign when farmers display enterprise in securing good breeding animals. We have numerous reports from breeders all over the country that their farm trade has been exceptionally good, paying good prices for good animals, especially boars. This is well for the breeding business, for the real object of breeding is to secure something that will be advantageous to the farmer, who produces the pork, and it is well known that the man with good stock in pork raising makes the greatest profit.

Dr. J. H. Snoddy, of Alton, Ind., who discovered the cure for hog cholera, has had his remedy tried by over 100 farmers during the last month who had cholera in their herds. The result of this trial was a surprise to him. The success was much greater than he hoped it would be. The reports show that a fraction over 94 per cent of the men he had shipped the medicine to have made as good or better success with it than he claims the remedy. When the farmer get better experienced in the use of the medicine of course the success will be still greater than this. When 94 men out of one hundred can cure their hogs with a remedy, as these have done, should convince the most skeptical of the merit of his remedy. It cannot be said that this is an accident, because four men out of one hundred would happen to the same accident. The report is a true statement of facts and any person who will, can go to Dr. Snoddy's office in Alton, Ill., and see the original reports from the farmers.

### SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS

|                                       |                         |  |
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| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
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| Rural New Yorker.....                 | " " " .50               |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
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| Ohio Farmer.....                      | one year..\$ .65        |  |
| Country Gentleman.....                | " " " .50               |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
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| Ohio Farmer.....                      | one year..\$ .65        |  |
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| Breeders' Gazette.....                | " " " 2.00              |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
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| National Swine Breeders' Journal..... | " " " .50               |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.00</b>                 | <b>Total.....\$2.00</b> |  |
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| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.00</b>                 | <b>Total.....\$2.50</b> |  |
| Hoard's Dairyman.....                 | one year..\$1.00        |  |
| Breeders' Gazette.....                | " " " 2.00              |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.50</b>                 | <b>Total.....\$3.50</b> |  |
| Indiana Farmer.....                   | one year..\$1.00        |  |
| Breeders' Gazette.....                | " " " 2.00              |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.50</b>                 | <b>Total.....\$3.50</b> |  |
| Michigan Farmer.....                  | one year..\$ .65        |  |
| Hoard's Dairyman.....                 | " " " 1.00              |  |
| Blooded Stock.....                    | " " " .50               |  |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.50</b>                 | <b>Total.....\$2.15</b> |  |
| Michigan Farmer.....                  | one year..\$ .65        |  |
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OXFORD, PA.

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| 1.00                       | American Swineherd, Chicago.....        | .80                |
| 1.25                       | Breeders' Gazette, Chicago.....         | 1.00               |
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| 1.50                       | Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson.....     | 1.15               |
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| 1.50                       | National Stockman, Pittsburgh.....      | 1.25               |
| 1.15                       | Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O.....          | .90                |
| 1.00                       | Farm Journal, Philadelphia.....         | .80                |
| .60                        | Michigan Farmer, Detroit.....           | 1.00               |
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### IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE

The imported **SQUIRE OF BELVOIR**, two years old. Unable to use him any longer in herd, will sell at a low figure considering his value. Also choice young stock for sale. All from imported stock.

**MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM**  
ROCHESTER, MICH.

### Berkshire & Yorkshire Pigs

**60 HEAD FOR SALE**

My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Prices low.

**N. S. BURRIER,**  
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### Imported Large Yorkshires.

Yill stock Registered or Eligible sows bred and pigs not akin for sale. Write for particulars prices, etc., and receive full information

**A. VROOMAN CARTRIDGE N. Y.**



## NEW POINTS IN PIG FEEDING.

PROF. J. G. HANEY, KANEY, KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Over 275 head of pigs have contributed to the data now on hand and have left us some very satisfactory results. The feeds fed were those adapted to the greater part of Kansas, to wit, Kaffir corn, soy beans and alfalfa hay, with corn as a comparison. We find that Kaffir corn is practically as good a feed for pigs as corn. In actual feeding value corn has about 20 per cent the advantage, but when the yield is taken into consideration the balance is strongly in favor of the Kaffir corn. A record for the past eleven years on the college farm (upland) shows the following. Corn during this period has averaged 34.5 bushels per acre, which, if fed to hogs would produce ordinarily 404 pounds of pork. Kaffir corn during the same period has averaged 46 bushels per acre, which if fed to hogs would produce 460 pounds of pork.

We find that a combination of feeds is better than a single feed, though the feeds be practically the same. Corn and Kaffir fed together, equal parts of each, gave much better results than either alone. Soaking of corn is of doubtful advantage, while with Kaffir it is an absolute detriment to apply water to except to moisten it as it is fed. Grinding, to our surprise, gives results similar to soaking. If corn is old—dry and hard—and the facilities for grinding are very convenient and inexpensive it may pay to grind, but it surely will not pay to haul any distance or pay the ordinary toll for grinding. With Kaffir corn, grinding is an absolute detriment. A bushel of whole Kaffir corn will produce more pounds of pork than a bushel of ground Kaffir corn.

Alfalfa hay fed to hogs on full feed gave astonishing results. The hogs fed in this trial were bought of farmers near the station and averaged 125 pounds each at the beginning of the experiment. The hogs were fed the Kaffir corn meal they would eat cleanly in an hour or so after feeding and in addition were fed alfalfa hay in forklifts in flat troughs. The hay was in splendid shape, had been cut in the early bloom and perfectly cured. The hogs were fed no more than they would eat closely, coarser stems being rejected. The lot fed the alfalfa hay in addition to the Kaffir corn made an average daily gain during the feeding period of nine weeks of 1.44 pounds per head, and were in splendid marketable condition at the close. A lot of exactly the same class of hogs and receiving exactly the same treatment in every respect, except they were not fed the alfalfa hay in addition to the Kaffir meal, made an average daily gain per head of only .83 pounds, and were not in a marketable condition at the close of the trial. The lot fed alfalfa hay in addition to the Kaffir meal showed an actual gain due to the influence of the hay of 868 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa hay. With pork at \$3.50 per 100 this gives us \$30.38 per ton for alfalfa hay, aside from the fact the hogs fed Kaffir alone had to be given an additional period of feeding before they were marketable.

We find the soy bean to be a remarkable feed for hogs. Under exactly the same conditions as above mentioned,

## BLOODED STOCK

one lot of ten hogs was fed four-fifths Kaffir meal and one-fifth soy bean meal and in a period of fifty days made a gain of 866 pounds. A similar lot receiving Kaffir meal alone made a gain of but 441 pounds and ate only 463 pounds less feed than the other lot. The lots weighed exactly the same at the beginning, were the same class of hogs and received exactly the same care in feeding.

Skin milk is also a very valuable addition to Kaffir corn. Hogs that had been fed on Kaffir corn alone in a previous experiment and not being marketable were fed about twelve pounds of skin milk per day in addition to Kaffir corn and made an average daily gain of 2.43 pounds per head for three weeks. Figuring the Kaffir corn at what it or-

## Hermanville Tamworths

## Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, no delays, duty or back charges.

Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (mushlings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated to express.

## Hermanville Farm,

J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor  
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

Terms of Subscription to BLOODED STOCK are  
Single Subscription, .....25c. a year.  
In Clubs of 5, .....1.25c. a year.  
In Clubs of 10, .....2.50c. a year.  
Send us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.  
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address  
BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

## PREMIUM

### Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

How To Get Stock  
Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to Blooded Stock it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Leghorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, Juncos, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to Blooded Stock.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

### You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

## Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.

MARK STOCK WITH JACKSON'S ALUMINUM EAR TAGS  
Always bright. Can't come out. JACKSON STOCK MARKER CO.  
Samples sent free. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## REMEDY FOR SCOURS.

### WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

## REMEDY FOR THUMPS

### WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and amount to dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00 a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

## Blooded Stock, OXFORD PENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

dinarily returns when fed to similar hogs, gave us 40 cents per 100 for the skim milk. In another case where two lots of twenty hogs each received Kaffir corn and in addition one lot received five pounds of skim milk per day per head, the gain attributed to the milk gave it a value of 24 cents per 100. The lot receiving Kaffir alone made a gain of 834 pounds, while the one receiving skim milk in addition gained 1319 pounds. Alfalfa pasture has also given splendid results, both for growing pigs and hogs on full feed during the fattening period. Pigs pastured through the summer on alfalfa pasture, after deducting the probable gains due to the light feed of corn which they received, left a gain of 766 pounds of pork per acre for the alfalfa pasture.

Two lots of twenty hogs each, averaging 125 pounds at the beginning of the trial, were fed Kaffir corn and in addition one lot was given an alfalfa pasture to run in. The hogs were fed forty-two days and sold; the lot receiving Kaffir alone gave a return of 30 cents per bushel for the Kaffir corn consumed. Allowing 30 cents for the Kaffir corn the other lot consumed, we have left \$4.40 for the use of the alfalfa pasture for forty-two days; and a quarter of an acre would undoubtedly have furnished all the pasture the pigs used and not been damaged.

Besides the fact that alfalfa hay or pasture, soy beans and skim milk produced better gains in every case, it must not be overlooked that the hogs not receiving these in addition to Kaffir corn were either in a poor marketable condition or not marketable at all, when the others were in good shape. And when the hogs were put on the market the lots on their own merits, those which had received alfalfa hay or pasture, skim milk or soy beans, brought from 7 to 10 cents more per 100. And we did not stop at the sale pen with these hogs; they were slaughtered, cooled and cut up out in the packing houses of St. Joseph and Kansas City and the packers have added their testimonies in favor of the alfalfa, soy bean and skim milk fed hog.

A good average daily gain to put it in round numbers, for a hog weighing from 125 to 225 pounds, fed corn or Kaffir alone, is a pound a day. When alfalfa is added one and one half pounds per day is a fair gain or two to two and one-half pounds are put on very readily when soy bean or skim milk is fed in addition to Kaffir corn. These facts are appreciated by those who know that such feeds as alfalfa, soy beans, etc., tend to produce more lean meat, insure a rapid growth in young pigs that would not do well on corn alone, and that these are the cries of the hog market young hogs and less land. The American hog takes a back seat in the English market when the Danish and Canadian hog is there. The Dane feeds his pigs skim milk and barley. The Canadian feeds corn to some extent, but largely peas and beans. We Americans should appreciate good lean bacon, as well as the Englishmen, but as long as we continue to feed corn alone we will not solve the problem. Pat was after his own feed his pig for streaky bacon for his own use. He fed the pig well one week and the next he did not feed it at all, and when asked why he did so responded: "Sure and I want a streak of lean and a streak of fat all the way through." The lean producing element

is not in corn."

I might be asked about cooking feed for hogs. I hope I need only say that many other stations as well as Kansas have tried and tried faithfully to prove that it pays to cook feed for hogs, but it has not been done. From my own observations it appears to me that the reason some feeders seem to find that it pays to grind and cook feed is that when they are feeding ground or cooked feed they take a great deal more pairs in feeding. They feed regularly and keep the feeding places in good shape. And the difference came from this, not from the grinding or cooking.

We are also able to see the meaning of the phrase "blood tells," for in buying up shoats of various farmers it was necessary at all times to take some that were very much below the average in quality, while others, in a few cases were above the average. While some of the best would make a gain of practically two pounds per day per head, others that showed poor breeding, but apparently the same age, receiving the same feed and treatment, gained but a half to three-fourths of a pound per day per head.

The hog also responds very appreciatively to careful handling, kind treatment and regular feeding. The hog in its habits is very much superior to what it gets credit for being. When fed so that they know they will get all they want every time they are fed and fed regularly they seem to lose many of the "hogish" qualities and become quite mannerly. They are generally the last to receive attention and are often expected to eat what is refused by all other animals on the farm. Little attention is usually given to their feeding or sleeping quarters and when thought of at all the thought usually is, "only a hog anyhow," and in goes the swill or water in a dirty trough or the corn in the mud. At one time the hog is burned up on corn and at another expected to develop two or three extra stomachs, necessary to subsist entirely on a forage diet. With such treatment it is no wonder that the little cholera bacillus finds him an easy victim. The constitution of the hog is something wonderful or it would not stand what it does.

Feed the hog some alfalfa hay, soy beans, skim milk or some other similar feed, breed up, treat them kindly, provide clean pens, feed carefully and better satisfaction will be assured.

The first point with pigs, after farrowing, is to get them well started to growing.

### The Great Texas Steer.

The great Texas steer "Champion," shown all over the world and admired by thousands of spectators, will be one of the attractions at the International Live Stock Exposition. "Champion" has the largest horns ever grown on a steer. They measure 8 feet 7 inches from tip to tip. This wonderful animal is a select of 27-year-old days of the days when breeding had not reached the present day perfection. He is in fact a connecting link between the old and new regime in live stock history. There are no more "Champions" and never will be. Dr. Jessie Z. G. Green Donahue is the owner of this steer which can be seen at the exposition without additional charge.

## BLOODED STOCK

## Our Clubbing Rates.

The attention of our readers is directed to our club rates with other papers as advertised in this issue. An examination of these rates will show that quite a little money can be saved by ordering your other papers through this office, and at the same time renewing your own subscription to Blooded Stock. In case your subscription to Blooded Stock has not expired, but you wish to subscribe for some other paper at once the order may be sent now and your subscription to Blooded Stock will be advanced a full year from the date it expires.

## POLAND CHINA BARGAINS

Six this Spring Boar Pigs, by McNairy Chief 53181a, a grandson of Chief Tecumseh 2nd. Dam I X L Wilkes 21 1117-0 by Ray Wilkes 19601. Also will sell McNairy Chief, a good breeder and a good individual. Sell him for no fault, am keeping his gilt. Farrowed March 22, 1898. Pure-bred PLYMOUTH ROCKS BLACK LANGSHANS, WHITE COCHINS and BUFF PERKIN HANTAN CHICKENS. Any of the above from \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. In any quantities, according to quality.

WM. LEA, Selmer, Tenn.

County Line Herd of Poland Chinas and Thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different strains: Black, U. S. Tecumseh and Keweenaw. Good, hardy, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

## POLAND CHINAS.....

of the big-boned, yellow kind, comprising the most popular breeding. Try a Kentucky-bred hog; they are not a whit behind the horses. Can furnish pigs in pairs not skin. Write for prices, describing your wants. SAM T. WEBB, Sergeant, Letcher Co., Ky.

## POLAND CHINAS

Sows, 7 months old. Pigs, 8 months old. Trio and foundation herds a specialty. Wm. M. Bigham & Sons, Gettysburg, Pa.

## FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA

MAID, No. 114,881. Four April pigs sired by Van Wilkes, No. 11,919, dam Blushing Maid. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bk Minors, Silver Duckwing Games, Toulouse Geese. Address SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

## PIG FORCEPS

Every swine breeder should have a pair of our celebrated

### Keystone Pig Forceps

The best in the market. Every man owning Sows should have a pair on hand at farrowing time. Many a Sow is lost for the want of a little assistance.

REGULAR PRICE \$1.50

Send us \$2.00 and we will send you a pair and advance your subscription 3 years.



## Prices of Breeding Hogs.

We think that the farmer who feels that breeders of pure bred hogs ask too much for their pigs would have occasion to revise his opinion if he would take the time to investigate the subject thoroughly and do a little figuring. We do not refer to the boom prices which obtained only a short time ago. Everybody, including the breeders themselves, admit that prices were keyed up entirely too high and that they were simply speculative. But we lay down the proposition that fifteen, twenty, thirty, fifty, or even a hundred dollars is none too high a price for a really good hog. The greater number of pigs sold for breeders fetch from fifteen to twenty dollars, and rather than over, and this is not a cent too much. There are some pigs sold for fifteen dollars that are not worth that for breeders, but the pig that is fit to use as a breeder is worth at least fifteen dollars or it is not worth anything.

The investment of the breeder is considerable. His sows to start with cost him from fifteen to twenty-five dollars at the least. His boar costs him from twenty-five to fifty dollars. He may have more expensive pens and yards than the farmer who raises pigs for the pork market, because he must be able to absolutely control both boar and sows without any chance for accidents. When breeding time comes he cannot turn the boar in with the herd of sows and let them run together. He must keep them separate and keep a record of the date of breeding each sow. He must keep a record of the number of pigs farrowed by each sow, the sex, and the number raised. When the pigs reach the age of a few months he must separate the sexes and provide a pasture for each. He must feed heavier than if he were raising the pigs for pork because they must be in good smooth condition by the first of October if they are to be sold as breeders. When this season of the year comes he must spend from thirty to a hundred dollars in advertising, must write from five to ten letters for every pig sold, must make crates, must waste one or two days every week in going to town, and meet a number of annoyances that come up in a business of this kind. While the older breeders are generally able to sell their pigs during the months of September and October, with a few left to close out between the latter date and the first of the year, many breeders dispose of the greater number of their pigs during the latter part of November and the month of December. By this time they weigh from 175

to 250 pounds, and when it comes to selling pigs of this weight at from fifteen to twenty dollars and be at all the incidental expenses before referred to the breeder will find that he would have been just about as many dollars ahead and would have made them easier if he had simply pushed the pigs for pork.

The breeder of pure bred stock, whether hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, or poultry, is doing a work that he never gets any pay for, namely grading up the stock of the country and making it more valuable. No really good stock breeders ever made as much money off their stock as he was entitled to make.

If the purchaser will consult his own interests he will not complain at the price asked if the pig offered is really worth the price. It is not the amount of money spent for an animal but the value got for the money that should be studied.—Wallace Farmer.

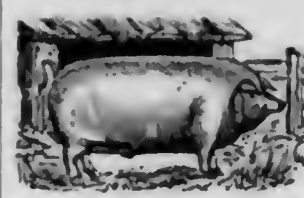
## Buttermilk for a Brood Sow.

Please tell me whether pure buttermilk right from the creamery is a proper food for brood sows at farrowing time and at all times, asks a correspondent in the "Stockman and Farmer."

Answer: A brood sow of 250 pounds weight should have in twenty-four hours, when kept in moderately warm quarters, about one pound of protein food (another name for muscle and blood-making food) and about five and one-half pounds of heat-making food (called carbohydrates), making a nutritive ratio of one to five and one-half. Now buttermilk has a ratio of one to a fraction less than two, and if the sows were fed wholly upon it she would have to drink nearly thirty pounds of it to get protein enough, and then she would have only about one-third of the lean food needed, which in order to get she would have to drink ninety pounds, and this could not be done by her and maintain health. Buttermilk is good for her to furnish drink and protein, but she needs foods richer in the heat formers. Therefore she never should be fed wholly upon the milk, but foods like wheat middlings with a ratio of a little over one to four and one-half, and corn meal with a ratio of one to ten, should be given. A very good way, I believe, is to mix a pound of middlings

to every hundred-weight of hog, with about a gallon of buttermilk and feed twice daily. Then scatter at noon a half pound of shelled corn to every hundred-weight of hog, with about a gallon of buttermilk and feed twice daily. Then scatter at noon a half pound of shelled corn to every hundred-weight of hog, in litter where she will be compelled to hunt for it. This will give her exercise which she needs.

Now is a good time to go into breeding pure-bred swine. It takes but a few years to get together a good sized herd. If you start right you will never regret it. The advertisers of swine in this paper will be glad to assist you in starting. They are all trustworthy, and they will treat you right. Write them for prices or any other information you may want.



## IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood, 6 service boars and 5 gilts, for sale. Some bred. Also Fall pigs—broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Prices right for pure blood.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Mention "Blooded Stock" when writing.

## BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM

HEADQUARTERS FOR Chester White Swine

For sale—Boars of March farrow, also Spring Sows that have been bred and are safely in pig. Pigs from three weeks to three months old. The above are bred through the best strains of Chester White blood; that I can procure. CHAS. T. FORREST, Chester County, Brandywine, Manor, Pa.

## SPECIAL LOT.

I now have as fine a lot of Chester White Pigs, 2 months old, as ever run. They are a combination of Protection—Happy Medium blood. Some fine male pigs fit to head your head. Write me at once. JAMES McCAMAT, New London, Pa.

## SPRING PIGS ALL SOLD.

But I have a fine lot of FALL PIGS to offer. These are a choice lot and will be sold for what they are worth. Breeding and individual merit taken into consideration. Have also a few good sows to breed for May and June farrow. Also booking orders for next March farrow. Am breeding the best lot of Chester White Sows ever owned before on the farm. Write for catalogue.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON. TINGLEY RING-GOLD CO. IOWA



## Juvenile Poultry Raising.

By M. M. Johnson, Inventor of the Sure Hatch Incubator.

As time goes on it becomes more necessary to give our boys and girls practical education. Agricultural colleges are springing up in every state. We are sending our next generation of farmers to these schools now to fit them for battling with close competition on all matters that pertain to successful farming.

These schools of training are commendable, but the large per cent of the farmers in the future will come from the farms without the advantage of science as developed at these schools. It therefore stands us in hand to make the best use of our home schools, the farms. Every boy and girl likes to own something and for the educational purposes alone, they should own something. Nothing fills the bill better than an incubator and a flock of poultry. It cultivates a sense of care and business management that would be lacking when they were called on to do business with a competing public. It is in their time of life that impressions are permanent, good or bad. The writer of this was a boy once, raised on a farm, owned every colt—or rather owned a new colt each spring—owned it until it became real valuable, then he had the privilege of trading it for the youngest again and was educated to think the young colt more valuable for a boy than a colt old enough to bring a good price. The result of this line of training and encouragement, he landed in business at twenty-one a regular pumpkin-head to do business. The farm had no attractions for him, he could see nothing in it but plow and harrow and doing without money from crop to crop. Am not blaming Dad, he simply did not know how to educate a boy. Had there been an agricultural college or other school that occurred to him to be a good thing for a boy, money would not have stood in the way. As above stated, he was not aware that he run the best school on earth, right at home among realities. Of course, we would rather the farmer would buy his boy an incubator, but rather than see the boys grow up without ideas of business care and management it would certainly pay to really give them a start, even if it was nothing

more valuable than a hen and chicks.

In buying an incubator for the young poultry raiser, it is just as important that he have a good one—one large enough for business and well enough made to do the work properly—as it is that his father has a good implement for his work. Poor tools discourage the users. Give the youngsters a fair chance.

The poor breeding qualities of so many hogs are due simply to lack of stamina and constitutional vigor. The modern corn-fed hog is a striking example of this class of swine.

## NOTICE.

The ninth annual session of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association will be held in Hotel Savery, Des Moines, Iowa, Thursday, January 3, 1901.

## THE OHIO FARMER

AND

## BLOODED STOCK

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR 90C.

## To Agents

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us. We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

## PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

## HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

## ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar, and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

## DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Our subscription blanks are ready for club raisers.

## WANTED

Private adult family living in New Jersey, 5 miles from Philadelphia, wants a country woman for housework. No cooking. Wages, \$3.50 per week. Box 313, Merchantville, N. J.

## Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:

Single Subscription, .....25c. a year  
In Clubs of 5, .....15c. a year.  
In Clubs of 10, .....10c. a year.  
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.  
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

THE OHIO FARMER is clearly the leader of the Agricultural papers of this country. It is a twenty-page weekly, often twenty-four, hand-some printed on good paper, and CLEAN, in both reading and advertising columns. It has the largest actual staff of editors and correspondents (all farmers) of any farm paper published, and is practically progressive in defending the farmers' interests. IT WILL HELP YOU MAKE THE FARM PAY. Send to the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio, for a free sample copy.

REMEMBER we send both the Ohio Farmer and Blooded Stock both one year for only 90 cts.

Address This Office

## PETS OF ALL KINDS FREE

If you wish any of the animals below, prompt action is necessary on your part: Angora Cats, Beagles, Bitches, Monkeys, Parrots, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Goldfinches, Japanese Robbing, Larks, etc., etc. with fancy cages. Rabbits, Squirrels, Sheldons, etc., etc. H. Ferrets, Dogs of all kinds, Aquariums and fancy gold fish. We have reserved a stock of animals of the first quality, and breeding, which we are about to distribute. For the benefit of our business and every person interested in this advertisement, we will give away any of the above animals in which we deal, and of which we have a large stock, for your self. The price of the animal is to be offered to us at a very low cash price, before they are sold. This is a collection of our stock.

## We Start You in a Profitable Business

This is a great opportunity if taken at once. It is to start in a business without investing a single penny for the animals. As an illustration of the money to be made, we will give you a Guinea Pig, a Cat, a Dog, a Monkey, a Parrot, a Canary Bird, a Mocking Bird, a Goldfinch, a Japanese Robbing, a Lark, etc., etc. with fancy cages. Rabbits, Squirrels, Sheldons, etc., etc. H. Ferrets, Dogs of all kinds, Aquariums and fancy gold fish. We have reserved a stock of animals of the first quality, and breeding, which we are about to distribute. For the benefit of our business and every person interested in this advertisement, we will give away any of the above animals in which we deal, and of which we have a large stock, for your self. The price of the animal is to be offered to us at a very low cash price, before they are sold. This is a collection of our stock.



**NOW IS THE TIME**  
to order Chester Whites  
of Quality and Prolificness.  
SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, fine as silk.  
ROBT. A. LAMBERT  
REED CITY, MICH

### KELTON HERD of CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs of all ages for sale, pairs and trios, not akin. A few sows bred for fall farrow. These prize herd-heading boars, Rex, son of Nellie Medium and Duke 2nd, weigh 630 pounds in breeding condition; a yearling son of Rose M and Diamond and a two-year-old son of Ham Medium and Louisa. These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,  
Kelton, Pa.

### BOSS HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER

**WHITE SWINE.** Fifty Choice Spring Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your orders to  
J. W. HANEY & SON  
LONE ROCK, WIS.

### IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Protection blood with the 16 to 1 families make a good bit. Spring pigs of breeding and up-to-date strains. Have 3 Fancy Show Boars. May farrow, and a lot of Fancy Fall Pigs. Stock and prices right.  
D. W. SHELLBARGER  
ENON, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.

### MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. I offer a choice lot of Spring Pigs sired by six noted herd boars and from mature sows whose average number pigs per litter is in each, can you find such variety in any other herd. Show Pigs a specialty. Send in your orders to  
N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

## ....Notice to Breeders....

During the past six months we have had hundreds of inquiries from many of our readers desiring to purchase stock. We wish to say that a number of breeders have organized to meet this trade under our directions. In organizing we become responsible to the readers of BLOODED STOCK and thus guarantee that all stock will be as represented. We will also accept commissions from subscribers of BLOODED STOCK for any stock that they may want; that is, we will undertake to secure for them first class stock, guaranteeing them against getting inferior animals. Our prices will be as low as possible for the class we will furnish. Write us for anything you are in need of. At the present time we have the following stock at our disposal:

### 50 Head Chester White Pigs,

MAY AND JUNE FARROW—BOARS AND SOWS.

We have a number of strictly first-class Boars and Sows that will be ready for service this Fall. You should come in early and get a choice one. If you want an extra choice Boar or sow, about December 1st., out of high class stock, we will have them then, two to three months old, at \$12 to \$15 each, in Chester White, Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Send in your order at once and we will ship as soon as stock is ready. We have about forty head of Berkshire, all ages, strictly first-class, and about twenty Poland-Chinas.

The best way to secure what you want is to send us your order, with instructions to ship as soon as possible. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you and you are certain of getting No. 1 animals.

We have as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers and Bulls as any person wants. Call and see them; or if you want Guernseys let us have your order.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock, and orders placed with us will have the judgment of my twenty years experience in breeding stock. Address,

### Associated Breeders,

C. E. Morrison, Manager,  
Oxford, Pa.

### Breed From Mature Swine.

To The Gazette.—H., Winona, Minn., writes: "In a recent discussion of the pig question I am informed that the only profitable way to raise and handle pigs is to pick out the best sows born in April and breed them in December so as to have them farrow the next April; wean the pigs when about six weeks old and fatten the mothers for market. Then pick out young sows again to breed the next December, thus breeding a sow when she is eight months old and raising only one litter of pigs from her before she is disposed of. Is this practice general anywhere and what do you think of it? Would or would it not be better, and more profitable to use older sows for breeding purposes? What do you think of the plan of raising two litters a year from a sow?"

From the standpoint of one that has bred hogs over a quarter of a century, I would say that to breed from young sows farrowed in April the following December, thus bringing their litters the following April and continuing this practice, is one of the great reasons why the vitality of the present day porker is so low. It is against nature to expect a hardy, robust animal or race of animal to result from the continuous breeding of immature parents. It would not be objectionable to breed the young sow for her first litter at the age of eight months, if after weaning their first pigs she could rest till another December. Her second litter would in all probability be a larger and a stronger one than the first. If she proved on this second trial to be a good mother, careful of her pigs, a good suckler, furnishing plenty of milk for her litter, the litter being even in form and size, she should be retained for a breeder as long as she kept this up.

In our breeding operations we never discard a sow after she has proven herself worthy a place in the herd as a producer of good even litters. We have kept sows breeding till their thirteenth year. As to profit or cost of keeping a mature sow after she has weaned her litter, if turned out on good pasture till fall, fed lightly till time for mating, then well fed on the proper feed to furnish muscle and bone material till ready to farrow, is but a small amount. In the climate of Illinois (or any other if one was prepared to furnish the sow and her litter a warm sleeping place) I would certainly advise the breeding twice each year of sows that were mature. I find that a litter of pigs farrowed in September or early October and kept where they can be with their dam in a warm sleeping pen and fed out of doors even if properly fed will grow thrifty as those that are farrowed in April.

To secure the best results each sow should have a small sleeping house about 8 feet square in a small lot where the sow and pigs can have daily exercise, and they should in cold weather have a feed of warm slop, not necessarily cooked, but warmed.

One inquirer speaks of "weaning the pigs when about six weeks old." This is all wrong. A litter of pigs should not be weaned till nearly three months of age, and if fed where they cannot be molested by their dam or other pigs from the time they are four to six weeks

old they will never know they are weaned, but will continue to grow very fast and have no set back. Pigs weaned at six weeks of age must surely have a hard set back in their thrift, but if not weaned till about three months old and fed as above with suitable feed they are almost ready for market any day from this age on to six or eight months. If this practice is followed up for a generation we would hear but little of swine diseases.

The practice of breeding the young sow but once and again selecting a young sow and young boar—and continuing this will each year show a smaller, more delicate little mother, which will, in a few years farrow but two or three pigs so weak that they are ready for any ailment that comes along, and generally avoid the troubles of life by dying at once. In conclusion I would say, breed from mature animals, selecting only enough young sows to keep up the required number of breeding animals, as the old ones drop out. Feed correctly, breed for two litters a year, thus having two crops of hogs to turn off yearly, treat your hogs as you would any other thing that paid you well and you will find that the well-bred hog, well-housed and well-fed, will always bring you a large profit.

A. J. LOVEJOY.

### Starting a Pedigreed Hog.

A correspondent of Wallace's Farmer writes as follows:

"I am thinking of starting in pedigreed hogs in a moderate way. I buy a pedigreed boar each year anyway. Why can I not buy a pedigreed sow safe in pig and thus secure a start in the course of a year? Please tell me how the litters are numbered. How much trouble is it to keep them recorded? Does every pig that is sold have to be recorded by the seller? How much does this cost? There is no herd within fifteen miles of me."

If our correspondent is successful in breeding high grade hogs, which we have no doubt he is from the fact that he always used pedigreed males there is no reason why he should not buy a sow as he proposes. There is no difficulty by the use of ear tags in keeping the litters straight, nor is

there any particular trouble in recording all that is necessary. We would not, however, record everything. There is nearly always a number of individuals in a litter or herd that should not be used for breeding purposes nor would we record a female until after she had produced one litter and we are satisfied with her breeding; if not we would send her and the entire litter to the feeding pen. Nor is it necessary to record in the herd book every pig that is sold, for a large number of these are sold simply for grading purposes and their record is not necessary.

It is, however, important, to keep a private herd register and the record of the name and post-office address of every man to whom any pigs are sold for breeding purposes. If it is necessary afterwards to record them, a pedigree can then be furnished to the buyer, who stands the expense of recording unless it is otherwise agreed. Besides, in case the buyer should be a customer another year, it is important for him to know that the pig he is getting is not closely related to the one that he purchased before. Important as it is to breed well and to feed well, it is equally if not even more important to keep an exceedingly accurate private herd record. The cost of recording is 50 cents to stockholders and \$1.00 to non-stockholders.

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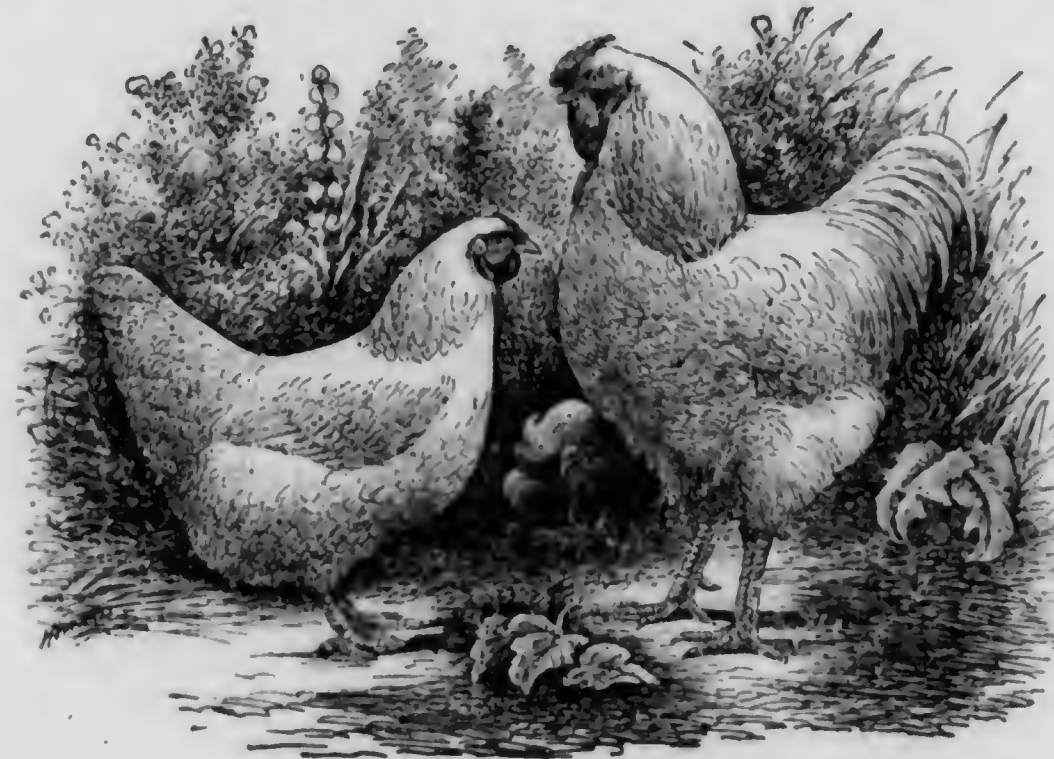
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—Out of your poultry we mean. If not there is something wrong. May be you didn't start right. We have published a book called the **20th CENTURY POULTRY BOOK** which helps to start poultry people right and then keeps them right. Tells all about the business and about the best—THE RELIABLE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. They are used all over the world. The book will be sent on receipt of 10 cents as long as the supply holds out. Better order at once. Reliable Incubator & Brdr. Co., Box B-14, Quincy, Ill.

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### EGGS FOR HATCHING

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### Oxford Poultry Farm

G. A. McFetridge, OXFORD, PA.  
MANAGER.



## MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros.' Review of the Market for the Month of December and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Dec. 1, 1900.

## HOGS.

As forecasted in our letter of Nov. 1st, the hog market in spite of liberal receipts ruled active and prices for the month have averaged some higher than quotations we gave at that time. The fluctuations have not been great, although prices at various times during the month have probably shown a difference of 20 to 25 cents per cwt. between extreme top and extremely low prices for that period. Receipts for the month are 800,521 head against 756,628 for the same month last year. This supply may be called liberal for November, but not excessive, although we had two weeks of heavy supplies. The general character of the trade has been active and the tendency a little stronger, and present indications would seem to point to a pretty good market for the present month with but little change in prices from present quotations. We have to note some dullness in the demand for extreme heavy-weights of which quite a few are coming forward. We think it hardly profitable to hold hogs whether of good or poor quality long enough to take them into the extreme heavy class, both on account of less price realized, and on account of the fact that of course they do not make as good gain in the late feeding.

Prices at present writing range about as follows: Prime light 160 to 190 lbs., \$4.75 to 4.85; Butchers, 220 to 240 lbs., \$4.80 to 4.90; Prime heavy around, 300 lbs., \$4.75 to 4.80; Good smooth fat packers, \$4.65 to 4.75; Common to fair, \$4.50 to 4.65; Pigs, \$4.25 to 4.50; Stags, \$4 to 4.40.

## SHEEP

Receipts of sheep last month were 304,896 against 314,278 for the corresponding month in last year. While the receipts are lighter at present than this time last year, the market is lower, about 25 cents cwt. We believe, however, that we will have better prices inside of a very short time. We have had, up to the present; little or no export demand. In the past few days there has been some light shipment made from here to foreign markets. With the Argentine Republic shut out from English markets it looks to us as if we should have a strong demand from English

markets for our heavy sheep. This was the case last year, and we see no reason why it should not be repeated this year.

Prices to-day range about as follows: Strictly prime wethers, \$4.10 to 4.15, good \$4; strictly prime yearling wethers, \$4.25 to 4.35; good, \$4.10 to 4.20; strictly prime ewes, \$3.75 to 3.85; good \$3.50 to 3.60; common \$2.25 to 2.75; strictly prime lambs, \$5.10 to 5.30; good, \$4.85 to 5.00; fair, \$4.50 to 4.75; common, \$3.50 to 4.25.

## CATTLE

In looking over the situation in the Live Stock trade we have not very much to record that is new. There still continues to be a healthy active demand for all grades of cattle, and although we have had during the month of November 29,310 more cattle at this market than during the same month last year, we have only had 5 cents decline in the average prices for good beef steers. It was our opinion when we wrote you a month ago that there would be some little decline during the month of November, the decline was lighter than we anticipated, but that was accounted for largely by the fact that the bulk of the receipts consisted of stockers and feeders and butchers stuff; and the supply of the good matured steers were not in much excess. There is a very healthy demand for beef this year, we think more urgent than it was a year ago, but prices you will note are not as high as they were a year ago—for instance on good 1200 to 1500 lbs. during November last year the average price was \$5.80 while during the same month this year on the same grade stuff it is \$5.45, but we think that taking into consideration the increased supply that the prices are better in proportion than they were a year ago.

We see nothing in the future of the cattle trade to cause the slightest alarm, we think everything is on a good solid foundation, and that the prospect if not flattering is at least gratifying.

The demand for stock cattle is increasing owing to the liberal supply and the present very low prices; while strictly good feeders are selling slowly at about steady prices. We do not look for any further decline in good fat cattle during the month of December, still we believe there will be an increased supply of really strictly good cattle, such as generally come here for Christmas, and think that grade will not sell up to expectations, but prices will likely be higher than has been paid for good fat cattle during the past two months.

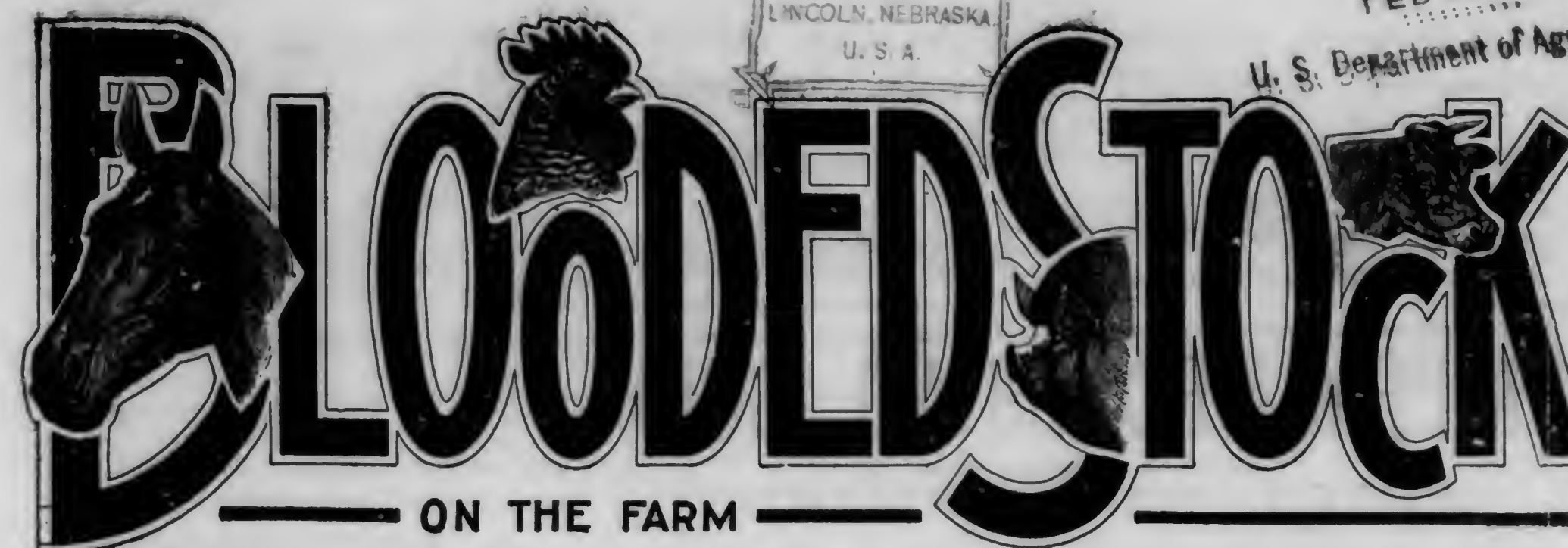
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VOL V.

OXFORD, PA., JANUARY, 1901.

No. II

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Breeds Prize Winners. Large Litters and eas- eaders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now good ones, \$3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

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I am now done using this greatest of all living sire's and offer him for sale. He has been worth a thousand dollars to my herd and will improve any herd in America. His get is so well known that he needs no introduction. Write me at once—a great bargain.

Have about 30 of his sons and daughters bred and ready for service that are tops, good, growthy, well-homed, and smooth coats of hair. They are extra melish and the finest I ever owned. Come and see.

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Jerseys, C. Whites, P. Ghinas, O.I. C.'s and Barred Rocks.



I am nearly sold out but still have some TOPPERS—SOWS AND BOARS 4 to 8 months old. A few very choice Pigs 8 to 10 weeks. Will have a large number ready for sale by March 15. Remember stock must be as represented and arrive safely.

Notice—As we now have free mail, my P. O. address is MILLVILLE, Pa.

P. K. PATTERSON, Millville, Col. Co., Pa.

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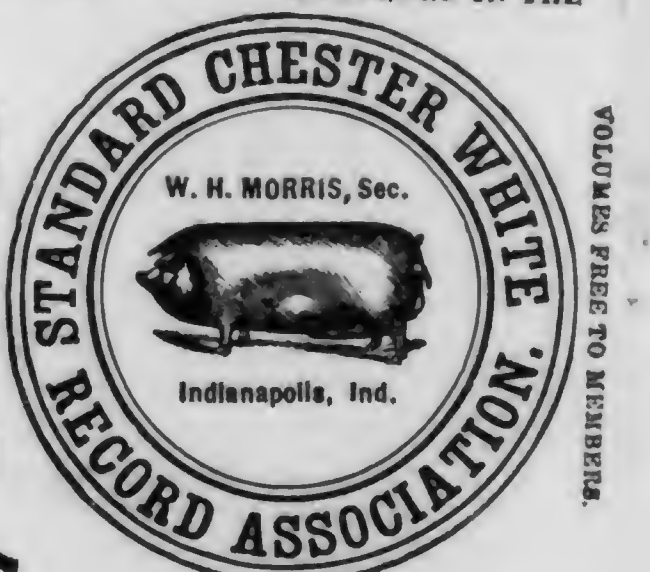
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## BLOODED STOCK.

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

## Advancement of Swine Breeding.

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., JANUARY, 1901.

NO. II

C. E. MORRISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa.

Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

J. A. MacDonald, Hermannville, P. E. I.

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Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Send us four new subscribers at 25 cents each and get your subscription advanced four years free.

Send in renewals promptly. It will save us a lot of work.

We get complaints of our readers not getting their papers regularly or fail to reach them. We do our best to get them off and mail all papers for different states in separate mail sacks. We do our part but some will get lost, and we try and replace them as long as back numbers last.

Get up a club for one of our pigs this winter. You will need a pig shipped to you in the spring. Now is the time to get up a club.

### Mail Your Advertisements Early.

We ask our friends to kindly send in their ads. and communications a little early, not later than the 10th of the month and better by the 8th. We run behind some months ago on account of moving and making some changes in our business, but have about gotten back to the 12th or the 13th as our date of issue. All communications or advertisements should be in at least three to five prior to above dates.

Ashes and salt should at all times be accessible, and once or twice a week charcoal should be liberally supplied. It absorbs and neutralizes the acids of the stomach, and carries off offensive collections in the stomach and bowels. Its value is not sufficiently appreciated by breeders; it is better than the patent nostrums, or the mixture of autumnony, sulphur and copperas with the salt and ashes. Don't neglect the charcoal.

Don't forget our club prizes as announced elsewhere in this issue. Send for sample copies to distribute. Some one is likely to secure a valuable pig or a nice cash prize for only a few hours work. You might as well secure one of these prizes as to allow some one else to win them with only a few subscriptions. Remember, also, that while you are helping to increase our circulation you are aiding the live stock business very materially and giving your own business an additional impetus. Every farmer who admires improved stock (and who does not) should be enrolled at once.

### Report of The Annual Meeting of The National Chester White Record Association.

In response to the call of its President, the National Chester White Record Association met in annual session, November 20th, 1900, in Smith's Hall, West Chester, Pa. The meeting was organized by calling E. B. Ashbridge to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and as there was no objections they were adopted as read. The Secretary then read the following report.

To the National Chester White Record Association:—Your Secretary has the following report to submit: Since the date of our last meeting, November 21st, 1899, there have been recorded 639 pedigrees, 177 more than last year. Of these, 410 were females, 268 of which were recorded by stockholders and 142 by others not members; 152 males were entered by shareholders and 75 by non-members; also two males already recorded in other records, but whose owners desired National numbers. These were entered free of charge. There are on hand for Volume 5th 1101 pedigrees.

During the past year there have been sold 5 shares of stock at \$10 each, and 8 copies of 7th and one of the 6th Volume have been sent out. Also there have been distributed 3075 registry blanks, for which have been received 60 cents on volumes and \$2.81 for blanks. The great demand for registry blanks indicates very forcibly the revival of the Chester White breeding business.

The chair then appointed as a committee to audit the Treasurer's account H. W. Claffant and J. Grier Dain. This committee after examining the account and comparing the vouchers reported them correct, there being a balance on hand of \$864.05.

The subject of having the 5th Volume

printed was then discussed, and a motion was made and carried instructing the Secretary to have it printed uniform in size and appearance with our other volumes. On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish all active members with copies of 5th Volume, then printed, free of cost.

A discussion then followed relative to the Pan-America Exposition at Buffalo in the fall of 1901, and our members were urged to prepare for and make an exhibit of Chester Whites that would attract attention to the breed, and the Secretary was instructed to write the managers for premium lists, &c., and to secure space for such as desire to make an exhibit. Also to look after the interests of the Chester in a general way, so that the breed may receive recognition equal to its merits. The swine exhibit being in October those intending to make exhibits should notify the Secretary in ample time, stating number of pens needed, &c.

An examination of the proxies received disclosed an almost unanimous vote for the present officers, so upon motion E. B. Ashbridge was instructed to cast a ballot for the following, to wit:

President, B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa.

Vice-Presidents, H. J. Noblets, Bow- ers, Wis.; T. J. Hughes, Beaver Lick, Ky.; W. W. Waltmire, Delevan, Ill.; Edward Walter, West Chester, Pa.; W. W. Vaughn, Marion, Iowa; R. L. Munce, Cannonsburg, Pa.; A. Y. Henderson, Maynard, Ohio.

Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

Executive Committee, W. W. Waltmire, Delevan, Ill.; R. L. Munce, Cannonsburg, Pa.; Edward Walter, West Chester, Pa.

Upon motion the President protem. was instructed to draw an order upon the Treasurer in favor of the Secretary for \$200 as salary for the past year's services.

Then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

THOS. SHARPLES, Secretary.

### Duroc-Jersey Association.

The 18th annual meeting of the American Duroc-Jersey Association was held at Chicago during the live stock show. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, L. L. Moorman, of Winchester, Ind.; Secretary, A. V. Branrick, Shelbyville, Ind. It was decided to increase the capital stock from \$2,500 to \$3,500. A dividend of 50 per cent was declared.

S. E. Morton, J. L. Wyly and J. R. Fulkerson were appointed a committee to draft classifications of Duroc-Jerseys for the Pan-American Exposition.



## New Year's Greeting to Blooded Stock Readers.

To-day is the last day of the year, the last day of the nineteenth century. It is an occasion somewhat solemn and impressive as we look backwards, yet we are proud of the advancement that has been going on in all the different industries of the world. Especially are we proud of the improvement made by fine stock breeders in the last quarter of the nineteenth century upon the Horse, Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Poultry. The late Fat Stock Show at Chicago demonstrated to the world that the breeders of cattle, horses, sheep and swine of the United States of America take no back seat when it comes to demonstrating their skill as breeders and feeders of live stock. The most sensational record the world ever knew was made by that prince of breeders, S. R. Pierce, who bred and fed the Aberdeen-Angus steer Advance, the champion steer of the show, that was sold at the unprecedented price of \$150 per pound.

As we viewed the show in all its departments we were led to feel that fine stock breeders were doing a great deal more for this beautiful land of ours, that flows as it were with milk and honey, than they get credit for. Who knows the boundless wealth wrapped up in the fine stock industries of our land? They are past finding out. Millions and millions of dollars worth of stock are put upon the great markets of the United States and different foreign countries every year. As we stop and reflect it is good that we look backward. Not only the past year but the century, and especially the last quarter of the nineteenth, will be marshalled in review before the mental vision of thousands of breeders; the victories and the defeats will all be brought home vividly to the mind.

The bulk of fine stock breeders have learned long ago to keep still when they are worried and to make a noise only when victory seemed about to choose their pets for a roosting place.

The new century and especially the new year promises much for the fine stock industries of the country. The favorable markets of the past year and the bright prospects with which we begin the new year brighten the pathway, and will cause many hearts to overflow with joy and gladness but, with all our joy and rejoicing let us not fail to take counsel of all our opportunities, and profit by past mistakes. In his immediate field the fine stock breeder is reaping a very fair reward, business is good, business is actively brisk with many stock breeders, and profits, where business principles have been adopted by breeders, are correspondingly satisfactory. No matter how great our success has been let us be on the alert to find new worlds to conquer, no matter how successfully we have been in the past let us not be content with past victories, but let us strive for still greater victories and study systematic and economic our work and increase our profits.

In this fascinating field let us profit by the lessons of the past and push

resolutely forward to yet greater attainments in the noble calling to which so many of us have given our time, our talent and our money. If we stand still we retrograde—let us be up and doing; let us be ambitious for the future. In times of prosperity like the present we should prepare for adversity. Head-work, with the assistance of the hands, can do this. The two go hand in hand together. Above all do not fail to do the head work. You may be able to hire a man to do your hard work but you can never hire a man to do your head work successfully. May the lessons of the past fill our hearts with love and gratitude, and may we each one have the assurance that the same providential care will surround us in all the years which are to come to each one of us during the twentieth century.

And now, as we close this article we want to insist on your help to build up Blooded Stock and other kindred publications. This is not only your duty but it should be a pleasure to work for the building up of the better class of fine stock journals.

The press of our land has done wonders in the building up of the live stock industries of the United States. Let me say to you—write, work, and if you can do nothing else subscribe and read carefully one or more of the leading journals devoted to fine stock. Allow me to wish one and all a Happy New Year, and brother breeders abundant prosperity as we launch out on the 20th century boat.

Yours very truly,  
Tingley, Iowa. T. A. STEVENSON.

## Hog Cholera Cured.

The two letters following show conclusively that our position in regard to the Snoddy Remedy for hog cholera is well taken and that we are doing our readers a great favor in calling their attention to this wonderful remedy.

Mr. Harms and Mr. Bower, the writers of these letters, are, both, extensive hog raisers, own large ranches in Nebraska and are men entitled to the full confidence of the public. They have had experience with the Snoddy Remedy and have cured their hogs. Read their letters and see for yourself what they say.

Palmer, Neb., Dec. 28, 1900.  
Dr. J. H. Snoddy, Remedy Co.,  
Alton, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your letter of the 21st I will say that you must have forgotten that you sent me the case of medicine and I paid for the same \$15.40. I have tested it faithfully and it went as near as I could by your directions and it has been very satisfactory. I wrote you that I had 120 hogs but when the remedy arrived I only had 73 left. After treatment I had 70. And it has now been three weeks and they are doing extra well and my only reason for not writing you sooner was to see if the hogs would remain all right, and I am now highly satisfied that you have a remedy for sick hogs. I take pleasure in sending you this list of names and they are all men that keep more than 100 hogs (when they don't die). I wish that you would write to the first man on the list. He has lost many hogs and tried different remedies with

not much success, and he is a skeptic. I had a long talk with him and told him what success I had and he seems to want to try your remedy, but has no faith in it or at least did not have till I talked him into it. All of the names I have given you are prominent farmers and most of them feed from 10 to 20 cars of cattle each year. One of these men has now 550 hogs and has just lost nearly all on one of his ranches. I am with many thanks.

Yours very truly,

A. K. BROWER.

Continued on page 4.

## 26 Bushel Baskets an Hour

Grinds ear corn and all other grain, fine or coarse, grinds flour and a more uniform feed than any other sweep mill made, and

THE ONLY SWEEP MILL that gives you twice as much as any other sweep mill. GRINDS FASTER than any other

grind mill because it has a 3 inch diameter each round of the mill, and we use the largest turn of right shape to draw the grain into them. FEELS EASIER because we use a

low pressure. LARGEST GRINDING MILL made, yet IN PRICES ARE LOW because we have no agents. We sell to you direct.

WE GUARANTEE this mill to grind 1-3 more than any other grind mill made. TRY IT, and if it doesn't do as we say, you return it at our expense. 8 inch sweep mills, \$13.50; 12 inch, \$24.00; 18 inch, \$40.00; 24 inch, \$60.00.

Marvin Smith Co., 55-57 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

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...BULL-STRONG...  
With our Duplex Automatic Nail Binding Woven Wire Fence Machine, any farmer can make the style, and from 50 to 70 rods a day of the best and most practical fence on earth that costs for the wire to make it of from 20 to 30c. per rod. We sell Ornamental Fence and Gates, Farm Fence and Gates, Plain, Barbed and Coiled Spring Wire fitted to the farm at wholesale prices. Catalogue free.

**KITSELMAN BROS.,**  
Box 117, Muncie, Ind.

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**COMBAULT'S**

**Caustic Balsam**

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Combault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

**SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING**

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Effector ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blainles from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or ointment ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio**

Firth, Neb., Dec. 19, 1900.  
To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that on about the 15th of November my hogs took sick with some violent attack of disease and I did all I could to save them. I had heard of the Dr. Snoddy Remedy Manufacturing Company at Alton, Ill. A year ago and tried their remedy on my herd with wonderful success only losing 7 out of 190. I tried it on this herd for about fifteen days but my hogs would not take it and got worse day by day so on the 29th I wired Dr. Snoddy's expert, J. H. Huntzinger at Lebanon, Neb., where he was treating a herd. He got here the first of December. My hogs were dying rapidly, as high as ten per day. Mr. Huntzinger made a thorough examination of the dead ones also the living and pronounced it a very malignant form of hog cholera and swine plague with spleen fever and said my hogs were in a stage of disease that he did not claim to cure, but, as I am buying hogs the year around by the hundreds also feeding and shipping cattle all the time I could not give up and I insisted on him treating them and saving what he could. So he did. We had a very hard struggle but after a few days or a week he said if I wanted to buy any hogs he thought it safe if they were all right, so I started out and found a bunch of 38 head of sick ones Mr. Huntzinger said to buy them if I could buy them right so I did and am pleased to say at the close of three weeks I had 80 per cent of all sick and well hogs if fine shape, thoroughly cured and doing as fine as could be expected.

I can cheerfully recommend the Snoddy Remedy to any of my farmer friends to be a thoroughly reliable remedy, but in such a case as mine they ought to have some special instructions.

I can also recommend Mr. Huntzinger as a man who understands the hog business and will treat you right.

I will always keep the Snoddy Remedy on hand as I know it is all it is recommended to be, and as I am buying hogs all the time I cannot get along without it.

For further particulars write me, enclosing a stamp and I will give you all the information I can.

Yours truly,  
J. O. HAMS.

Tingley Vindicator says that T. A. Stevenson's Chester White Hogs and Poll-Angus cattle attract considerable attention and are the subject of favorable comment by all visitors. C. McFarland and Y. W. Short, of Weldon, and H. Middlebrook and C. S. Evans, of Garden Grove, were inspecting his stock last week and some desirable purchases were made. Messrs. McFarland and Short favored us with a call and told us Mr. Stevenson's herd of black cattle were the best they had ever seen, and as they are farmers of long experience in handling fine stock their opinions are of value. While they were looking at Mr. Stevenson's stock he drove a couple of his two-year-old Chester White brood sows on the scales and they tipped the beam at over 500 pounds each.

Our subscription blanks are ready for subscribers.

## Limitations of the Swine Business.

Nothing pays better on the farm than raising hogs at five cents a pound at the nearest station, says Wallace's Farmer, unless it be raising hogs at six cents. There is good money in them in the west at four cents, and no money is lost at three cents, when corn is twenty cents or under. Were it not for the limitations which nature has thrown about the business, it would not be long until the price would be kept down by the increased supply to about three cents per pound. Some farmers regard cholera as a blessing in disguise, because it prevents over-production. The farmer who has not had any disease for ten years can philosophize in this wise, but the man who has lost three-fourths of his hogs and three-fourths of the corn they have eaten and three-fourths of his labor, has not much consolation in this view of the matter.

It is, we think, better to say that were it not for the limitations which nature has placed around the business of swine production, the current price would bring the minimum of profit; it may be well, therefore, to consider what these limitations are. First, nature seems to have forbidden the increase of hogs in the same herd beyond about one hundred. We have been raising hogs for twenty years, and have found our maximum of profit at from 60 to 100 on the farm. Some times we have grown from 135 to 150, and invariably found that while consuming more corn and giving us more trouble, they gave us no more profit than if we raised from 75 to 100. When prices are high farmers are tempted to go beyond this number, but if they do not invite the disease known as cholera, our observations are that something else comes in and robs them of their profit.

Again, nature apparently compels every man to grow his own hogs or pick them up in his immediate neighborhood. A man cannot do a land office business in growing hogs. If a fourth strikes Kansas or Nebraska, and shouts of from 50 to 100 pounds becomes very cheap and the farmer is tempted to go west and buy and bring them in by the carload, he is about as certain as fate to have an attack of cholera or some similar disease which will spread among the neighbors and sweep away the hogs of the township. This has occurred over and over again in the west, and it is the great obstacle against using distillery slops in the east. Every lot purchased is one more chance of infection. Every place where cars are loaded is another, every car still another, every stock yard through which it passes still another, the yards at which they are unloaded still another, and a man might as well gamble in a bucket shop as bring in a carload of hogs from the west, even under the most favorable circumstances. Even if he does get them home in perfect health, one over feed of new corn is likely to set up some disease which, while it may not extend to other herds, will rob him of his profit. Occasionally such ventures prove profitable, but they are the exception and not the rule.

Again, when farmers attempt the forcing process, push pigs from start to finish with the object of getting the greatest number of pounds of pork per hundred pounds of grain, they are almost certain in the course of a few years to decrease the vitality of their herd and experience the evils of small litters, pigs too fine in the bone, too fat and chuffy, with low vitality, which succumb readily to disease.

In view of all these, it is well for the farmer not to be tempted by the high prices to do a wholesale business in swine growing. Let him raise on the quarter section from 75 to 100 pigs and no more. Let him grow these as much as possible on skim-milk, on the offal of cattle, on grass, rape, cow peas, soy beans, and for the most part use his corn for fattening. This will not exempt him from liability to disease, to which he will be exposed as long as his neighbors follow the common practice, but if the entire community can be induced to adopt this rational method of hog raising, the vitality will be increased and the lessened numbers will give less material for the disease to feed upon, thus decreasing its malignity and lessening the losses.

## SEED DUE BILL FREE

To get new customers to test my Seeds, I will mail my 1901 catalogues, filled with more Bargains than ever and a 10c Due Bill good for 10c worth of seeds for trial absolutely free. All the best Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, Farm Seeds, Potatoes and many Novelties at lowest prices. Give me the great money making plant, Giant Prize Tomatoes, 2 to the foot, Pan American type, sent on free to farmers, and two Free Passes to Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. are offered. \$2,500.00 in cash premiums. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send post for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too. F. B. MILLS, Box 16, Roschell, Okla., Okla. Co., N. Y.

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We want to send you a present worth \$3.00 in cash. There is no string to our offer. It costs you nothing—absolutely nothing.

**FAIR AND SQUARE.**  
All we ask is that you send us your name and address plainly written. With the present we will send you our new

**SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1901**

Handsomely Lithographed, and beautifully illustrated, fully describing our special bargain offers in reliable Flower and Vegetable Seeds. You'll be interested in the catalogue, and you will be pleased with our present. Write us at once.

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307 Rose St., ROCKFORD, ILL.

## "SALZER'S SEEDS"

**WILL MAKE YOU RICH!**  
This is a daring statement, but Salzer's seeds bear it out every time.

**Combination Corn.**  
Greatest corn ever. It will positively revolutionize corn growing.

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Greatest grass of the age. 12 tons of hay per acre. First crops 12 weeks after sowing.

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and the \$1000.00 we mail a seed catalogue, 10 Grain Samples, 10 Vegetable Seeds, 100 Bulbs, 100 Plants, 100 Farm Seeds, 100 Potatoes, 100 Novelties, 100 Free Passes to Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. are offered. \$2,500.00 in cash premiums. Don't give your order until you see this new catalogue. You'll be surprised at my bargain offers. Send post for catalogue today. It is FREE to all. Tell your friends to send too. F. B. MILLS, Box 16, Roschell, Okla., Okla. Co., N. Y.

**John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, W. I.**



## "Models."

In the December issue we gave our opinion as to the proper form of the ham running down to the hock and covering stifle joint. No mention was made as to the best back line, from the small of back to root of tail, to obtain this letting



A Business  
Farmer's  
Friend.

(Fig. 1)

down of ham on the hock.

Please remember that in making these observations no particular breed is under consideration, but that our views are arrived at from a close study of the best individuals to be found, irrespective of breeds.

We have noticed that where the back line was straight to the tail that in such cases the ham does not carry down well to the hock. In going over our engravings we do not have the ones we most desire. Figure 1 will show you what is meant by the tail being carried up high and where it is so found with it you will find the ham is not carried down full, broad and deep to the hock, but will be out up high in fork and show a ham similar to Figure 4. The back in Figure 3 is a model, but as shown does not show the back line, but from a side view is very much the same as Figure 2, which is very good. Our observation



(Fig. 2)

has been such that we feel safe in saying that when the tail is found on a straight back line the ham is never so good over stifle and down to the hock. On the other hand where we find the back line as in Figure 2, and the flank line down straight, you will, in a majority of cases, find a good ham running wide, broad and deep. In this connection we do not wish to have our readers mix things and understand us as meaning steep over the rump.

In December issue the statement was made that a sow cut up so high in the flank, as shown in Figure 4, should not be bred unless to a boar as in Figure 2, and even then you will have a majority of the litter bred back to the sow's form and show the same faults. We call your attention to the litter of pigs shown in Figure 4, showing the high cut flank, making them have a very

stilty look, and tucked up in the body.

For BLOODED STOCK.  
Hams.

I will drop a few thoughts on this subject—it is a very vital one, and should interest all breeders. No. 3 is a good model ham and can only be obtained by breeding for that type of hog. There are several reasons for breeding that type of hog or ham.

1st. Because it will cut the largest slice of meat. 2d. Because the ham is the best and highest priced meat. 3d. Because with it goes a form or type of hog that will score the highest number



(Fig. 3)

of points, hence will win the most premiums in the show ring. 4th. It is the type that will produce the most barrels of meat for food consumed.

You will notice No. 3 (by side view) the ham will extend well forward on back, also full and low in flank, to correspond with fullness on back. And where you get a ham good and full in flank and hock it is good and full in crotch or fork, making a broad, full ham of good length.

No. 4 is the "cut" ham style or dairy type of ham. It goes with strains noted for milk. Food goes to produce milk rather than meat. A male of No. 3 crossed on No. 4 will produce a ham as in No. 1 or No. 3, and will be a great improvement over No. 4. One need not go out of his favorite breed always to get this cross, but by seeking for



(Fig. 4)

what you need you can find it. Any demand will be met sooner or later. If a breed has not the type the market demands it must be produced or stay out of said market, so if we, as breeders, wish to supply the market for best hams we must breed a type to produce them. Brother Breeders is it not true we sell all the types from No. 4 to No. 3 in our breed. True, we are coming closer together each year. Let us cull closer and be more careful in selecting breeding animals that we may soon be in the front with both hams and bacon.

N. P. KISHNER.

Ansonia, O.

Breed Berkshires.

1. Because he is the best hog on earth.
2. He is the largest of any of the breeds.
3. They are stronger, more active, longer bodied, heavier boned, and grow faster and larger and have a stronger constitution.
4. The handsomest and most perfect model, which other breeds try to imitate.
5. Most prolific, better mothers and better sucklers.
6. They never have any trouble at farrowing time and save their pigs. Some of my sows have farrowed as high as sixteen pigs at one litter.
7. They bring the highest price on the market, always.
8. They are the best hog to cross on other breeds.
9. They are growing in favor faster than any other breed and sell quicker at better prices.
10. They never break down, but grow to the enormous weight of 1,000 pounds and carry it to market.
11. To prove all these things they take the sweepstakes prizes at the big shows, where they compete with all breeds as they did this year at the State Fair, Des Moines, Ia.
12. They are the hog for the farmer to make money on and they never disappoint him if he will give them a chance.—A Breeder's opinion.

The State Swine Breeders and Expert Association of Illinois will hold its annual meeting, January 9, 1901, at Taylorville, Ill. A school of examination will be held and certificates given. National score card will be used in judging. Practical papers will be read and discussed. All are invited. A. G. Woodbury, Danville, Ill., is president and C. C. Brown, Heyworth, Ill., secretary.

Rape Experience.

To WALLACE'S FARMER.

On June 10, 1899, I disked my feed lot thoroughly after hauling out all the manure, and sowed it to rape broadcast. In five weeks it was from twelve to fifteen inches high. I then allowed pigs two months old access to the same, and they ate it heartily, but as they could not keep it down, I permitted the sows to enter. I never saw sows enjoy anything better. This lot was eaten off closely at two different times, but quickly grew up again.

On June 20th, just previous to plowing corn the second time, I sowed rape in two acres and did not give these acres the third plowing. I fenced this by itself, and when the corn was dented I turned in sixty-three April pigs. They ate rape when they wanted rape and corn when they wanted corn, and followed twenty-two head of fattening cattle. I never knew pigs to grow faster than these. I do not think there was a quart of corn wasted in the two acres. On rainy days I would close the gap.

I could see but little if any difference in the yield of corn that was plowed three times and contained no rape, and that which was plowed but twice and covered with rape. When they got through with that field the corn was all husked and the ground evenly covered with a coat of manure. I think the rape roots did some good in loosening the subsoil and bringing up the plant food from below.

In 1900, I sowed this field of rape and oats about April 30th, and covered with a disk. I learned that rape requires a loose soil, for where I turned around with the disk, the rape grew much better than where I simply went twice. Rape grows slowly in cold weather, but the oats grew, and when six inches high, I turned in my brood sows. These were shut out of the field about June 25th, and when the oats were headed and turning ripe, I again let them in, and they had high living for a short time. The rape is still there.

Besides sowing a large feed lot in rape this year, I sowed six acres of corn to rape. The corn was plowed three times, and when the tassels were just beginning to show, I sowed rape broadcast by walking in one row and sowing one on each side of me. And here let me suggest a new way to cultivate corn after it is too high to use the team. Use one horse, a short singletree, a stay chain, and a common mover wheel. A boy can ride the horse if you have turning rows, or your man can fasten a rope or strap to rear of wheel, and turn easily. In this way I cultivated the corn leveled the ground, and covered the rape. The corn was estimated by different parties at from seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre. The rape did well, but should have been sown ten days sooner.

Eighty-five April and May pigs were given access to this as soon as the rape was firmly established. Later twenty-five more were given the run, and afterwards a few old sows. My corn is husked, more manure scattered by the huskers, and I cannot believe that

as much as one bushel of good corn was lost. These pigs had access to four acres of blue grass and timothy aftermath. I have seen them walk through this and stop to take their fill when they struck the rape. I think one acre of rape is worth two of clover.

It can be sown any time between oats sowing and July 5th. The best time to sow in corn if from June 20th to 25th. Every hog raiser ought to sow rape. Old hogs will waste corn in the field, but young pigs will not. Any one who can sow turnip seed can sow rape.

JOHN C. EVANS.

Woodford county, Illinois.

The Fattening Hogs.

Now is the time to push the process of fattening. The temperature now is favorable to laying on fat with less feed than it will be later. While the hog is not benefited by a high temperature—40 degrees being high enough—it must have additional feed to keep up the heat in very cold weather. Corn is in the right condition now for producing the best results. Feed it generously. A little of nutritious foods, however, will not be out of place. In fact never is during the whole process of fattening. When cold weather, or cool weather first comes, swine are apt to bunch. Do not permit it. Root them out if they do it. Feed on the floor. It is wasteful and inimical to the health of the animal to feed hogs in filth. Nor is it the way to make the best pork.

The O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the O. I. C. Swine Breeders' Association was held in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 19th, Hon. L. L. Frost, of Mirabile, Mo., presiding.

The report of the Secretary showed that the affairs of the Association were in a very satisfactory condition. Fifteen members were added to the roll during the year 1900. A gain of fifty per cent. in the number of animals was announced. The financial statement showed a balance of six hundred dollars in the treasury with no outstanding bills.

The secretary announced that it would cost about three hundred dollars to publish Vol. 3 of the record which will close Dec. 31st. He was instructed to print the volume as soon after the first of the year as possible.

The report of the sweeping victory of the O. I. C.'s at the exhibition of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago the first of the month, where they won first and second prize on boar, first and second on sow, first on four pigs from one sow, second on four pigs. The get of one boar and second on herd, aroused considerable enthusiasm. It



was resolved to hold an exhibition at the Chicago show next year under the auspices of the Association, and Messrs. Carl Silver and L. W. Gallbreath were appointed a committee to arrange the details. It is expected that several hundred thoroughbred O. I. C.'s will be exhibited, and the next meeting of the Association will be held in Chicago during the week of the show.

Some changes in the rules governing admission of animals to record were adopted to go into effect Jan. 1. They will be announced by the secretary at a later date.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge L. L. Frost, of Mirabile, Mo. Vice-President, O. C. Vernon, of Millersburg, Ind. Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. Hiles, of Cleveland, Ohio. Trustees, the officers above named, ex-officio, and Messrs. Carl Silver, of Cleveland, and B. J. Hargan, of Anita, Iowa.

In the evening the Association attended the Empire Theatre in a body as the guests of Mr. Silver.



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or country property no matter where located. Send description and selling price, and learn my successful plan. W. M. Ostrander, 1215 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

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HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS  
FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHbred  
POULTRY. J. M. McCAMANT,  
Village Farm. New London, Chester Co., Pa.

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Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne  
Wonder Strains. Also Registered

Chester White & Poland China

SWINE

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection  
invited.

HODGSON BROS.,

Special Sale for 30 Days

I am over-stocked and will sell as fine a lot of Jersey Heifers as can be found anywhere at special low price if taken at once.

I keep cows for business not for the name of it, and these heifers will pay for themselves. Come and see them or write at once.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.



## Will Not Succeed as a Breeder.

"Well, it is pretty evident that our friend here will never become a successful breeder, unless he changes his methods." This remark was made by a veteran breeder to his friend in the buggy with him, as they drove up to a farm where a would-be breeder had recently announced his intention of going into the breeding business. The occasion of the remark was the beholding of the proprietor driving out of the orchard a number of his sows in the old style way, by setting a vicious bulldog on them. Of course, they came out on the jump; there was no exceptions, bred sows, pigs and all, treated in the same way. The veteran breeder continued: "This is a waste of corn, a waste of nerve force, a disfigurement of the ears, and a destruction of the good feelings that a breeder should have for his hogs and they for him. Instead of being gentle and quiet they are scared and have no confidence in him. They act as if they expected a repetition of the dog episode at any moment." This is just the reverse of the manner in which a breeder should treat his animals; kindness goes a great ways toward the success of a breeder in his business. The man that would set a dog on his hogs doesn't think as much of his animals as he should to become a successful breeder. He isn't the kind of a man that is looking out for the kind of a man that is seeking the best food that he can get for them, and providing the shade in summer and shelter in winter; protecting them at all times from the inclement weather. One of the first conditions of a successful breeder must be a liking for the animal, and this will be known by his treatment of them. No one can like an animal and abuse it. It would certainly be a good schooling for this would-be breeder to go around and visit a number of the best and most successful herds, and shown just how their hogs are treated, and the kindly relation between the owner and his hogs. One never yet saw a good feeder that abused his hogs, either on the farm or as a feeder. A good breeder never enjoys himself better than in watching his contented, well-fed lot of hogs eating leisurely and coming up to him occasionally to scratch their backs.—American Swine-herd.

## The Farmers' Chance.

In every herd where a large number of swine are raised each year there are some good pigs that are technically defective from a breeder's standpoint. For instance one of the best made and best type of pigs may have a large swirl upon his back. This is no injury to the farmer, and because of this technical blemish the hog is likely to sell at a low price. Or it may have an injury to the ear, or the color may be bad from a breeder's standpoint, or quite a number of defects in sentiment that are unimportant to the farmer. Quite a number of good farmers have found the best opportunities of securing these animals at their own prices at public sales. In some instances there has been strong competition between the farmers for these really good animals, excepting their technical blemishes.

Send four new names at 25 cents each and get your subscription advanced 4 years free.

## Swine Breeders' Meeting.

The 24th annual meeting of the Indiana Swine Breeders will be held at the State House, Wednesday, Jan. 9th, in the afternoon. The program includes the annual address of L. L. Moorman, president, and Lucian Arbuckle, secretary, and papers and discussion on live topics by John Gartin, W. A. Smiley, J. B. Luyster, Walter Johnson, F. F. Moore, I. N. Barker, Elmer Shrader, Lloyd Mugg, W. E. Hendricks, Henry Oiler, Wm. Midkiff, D. R. Perry, A. W. Porter, Walter K. Quick, J. A. Bake, Geo. W. Jessup, Jno. F. Stover, Prof. C. S. Plumb and others.

If you have a good hog, advertise it. That is the only way that you will get a profit out of the business. We have seen in the past ten years a lot of good hogs sold at big prices that actually rusted out on the owner's hands and were lost merely because of the fact that they were not advertised. The party seemed to think that all that was necessary to make him great business was to buy a high-priced animal, and that business would come to him. He don't recognize the fact that he could afford to pay advertising bills to secure the harvest from the seed that he had sown in buying the animal, and was, therefore, a failure. Take advantage of this experience.

## The Razor Back at Chicago.

The razor back hog is a feature of the pig display. He came from the Indian Territory, is ten months old, and weighs 225 pounds, and is entered for the slaughter-test in the bacon hog class. A Tennessee man entertained a crowd to day with a story of the razor back hogs in his section, asserting with assurance that he had seen them climb trees and beat a right smart horse over a mile course. "But we never use our razor backs for bacon." "Why?" asked an interested bystander. "Because it costs too much for store lard to fry the meat with."—Drovers' Journal.

This paper wants an agent in every neighborhood and village, and will give them inducements to get subscribers. It does not want them to work for nothing and a great many might as well get up a club as not at this season of the year. The conditions are all just right for getting up clubs. The management will be glad to furnish sample copies, subscription blanks, etc. Let everybody write the office saying that they will do what they can to get up a club. I can see no reason why the list could not be doubled this winter if we will do all we can towards extending circulation.—Subscriber.

It will be profitable to any breeder to always ship his pigs in a neat, light crate, in which the animal can be comfortably crated. Some breeders are very negligent on this line; they use old fence boards, which make heavy and clumsy crates. Sometimes the animal is not able to be comfortable because of its either being too short or too narrow. It is not business to use anything but good, neat, clean looking crates, suitable for size of pig shipped in it. It is an advertisement for the breeder. It has an air of business that impresses the buyer favorably.

## A Remarkable Offer.

Mr. F. B. Mills, the well-known seedsman of Rose Hill, New York, gives us in this issue the first insertion of his advertising for the coming season, presenting an entirely new and original feature. Hundreds of our readers have in the past availed themselves of Mr. Mills' "Seed Due Bill" offer, which he again renews, including with it an offer of two free passes to the Pan-American Exposition, to be held next Summer at Buffalo, N. Y. This is surely worth investigating and a postal card to Mr. Mills will bring full particulars. Please mention this paper in writing.

All subscriptions will be 50 cents after April 1st. Renew promptly and get the 25 cent rate or 5 years for \$1.

It is only natural for hogs to relish roots. It was the intention of nature that they should use for part of their diet roots, and they are, therefore, provided with the means of digging in the ground to secure roots that grow in the forest and elsewhere. A great many breeders raise artichokes, potatoes, mangel-wurzel and turnips as a part ration and change of diet for their hogs in winter season. They are not the best of flesh and gain-forming constituents, but as a regulator of the system, assisting in health and assimilation of food, they serve a good part.

If you cannot get up a club renew promptly at 25c or 5 years for \$1 while the chance lasts. It will be 50 cents after April 1st.

**For 14 Cents**

We mail the following rare seed novelties.

- 1 pkg. Blue Blood Tomato Seed, \$ .15
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- 1 " Emerald Green Cucumber Seed, " .10
- 1 " City Garden Beet Seed, " .10
- 1 " 12 Day Radish Seed, " .10
- 1 " La X. Market Lettuce Seed, " .15
- 1 " Brilliant Flower Seed, " .15

**Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents.**

Above 10 packages rare novelties we will mail you free, together with our great Illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass.

Also Choice Onion Seed, 60c. a lb. Together with thousands of earliest vegetable and farm seeds, upon receipt of the seed list enclosed. When once you plant Salzer's Seeds you will never do without.

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Latrobe, Pa.**

**SEEDS**

BUCKBEE'S SEEDS SUCCEED!

**SPECIAL OFFER:**

Made to Build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

**Prize Collection** Radish, 17 varieties; Lettuce, 19 kinds; Tomatoes, 11 the finest; Turnips, 7 splendid; Onions, 8 best varieties—25 varieties in all. GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

**Write to-day! Mention this Paper.**

**SEND 10 CENTS**

To cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds postpaid, together with my new instructive, Beautiful Seed and Plant Book, tells all about the Best varieties of Seeds, Plants, etc.

**H. W. Buckbee** Box 307 ROCKFORD, ILL.

## Reliable Incubators.

The following letter from the Inspector General of the Paris Exposition has just been received by the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company, Quincy, Illinois, and its flattering statements, since they are fully deserved, will be enjoyed by the many friends and users of Reliable machines all over the land. We are very glad to give it publicity.

Paris, Nov. 9, 1900.  
The Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company.

Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.  
Gentlemen:  
I have the honor to remit your certificate of admission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and take this opportunity to compliment you upon your successful attainments at the Paris Exposition.

Your unique, interesting and instructive exhibit in its handsome pavilion has entertained hundreds of thousands of visitors, whose unanimous and active interest manifestly declares you to be the head and front of the poultry industry in the United States.

Signed, Hon. C. DE RUFFE D'AUCTION, Inspector General.  
The Hon. Delawney Belleville, Director General.

"Perhaps there are no greater mistakes made in feeding animals than is often the case with pigs. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the climax of expensive absurdity is reached in swine-feeding. Often animals do grow and develop in spite of very bad feeding. But our swine, we might almost say as a rule, do not develop. Fat takes the place of development, and somehow we get the idea that fat is growth. If we do not make this mistake almost from the beginning we are entirely too apt to fall into the error before the pig reaches maturity. It is always a very great mistake, and the earlier in the life of the pig that we begin to make it the greater mistake it is. To expect a young pig to develop bone and muscle without feeding it anything that will develop bone and muscle is a great absurdity. Yet that would often seem to be the theory in hog raising. After its birth the pig is either left to take care of itself, the dam not being properly fed sometimes, or is fed upon that reprehensible theory that fat is growth. Men have been known to feed all the corn-meal that the young animal would eat, just as soon as it could eat corn-meal. What could naturally be expected as the result of such a course? Corn-meal contains sixty-six per cent. of fat, ten per cent. of nitrogenous elements, and scarcely any phosphate of lime. A growing pig can be literally starved to death upon such a ration, although it may be so fat that it cannot stand upon its feet. Indeed, its inability to stand upon its feet would soon manifest itself, and would be an evidence that it was starved. Its legs would not be strong enough to hold it. Its bones and muscular system would have nothing to feed upon, and must necessarily grow weak, at least weak in proportion to its age and growth of fat. There would all the time be a demand for an increase of muscular and bony strength to support the growing weight, and no response whatever to the demand."

## Questions and Answers.

## EDITOR BLOODED STOCK:

Dear Sir:—According to the question of Mr. E. L. Lake in your December number I would like to ask you "How is middlings to be fed to the best advantage for growing pigs and brood sows. I have no skim milk at hand. Is it profitable to feed some linseed oil cake in combination with middlings?" Leonhard Haerer, Herman, Mo.

If we had no milk we would mix with water. Just enough to make a thick slop. You could add a little linseed meal, but be careful, as it is so strong you might throw your pigs off their feed. The middlings will make growth and you can feed about all the pigs will eat up clean.—Ed.

Rochester, Mich., Jan. 4, 1901.

## BLOODED STOCK:

I am a reader of your paper and would you tell me through your paper if Berkshires and Improved Yorkshires are a good cross, and which way should they be crossed, and do you consider them a better cross than the Improved Yorkshire and Tamworth? I want a pig that will stand heavy feeding.

J. E. Ross.  
En.—Would use Berkshire male on large growth Yorkshire sows, but then I cannot see much gain. Would say if you want large growing hogs drop the Yorkshire and take the large Berkshire, both boar and sows.

When you go to the Farmers' Club Meeting get us a few subscribers. It will pay them to have Blooded Stock. You will be surprised how few of those attending the meeting know of B. S. We have to depend on you to tell them about it. Don't forget this kind word for us.

## MANGE CURE

NO FRAUD. HORSES, CATTLE OR DOGS.

R. LAMBERT Breeder of Chester White Swine, Scotch Collies, Pit Games. REED CITY, MICH.

## P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Five large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred sows. Service boars and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

P. F. HAMILTON, COCHRANVILLE, CHESTER CO., PA.

## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Born nine months old. Spring Pigs in pairs not akin at five and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

J. B. HEIM & SON, NEW CHAMBERSBURG, O.

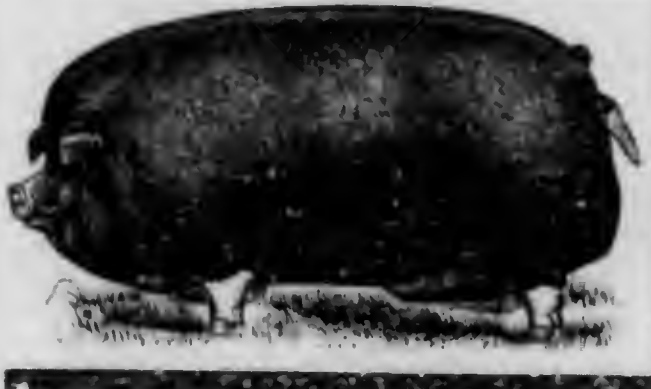
## Sunny Side Herd. Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Buff

P. R. Chickens  
Choice sows bred to Columbian Duke and Lee Pears. A fine lot of Fall Pigs in date breeding for prices to suit the times. We will sell our entire lot of prize-winning Buff P. R. Chickens. Good birds for \$1 each. This offer is made because we are going to stop raising chickens.

G. W. KITCHEN, Millville, Pa.

## WEST VA STOCK &amp; POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Props.



REGISTERED  
POLAND CHINAS.  
..... AND.....  
PURE-BRED  
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YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—the Gold Medals, Hands Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U. S. PRACTICAL BREEDS OF POULTRY B. F. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Hamburgs, C. I. Game, Buck Langshanes, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG, W. VIRGINIA.  
Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg.



## Food For the Brood Sow.

With both hogs and feed at good fair prices the man who expects to raise a crop of hogs next year will do well just now to give some thought to the proper feed for the brood sow. Upon the care and food she receives during the next three months, or four, will depend largely the thrift of her litter.

In discussing the subject John Crowne said: "There is one thing that has impressed itself upon my mind indelibly, and that is when I fed corn as an almost exclusive diet to my brood sows I had a good deal of trouble at farrowing time. I have spent a good many dollars in buying machines to save pigs and sows. That was when I was feeding corn almost exclusively. I have had sows eat their pigs and have fed them raw pork, but it did not prevent it. But I have not had any trouble on this account for almost a score of years. I don't feed corn exclusively to my brood sows. I feed it very sparingly. I make it a point to have my sows in the fall somewhat thin in flesh. We feed them, hay, barley, shorts, anything that is convenient, but we don't feed much corn. Since making the change we have not had any use for forceps, nor have we been bothered with sows eating their pigs. The men who are successful do not feed an exclusive corn diet to their brood sows. I have talked with the leading breeders of the west, and they are feeding shorts, oats, bran and such feeds. I visited a most successful breeder a few years ago, and he was then feeding his sows oats, bran and shorts. He told me he was not feeding any corn. You seldom hear of a sow having difficulty farrowing in the fall. Some people say they have made a success of corn feeding, but I can't."

A member: "This year my sows were fed corn until after farrowing time. Before the time of breeding and during pregnancy, they had no hogs but corn. They were all from two to nine years old. I am satisfied that it was because the sows were mature that they did so well. Young sows fed on corn exclusively would have had weakly pigs."

Shaffer: "I feed corn and lots of it. I am not afraid of it. We have the best hogs in the world in Iowa, and they are corn fed hogs, too. The hog can't get too much corn, nor enough to hurt him. I feed corn to all my show hogs, and give them all they will eat. We have to give them something to make them eat more corn. I raise all my hogs on corn, and have no trouble at farrowing time."

McFadden: "I think it is not as much what you feed, whether it is oats, bran, shorts, or corn, as the way you feed it. If the sows are in good condition and are healthy up to the time of farrowing they will farrow all right, no difference

whether they are fed corn or what you feed them. You can do it with corn and corn alone. There are men who raise just as good hogs as anybody raises, and raise them on corn, but for the average man he had better use a little variety. We ought to give more attention to the proper hours of feeding and keeping the bowels loose, and all that sort of thing. I got this no-corn idea into my head some years ago when I was raising pigs, and thought we must have something besides corn. One season I took pains to feed all my sows bran, and only as little corn as I could. I had very poor success. I believe I was absorbed in feeding a certain ration that I did not pay enough attention to the condition of the hogs. We have got to feed in such a way as to keep our pigs in the best shape."

A member: "I have not been able to raise a good lot of pigs on clear corn, nor never been able to raise a good lot of pigs without corn. A man can feed corn if his sows are on grass. I have never been able to fatten a hog on a narrow ration, and get the most there is out of it. I don't believe any man ever did. You have to widen the ration of anything you feed, whether it is a hog or a steer. You have to give him something of a variety. I don't think there is anything I have ever ruined as many pigs on as wheat shorts. I believe it is the worst thing a man can give a sow when she is raising a litter. There is nothing I know of that will make a pig grow so thrifty as oat meal. If you want to produce good milking sows you have to give them something to produce milk from. The man who follows up a corn ration altogether will find more or less trouble with his sows becoming constipated. A sow cannot become constipated without her pigs being constipated. I feed lots of corn, but I feed something else with corn. You have to feed something to build up."

Cowley: "I don't look at it that the same breeders advocate anything else but corn for fattening purposes. The only point has been made was when sows were carrying their young. We all know there is no food in making fat that can take the place of corn. But we do know that oats are a muscle-making food. I have tried cooked feed and mill feeds, and I can't get a pig to

thing but an absolute failure of it. I would not give ten cents a bushel for fattening, if fed without corn. The best hogs I ever saw had only corn with a feed of oats and cooked potatoes

## MAPLE GROVE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

Is up-to-date in size and quality. Breeders are invited to come and look over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of highest quality my aim. I offer a choice lot of Spring Pigs sired by six noted herd sows and from mature sows whose average number pigs per litter is 10 each. Can you find such variety in any other herd? Show pigs a specialty. I also have 2 March, 1 April, 3 May Bows. Good ones at bargain prices to close out. Also 6 or 8 choice gilts bred to Happy Boy, No. 659 and Fancy Boy No. 571. Happy Boy is said to be the best son of old Happy Medium this year. Order at once if you desire any of these bargains.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

## IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

PROTECTION blood, 6 service hogs and 5 gilts, for sale. Some bred. Also Fall pigs - brand, deep, smooth and growthy. Prices right for pure blood.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

## BUTTONWOOD GLEN FARM

## HEADQUARTERS FOR Chester White Swine

For sale - Boars of March farrow, also Spring Bred that have been bred and three months old. These are bred through the best strains of Chester White blood. That I can procure. CHAS. J. FORREST, Chester County, Brandywine Manor, Pa.

## SPECIAL LOT.

I now have as fine a lot of Chester White pigs, 2 months old, as ever run. They are a combination of Protection - Happy Medium blood. Some fine male pigs fit to head your herd. Write me at once. JAMES McCAMAT, New London, Pa.

## SPRING PIGS ALL SOLD.

But I have a fine lot of FALL PIGS to offer. These are a choice lot and will be sold for what they are worth. Breeding and individual merit taken into consideration. Have also a few good sows to breed for May and June farrow. Also looking for sows to breed for May and June farrow. Am breeding the best lot of Chester White sows ever owned before on the farm. Write for catalogue.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.  
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices  
T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING-GOLD CO. IOWA



## SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS

Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ .65  
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Blooded Stock....." " " .50

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Western Swineherd....." " " .50  
National Swine Breeders' Journal....." " " .50  
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ALL FOR \$1.50 Total.....\$2.15

We have made arrangements to save our readers money and some of the above combinations may please you. Send us your order. Address

BLOODED STOCK,  
OXFORD, PA.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Blooded Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Blooded Stock.

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| \$1.50                     | American Agriculturist.....Chicago     | \$1.25             |
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| 1.00                       | American Swineherd, Chicago            | .80                |
| .75                        | Breeders' Gazette, Chicago             | .75                |
| 2.50                       | Country Gentleman, Albany              | 2.10               |
| 1.50                       | Hoard's Dairyman, Ft. Atkinson         | 1.15               |
| 1.50                       | Iowa Homestead, Des Moines             | 1.25               |
| 1.00                       | Poultry Keeper, Quincy, Ills.          | .75                |
| 1.50                       | Practical Dairyman, Indianapolis       | .70                |
| 1.50                       | Practical Farmer, Philadelphia         | 1.25               |
| 1.50                       | National Stockman, Pittsburgh          | 1.25               |
| 1.15                       | Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O.             | .80                |
| 1.00                       | Farm Journal, Philadelphia             | .60                |
| .60                        | Michigan Farmer, Detroit               | 1.00               |
| .50                        | Farm News, Toledo                      | .75                |
| 1.50                       | Texas Farm and Ranch                   | 1.25               |
| 1.50                       | Farm and Fireside, Chicago             | 1.00               |

once in a while, merely as an appetizer. I don't believe there is anything equal to soaked corn as food for the hogs. I use a feeding floor to feed the soaked corn on. This is the way to feed corn on grass, and this makes the proper feed for hogs."

Wallace: "It is very hard to speak so you will not be misunderstood. The question was, 'What would you feed brood sows?' If you had plenty of skim milk, feed that. The best feed I have ever found for pigs from ten days to fifty pounds is corn, and one-sixth as much oil meal as corn. This is about as cheap a ration as you can furnish. Then as the pigs grow big and fat give them more and more corn. I don't believe it a good plan to feed corn altogether. We usually feed too much corn in the fall. Corn is plenty then and we are in a hurry and feed more corn then than at any other time. This is the worst time we could feed corn. Especially so with young brood sows. I believe a little chop when the pigs are small, to get them started is all right, but you can give them a start very easily. A little oil meal makes a good improvement. I feed corn soaked in water mixed with whey secured from a creamery, and find it makes a very good food."

Our readers in the above have the experience of a number of successful breeders on this question. We wish to caution them, however, against taking literally what the advocates of heavy corn feeding say. As a rule the man who talks of raising his hogs on an all corn diet, and who raises them successfully, will be found snooping around the pig pen several times a day with a bucket of skim milk and slop.

## Kansas City Will Hold a Hog Show.

The contemplated exhibition of hogs at Kansas City, October, 1901, strikes a very responsive chord in hog circles, says D. P. McCracken, in American Swineherd.

The present very prosperous times in cattle breeding have been largely influenced by the magnificent prizes hung up at this place, and in thus specializing hog interests in the very heart of so great a feeding territory, which at present is rather quiet in this particular line, two objects will be attained—the development of this great field and a general strengthening of the already very steady pulse of the hog industry.

The \$5,000 will be so divided and shaped that merit may win in every conceivable manner—a place for the show form and yet full and complete recognition of breeding and procreative powers, exhibitors' rings, breeders' rings, produce and get rings, sire prizes with age limitations, etc., and with long classes and specials without limit.

Nothing that has been tried or suggested to date can compare with this proposed show as an educator, or an inspiration from one of hogdom to the other and Mr. Winn, the originator of the scheme, should, and without a possible doubt will, have the support of every breeder who has the least interest in the welfare of the hog.

Contributions toward the prizes are coming forward with alacrity, and already the influence is being felt in inquiry for fancy specimens, young or old, a desire to mend the fences and strengthen the herd in the weak places.

Desirable sows, bred to boars in winning lines, boars of such reputation, prospective pigs of such breeding, are being looked after more sharply than ever before in the history of the breed, and there never has been a time in the experience of the writer when likely-looking pigs, desirable open gilts, or open sows of tested breeding merit, as well as males, have been so well appreciated as during the present fall.

Old breeders are prosperous and enthusiastic, young breeders are fairly bubbling and new breeders are entering the field in scores. General public attention which was for a time taken from the hog by the very satisfactory condition cattlewards is again being focussed liberally upon the hog, by the return of stiff pork markets, and without in any way encroaching upon the pleasant paths the cattle breeders are pursuing, the hog is rooting along behind, growing sleek and saucy upon the droppings as usual.

Let's have a show at Kansas City that will be a history maker.

It is proposed to hold sales during the week and stock may be consigned to these from any and every state or territory. Another desirable feature, and there is no reason why they should not be as successful as the cattle sales have been.

It is in order for every breeder, every Record Association, every hog advertising medium, and in fact every one interested in the prosperity of the hog, to respond liberally to Manager Frank H. Winn at once, as well as to talk it, and, like the man who had his mother-in-law cremated, "make a thorough job of it and take no chances."

At eight or ten weeks old wean the pigs and feed liberally of fattening foods in variety. Hurry them up. Keep them growing so as to get them to market or into the pork tub. Then they ought to average at least a pound a day from the time of farrowing.

## IMPROVED YORKSHIRE BOAR FOR SALE

The imported SQUIRE OF BELVOIR, two years old. Unable to use him any longer in herd, will sell at a low figure considering his value. Also choice young stock for sale. All from imported stock.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM  
ROCHESTER, MICH.

## Berkshire &amp; Yorkshire Pigs

60 HEAD FOR SALE  
My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Buzand others. Can furnish pairs or trios not sold. Prices low.

N. S. BURRIER  
NEW MIDWAY MD

## Imported Large Yorkshires.

Write for particulars prices, etc., and receive full information  
A. VROOMAN, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

A. VROOMAN, CARTHAGE, N. Y.



## An Evil Practice in Swine Feeding.

If one is to succeed permanently in growing pork for profit he must look carefully after the breeding. Pork for profit is not possible for any considerable number of years unless great pains are taken to maintain the vigor of the breeding stock, says "Wallace's Farmer." Whenever a herd of live stock loses its vitality or becomes delicate, there will soon be an end to the profit. It is important that there be a definite system of breeding established on the farm as in the herd intended for sale as breeders. One of the practices that constantly tends to decrease the vitality of the herd is that of breeding continuously from immature stock. It is the custom of many farmers to breed April or May pigs in December, allow them to suckle their young until they are but three months old, wean the pigs, put the sows into the fattening pen and repeat this process from year to year. In order to procure a herd of delicate hogs, growing small litters, with low vitality, and liable to succumb to any disease or to invidious feeding, all that is necessary is to keep on traveling on this road.

Mating sows of this age is not always necessarily to be condemned. We wish to find out the breeding qualities of the young sows, and if they are not such as we would desire, turn them into the fattening pen and get our money out of them as quickly as possible. If they have promise of future usefulness, it would be well not only to allow them to farrow under the most favorable circumstances, say in May, but give them plenty of nutritious food to enable them both to suckle their young and at the same time to add to their own growth, and then give them a rest for six months or a year in order that they

may be fit for the active work in the yard.

A good plan is to raise a few fall litters on each farm, select the best of these, and always those from dams of good form and good milking qualities, and keep them until a year old before mating. If a pig is farrowed in September and well nourished it will be in good shape, if well cared for, and if mated at a year old, we may expect the best results. This is probably the best way, after all, of keeping up the supply of brood sows in the herd. We do not advise a large number of fall pigs, no larger than we are sure can be well cared for.

We are in receipt of the 20th Century Catalogue of the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill. It contains 166 pages and is full of useful and practical information pertaining to the poultry business. Drop them a card and get a catalogue free.

## KELTON HERD OF Chester Whites

Some choice pigs, 2 to 3 mos. old, will make Show Pigs and are fit for any herd.

10 Sows bred and 4 Boars ready for service for sale.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,  
Kelton, Pa.

## Do You Need Choice Blood? Do You Want The Best?

You cannot afford any other kind. It is the best that pays.

We can furnish you with first-class

Chester White, Poland China,  
Berkshire and Duroc Jersey



Swine, Guernsey and Jersey  
Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Etc.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you. The best way is to allow us a reasonable amount of time. Often we have the stock, other times we can better serve you by waiting on younger stock to develop, as in the case of Pigs 2 months old. We have the facilities for finding such animals as you may be in need of that the average breeder does not have. Your order placed with us will have the benefit of our 20 years experience. Our prices are reasonable, considering the quality of stock, etc., and that we assure customers. Address

Associated Breeders, Oxford, Pa.

C. E. MORRISON, MANAGER

## BOSS HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER

**WHITE SWINE** Fifty Choice Spring Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your orders to  
**J. W. HANEY & SON**  
LONE ROCK, WIS.

## IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Protection blood with the 16 to 1 families make a good hit. Spring pigs of breeding and up to date strains. Have 3 Fancy Show Boars, May farrow, and a lot of Fancy Fall Pigs. Stock and prices right.  
**D. W. SHELLBARGER**  
ENON, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.

## Hermanville Tamworths

## Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$25, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (nurslings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated to express.

Hermanville Farm,

J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor  
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.

## Rules for the Care and Feeding of Dairy Cows.

1. Cows must have comfort or they cannot do well. Give them a good bed and a comfortable stall with as much liberty as is consistent with security, cleanliness and convenience.

2. Have the arrangement of the stalls, gutters and fastenings such that the cows can be kept clean. Keep the stable clean.

3. Have the stable ventilated in such a way as to provide pure air for cows without making it too cold.

4. Always be kind to cows, then they will be glad to see you when you come around. Speak gently to them and never in angry tones. Remember Ward C. White's famous saying: "Always speak to a cow as you would to a lady."

5. Give cows a chance to exercise in the open air when weather is comfortable.

6. Milk regularly, at the same time each day, dividing the day equally between milkings; cows in the same order and by the same milkers, if possible. Milk quickly but gently. Get all the milk each time, but do not keep on stripping after you have got it.

7. Feed cows all they will eat of the proper kind of food. The concentrates should be fed somewhat in proportion to the amount of milk each cow can be made to give. But in no case should the concentrates constitute more than half, in weight, of the dry matter of the dairy ration—a safer rule is to say one-third. Give only what they will eat up at once. Have none left over in the mangers or feed boxes for them to breathe on and get foul.

8. Feed a variety of foods. They will eat more and digest more because of it. Feed nothing but sweet, wholesome food.

9. Feed at the same time each day; then cows will not be worrying about their feed.

10. Feed as nearly as practical a balanced ration. But all cows should not be fed alike; those inclined to lay on flesh should be fed less of the carbohydrates, such as corn, and those inclined to turn all their feed into milk

should be fed more of such feed.

11. In summer cows should have good pasture, or other green food or silage. In winter a part of the daily ration should be silage or roots to enable them to do the best.

12. Feed both coarse fodder and concentrated feed both morning and evening. Feed a small feed of coarse fodder at noon if cows have been accustomed to it. If cows have not been accustomed to it, they may, perhaps, do as well without the noon feed by giving more at the other feeds.

13. Cows should be watered at least twice a day when on dry feed, and the water should be pure and wholesome and at a temperature that best suits them, which is, at least, twenty or thirty degrees warmer than ice water.

14. Cows should have at all times all the salt their appetites crave, which is from one to two ounces each daily.

If the above rules are followed, any cow that is worth keeping will pay well for her care and feed. Any cow that does not so pay should be disposed of.—Howard's Dairyman.

There is no class of live stock that pays better to grade up, and none in which it can be done as cheaply as the hog.

Have you renewed your subscription?

**At the Paris Exposition**

where, as usual, our exhibit attracted more attention than almost anything else, we thought we were among strangers. So we were, but we were simply surprised at the large number of people from all over Europe who called on us and said they were using Reliable Incubators and Brooders. All were satisfied and congratulatory and it made us feel quite at home. There is but one explanation—merit, merit, merit. Our 20th Century Poultry Book makes this plain. Sent for 10c as long as they last.

**Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 8-14, Quincy, Ill.**

**INVESTIGATE BEFORE YOU BUY.**

We want our customers to be perfectly satisfied before they spend the money. Investigate the claims of all incubators and brooders. We believe you will find that the

**SURE HATCH INCUBATORS**

AND COMMON SENSE FOLDING BROODERS are giving better satisfaction than any other made. It's because they are so simple, so reliable and sure. They are built to last, people, who haven't time to fuss and bother. Our catalogue is FREE. We don't ask you to pay for it. Don't let it go by without examining it.

**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**

## Our Wyandottes Have Won Every Premium ...This Fall....



We have 200 Head of choice White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale. Our Birds have won every premium entered for this season.

### EGGS FOR HATCHING

from 10 finely-mated yards. Every yard containing prize-winning birds.

**Oxford Poultry Farm**  
G. A. McFetridge, OXFORD, PA.  
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CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS and H. RES. Eggs for hatchling 20 for ONE DOLLAR

Fine Catalogue 4c. circular free

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are hatched by our incubators, and more of them than any other. Why? Because our regulators never fail to keep the heat just right. Catalogue printed in 8 languages with full descriptions, illustrations and prices. Send for 6 cents.

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**WHY NOT MAKE SURE**

while you are about it that you are getting the very best incubators and brooders that money will buy? Yes, we know that there is a sure claim of "the best," but we positively guarantee ours.

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to out-hatch any machine of its kind. We also guarantee the chicks to possess more vitality and be stronger. Circulars and prices mailed free. Our new Year Book, "Practical Poultry Keeping in all its Branches," 192 pages (8x11 in.) 1,500 new and original illustrations handles the entire poultry subject up to and including the raising of a bird. Sent for 10c sample. Ask for book No. 66. Address nearest office.

**Cyphers Incub. Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N.Y., Chicago.**



## Breeding From Mature Swine.

The breeding season is now on, and it behooves breeders to make their selection of breeding stock for producing their 1901 crop of pigs with judgment and skill. In this connection, the following remarks made by the Hon. A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, Ill., will be prized by all our readers, as Mr. Lovejoy is one of the most popular and experienced breeders of swine in the United States.

"From a standpoint of one that has bred hogs over a quarter of a century, I would say that to breed from young sows farrowed in April the following December, thus bringing their litters the following April, and continuing this practice, is one of the reasons why the vitality of the present day porker is so low. It is against nature to expect a hardy, robust animal or race of animals to result from the continuous breeding of immature parents. It would not be

objectionable to breed the young sow for her first litter at the age of eight months if after weaning her first pigs she could rest until another December. Her second litter would in all probability be a larger and a stronger one than the first. If she proved on this second trial to be a good mother, careful of her pigs, a good suckler, furnishing plenty of milk for her litter, the litter being even in form and size, she should be retained for a breeder as long as she kept this up.

In our breeding operations we never discard a sow after she has proven herself worthy a place in the herd as a producer of good even litters. We have kept sows breeding till their thirteenth year. As to profit or cost of keeping the old sows for breeding, it will be found that the expense of keeping a mature sow after she has weaned her litter, if turned out on good pasture till fall, fed lightly till time for mating, then well fed on the proper feed to furnish muscle and bone material till ready to farrow, is but a small amount. In the climate of Illinois, (or any other if one was prepared to furnish the sow and her young litter a warm sleeping place) I would certainly advise the breeding twice each year of sows that were mature. I find that a litter of pigs farrowed in September or early October and kept where they can be with their dam in a warm sleeping pen and fed out of doors even if properly fed will grow as healthy as those that are farrowed in April.

To secure the best result each sow should have a small sleeping house about 8x8 feet square in a small lot where the sows and pigs can have daily exercise, and they should in cold weather have a feed of warm slop, not necessarily cooked, but warmed.

One inquirer speaks of "weaning the pigs when about six weeks old." This is all wrong. A litter of pigs should not be weaned till nearly three months of age, and if fed where they cannot be molested by their dam or other pigs from the time they are four to six weeks old, they will never know they are weaned, but will continue to grow very fast and have no setback. Pigs weaned at six weeks of age must surely have a hard setback in their thrift, but if not weaned till about three months old and fed as above with suitable feed they are almost ready for market any day from this age on to six or eight months. If this practice is followed up for a generation we would hear but little of swine disease.

The practice of breeding the young sow but once and again selecting a young sow the produce of a young sow and a young boar—and continuing this will each year show a smaller, more delicate litter mother, which will in a few years farrow but two or three pigs so weak that they are already for any ailment that comes along and generally avoid the troubles of life by dying at once. In conclusion I would say, breed from mature animals, selecting only enough young sows to keep up the required number of breeding animals as the old ones drop out. Feed correctly, breed for two litters each year, thus having two crops of hogs to turn off yearly, treat your hogs as you would any other animal that paid you well and you will find that the wellbred hog, well housed and well fed, will always bring you a large profit."

## A Feeding Experiment.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Director of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, made a feeding experiment, last year, with hogs, which revealed some rather interesting features. He fed 100 hogs weighing 250 pounds average. For 90 days he fed them one-third wheat middlings and two-thirds corn meal. He made them put on 1.65 pounds per day. The same number and same weights fed also 90 days on one-third wheat middlings and one-third shelled corn made a gain of only 1.35 pounds per day. In all his experiments a ratio of one-third wheat middlings and two-thirds corn meal made the best gain and more profit. He recommends for fattening sheep one-third oats and two-thirds corn meal.

"The man who keeps five cows instead of fourteen and gets \$200 gets big pay for skill. When a man sells hogs whose main occupation has been to squeal he does not sell any skill, and therefore makes no money."

## PIG FORCEPS

Every Swine Breeder should have a pair of our celebrated  
**Keystone Pig Forceps**  
The best in the market. Every man owning Sows should have a pair on hand at farrowing time. Many a Sow is lost for the want of a little assistance.

REGULAR PRICE \$1.50  
Send us \$2.00 and we will send you a pair and advance your subscription 3 years.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.  
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS  
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00, a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

Blooded Stock,  
OXFORD PENNA.

## Next Summer's Hog Pasture.

Hog raisers should be looking forward to the hog pasture for next year and preparing for it. It often takes as much time to plan successfully as to execute successfully, hence we cannot begin too early to plan for the new campaign. It is a mistake to suppose that any one kind of grass or plant will serve as a hog pasture all through the year. A number of forage plants should be available. The first of these is blue grass, which comes in in the spring and will carry the hogs forward to the time the young clover is high enough to eat. When the clover gets too old to be succulent, there should be a field of rape available, and after that may come cow peas in sections where cow peas can be grown.

The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—I am glad to report that my hogs have completely recovered from a severe attack of cholera. I had 65 head sick when I telegraphed you for your remedy. Two died the day I got the remedy from the express office, one the next day and one that night. They died before I got any medicine in them. I did not lose a single one after getting them on the treatment, although they were the sickest hogs I ever saw, and more of them sick at one time. I am well satisfied with results. Your remedy is the only medicine I ever saw of any kind that will do all that is claimed for it. I fed the remedy a little longer than you advised, but my hogs were so sick and took the medicine so slowly on the start. I do not think I fed more than necessary. I never had a bunch doing better and building up faster than mine now are. They still cough some but it is gradually growing less all the time.

About a year ago I lost 60 head with the same disease, and I spent about \$25 on different medicines; now, with your remedy I have saved 60 head. I never expect to be without your remedy again as long as I handle hogs. Now, thanking you for your discovery and your prompt dealings, I am,  
Texas. J. D. GIVEN.

It is the exclusive corn diet that makes the mother sow so love her pigs that she eats them. If given nothing on humanity she will demand hog to balance her ration.

## PETS OF ALL KINDS FREE

If you wish any of the animals below, prompt action is necessary on your part. Animals for sale: Monkeys, Parrots, Canary Birds, Kingbirds, Goldfinches, Japanese Robins, Larks, etc. or will find cages, Rabbits, Squirrels, Scented Toys, Guinea Pigs, etc. Do not fail to write to us for our list of animals. We have reserved a stock of animals of the kind you wish, and we are anxious to distribute them. This advertisement is not for sale, but for the benefit of our business and every person receiving this advertisement promptly by return of the money above for your selection. The price of the animals is to be offered to us at your lowest cash price, before they are sold. This is a condition of our offer.

**We Start You in a Profitable Business**  
This is a great opportunity for anyone who wishes to start in a business without having a large capital. As an illustration of the money to be made in raising animals: General Animal Co. has a list of animals for sale at \$100.00 each, and we can give you a list of animals for sale at \$10.00 each. They are from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for \$100.00 each. The animals are easy and quick to raise and the profit is large. We want no money with your reply to this advertisement. Simply write us and we will send you a list of animals, birds or squirrels. Give your full address, together with the name of the Express company to ship by, and we will send you the animals. We pay express charges. Address  
Animal World, 245 W. 23rd St., New York.

## Swine Pastures.

Where clover will grow readily the best swine pastures include clover, rape and rye, says Professor Thomas Shaw in "The Farmers." Other pastures are not necessary. Winter rye will come first in order and when kept eaten down closely will be much relished by swine. After winter rye will come clover of the medium variety. Then early sown rape will come in just after the first growth of clover has been eaten down. Later the second growth of medium clover will be on hand, and still later sown rape will carry the swine right on until the approach of winter. Where these two crops will grow in good form the swine grower need not trouble looking about for any other. Of course, other pastures may be grown, but usually there is not very great need for growing them.

Our subscription blanks are ready for club raisers.

## WANTED

Private adult family living in New Jersey, 5 miles from Philadelphia, wants a country woman for housework. No cooking. Wages \$3.50 per week. Box 313, Merchantville, N. J.

## Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:  
Single Subscription, .....25c. a year  
In Clubs of 5, .....15c. a year.  
In Clubs of 10, .....10c. a year.  
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each. Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

## THE OHIO FARMER

AND

## BLOODED STOCK

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR 90C.

THE OHIO FARMER is clearly the leader of the Agricultural papers of this country. It is a twenty-page weekly, often twenty-four, hand-some printed on good paper, and CLEAN, in both reading and advertising columns. It has the largest editorial staff of editors and correspondents (all farmers) of any farm paper published, and is practically professional in defending the farmers' interests. IT WILL HELP YOU MAKE THE FARM PAY. Send to the Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio, for a free sample copy. REMEMBER we send both the Ohio Farmer and Blooded Stock both one year for only 90 cts.

Address This Office

## To Agents

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us. We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

## PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

## HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

## ANOTHER OFFER

WE know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

## DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.



## MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros.' Review of the Market for the Month of December and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Jan. 1, 1900.

## HOGS.

The same healthy tone that characterized the hog market during the month of November has continued through the month just closed, receipts have been fairly liberal, but prices have averaged for the month a little better than the quotations we made in our letter of December 1, and at present writing are 10 to 15 cents higher than at that time. Arrivals for the month are 759,000 against 746,000 for December, 1899. There seems to be a good active inquiry for cured and fresh meats, and it is likely that the demand will not slacken, so that if we should get moderate receipts for January we may look for prices to run about as good as they have been during the past month. We are inclined to believe that we will have a fair run of hogs during January, and if that proves to be true no doubt the market will be well sustained and maybe somewhat higher. We do not advise, however, holding hogs that are ready to come as prices are certainly good, and we think such as should be accepted by parties having hogs of fair weights. We quote prices as follows:

Prime light hogs 160 to 190 lbs., \$4.90 to 4.97½; butchers, 220 to 260 lbs., \$4.95 to 5.05; prime heavy, around 300 lbs., \$4.95 to 5.00; good smooth mixed packing hogs, \$4.90 to 4.95; common to fair, \$4.80 to 4.90; Pigs, \$4.50 to 4.75; stags, \$4.25 to 4.50.

## SHEEP

While the receipts of sheep are 57,487 lighter in December, 1900, than they were in December, 1899, the market is lower this year at the present writing than it was last year at this time. Sheep and lambs would be about 35 cents lower than a year ago. There is a little export demand springing up that will help the trade some. The export demand was good last year, and we hope that in the next few weeks it will improve, but at present there is not enough being taken to effect our market to any great extent. After the holidays we look for a steadier and more reliable trade. The amount of game and poultry on the market has lessened the demand for mutton. We regard the prospects as fair.

Prices to-day range about as follows: Strictly prime weathers, \$4.15 to 4.25; good \$4.00 to 4.10; strictly prime yearling wethers, \$4.25 to 4.50; good, \$4.15 to 4.25; strictly prime ewes, \$3.75 to

3.85; good, \$3.50 to 3.60; common, \$2.25 to 2.75; strictly prime lambs, \$5.30 to 5.50; good, \$5.10 to \$5.25; fair, \$4.60 to 4.85; common, \$3.75 to 4.25.

## CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at this market during the month just closed were 225,000 against 207,000 for 1899, showing an increase of 18,000 this year over last. We find that even with that increased supply the market has averaged 10 cents higher than the month of November, the average price for good fat 1200 to 1500 lb. steers being \$5.55 against \$5.45 for the month of November. We believe the advance in price has been caused by the high prices paid for fancy cattle at the show, which sales of course are figured in the average. The only bad feature there is at present in the cattle trade is the general disposition to market cattle half fat, we find that nearly half the receipts in our market at present is composed of cattle that have been fed two to four months, and as that class of cattle is not very desirable for beef prices are quite low and unsatisfactory. We do not see the necessity or the wisdom of running cattle out of the feed lots half fat, when by holding them two or three months longer they would be matured and bring much better prices. We think the outlook for a profit in feeding cattle this year is fully as good as it was last year; feeding cattle can be bought from 50c to \$1.00 per cwt. less than they could have been got last year, and while corn is a little higher yet we think that more than the difference in the price of corn is made up in the low price of cattle. It would be our opinion that well bought, and well fed steers this year has fully as good a show to make a profit as they did a year ago. We are under the impression that the next two months will be over stockers with shipments of half fat stuff and later on we think that there will be no surplus of well finished steers, and we would advise men having a good class of cattle in the feed lots to mature them with very fair prospects of realizing a profit. At present good ripe steers weighing 1200 to 1500 lbs. are selling from \$5.40 to 5.75, extra quality, \$6.10 fairly fattened steers, \$5.25 to 5.50; half fat grades, that should be kept on feed two or three months longer, \$4.25 to \$4.75. This kind furnishes a loss to the owners and helps break the fat cattle market for the men who has taken the pains to mature their stuff. Butchers cows and heifers are selling strong and the demand for that kind will increase while the supply will diminish. We can see no cause that would disturb the financial affairs of the country, and no reason why there should be any panic or strike in the trade generally, and we think it a favorable year to keep in the trade.

**WOOD BROTHERS**

Live Stock

Commission Merchants

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.

**CHICAGO,  
SO. OMAHA  
SIOUX CITY**

# BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL. V.

OXFORD, PA., FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 12

## Ordering Stock by Mail.

This is the cheapest way to buy blooded stock, as the time to go and look at different herds and the traveling expenses are saved, or in case of the public sale your time and traveling expenses, together with the expenses of the sale in advertising, boarding, catalogues and auctioneers, all have to be met in advanced prices on stock before there is any profit. The mail-order way of selling and buying may be made more satisfactory if each buyer would try to state just what is wanted. I am often left in the dark by an inquirer stating he is in need of a pig of certain age, sex, etc., but fails to say what style of pig he wants, long or short, growthy or blocky, hair straight or wavy, ears up or down, bone heavy or medium, arch back or straight, not knowing what he wants or don't want; whereas if I knew I might be able to please to a dot. All breeders desire to please their customers and I speak of this, so parties wishing to buy may describe as near as they can what will suit them. I would rather not fill your order at all as to fill it with something you do not want. I may send a good pig, worth the money, but if it is of a type or style not suited to your herd or use, you are not satisfied.

Another point in this mail-order business is to order in time to get what you want before the supply has been culled over so there is nothing left to suit you. It is now time to begin to place orders for spring pigs. At the meeting of the American Chester White Record Association at Columbus, O., January 15 and 16, the cry was almost universal—"sold out of sows bred, orders booked even before the sows were bred." This shows the great demand for the Chesters in my locality. I have been called on for males to use for crossing on other breeds as never before. Many who have tried the Chester cross are so well pleased that several I know of are selling their cross-bred animals and have or are stocking up with full blood Chesters. Many farmers think they can't afford to buy full bloods for breeding stock for feeders,

I say from experience you can afford it. The difference in the feeding qualities of well bred stock over common or inferior stock will much more than buy all the new blood each year to keep up your herd. A good animal will give you two pounds of gain where a poor one will give you but one pound. Try it and see.

N. P. KERSHNER,  
Breeder of Chesters. Ainslie, O.

Granville, 10553.

The illustration on this page is the famous Chester White Boar, Granville, No. 10553, owned by James Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wisconsin. In writing about this hog Mr. Fisher says:



"This Boar is a grand individual, extra strong bone and feet, and has the best ham of any hog that I ever saw. He was bred by Mr. Martin, of Ohio. His pigs through last year showed up fine and proved beyond a doubt that he is a superior breeder, and I have placed so much confidence in this hog that I have used him for nearly one half of my sows. His pigs all possess so much style and finish, and all resemble him so much, that they possess the same uniform quality that makes them very popular with those that want both size and finish. His pigs all seem to inherit wonderful feeding qualities and that quick and rapid growth, carrying their flesh, form and growth all together. Also in disposition he is very quiet, any fence will turn him. Although a very large hog he is a regular pet."

## Alfalfa and Hogs.

While alfalfa has proved a wonderful crop for the Western farmer, perhaps in no way can the plant be turned into good money more quickly than in hog-raising. The "Rocky Mountain Husbandman" says:

When a farmer can grow a pig in eight months that will bring him \$8.00 on the ranch and can feed such a pig on three-fourths steamed alfalfa and one-fourth cracked wheat, barley or peas, it seems to us that it is a paying proposition. Alfalfa will yield four tons of hay annually per acre, and wheat, barley or peas will yield 30 bushels per acre. We are not informed as to the number of pounds of feed that are necessary to produce such a porker, but we know this to be the cheapest ration in the calendar and are assured that it is a most successful one. The pig yields the quickest returns of anything in the shape of live stock that is produced on the farm. In our boyhood days pigs were not marketed frequently until 18 months old, and sometimes older, and were made to weigh very heavy. The writer remembers buying hogs for the market when an animal weighing less than 250 pounds, live weight, did not go and the hog weighing 350 pounds was preferred. This is all changed now, and the lighter, nice animals are preferred. Now, 250 pounds, instead of being the minimum weight cared for, 150 to 250 pound hogs are desirable. We believe these light hogs to be the most profitable to grow. They are made without a dollar's loss to the farmer. That is, the pig is kept growing right along, and as it grows older and its capacity for consumption increases, its rations are increased until it becomes a porker fit for the market. The pig that comes into existence in the early spring is marketed in the early winter and nothing is lost by the inclemency of the weather.

Have you advanced your subscription 5 years? Now is the chance to do it for \$1 before our subscription goes to 60 cts.

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# BLOODED STOCK

FOR THE PRACTICAL  
SWINE BREEDER AND FEEDER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT OXFORD, PA.

C. E. Morrison Editor

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

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Jas. Fisher, Jr., Eastman, Wis.

J. A. MacDonald, Hermanville, P. E. I.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

Advertisements of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised. We endeavor to keep our columns clear of cheats. Rates can be had on application.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers of the paper are at liberty to ask questions on any subject concerning which they desire information, and these questions will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. When asking for information always enclose a 2-cent stamp for return postage in case an answer by mail is necessary.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has expired and your prompt renewal will be accepted at 25 cents, otherwise we will charge full rate.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, Pa., as second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

Have you advanced your subscription 5 years? Now is the chance to do it for \$1 before our subscription goes to 50 cts.

## Breeding Gilt.

Maiden sows, or gilts, should not be bred before January. It is a great mistake to have gilts farrow much before May. Farrowing then there is plenty of grass, and green grass is everything in the young sow's favor. Young sows, with their first litters, are very apt to be feyerish at farrowing time and the necessity of succulent food becomes apparent. When they farrow, say in March or April, succulent food which allays fever is not to be obtained, but when farrowing season is deferred to May plenty of succulence is available, and what is just as important is gravel, sods, etc., which can be freely obtained by the young sow in the month of May. To have bred a gilt before January is to court disaster. A difference of opinion exists as to the proper age to breed the young sow. There are many who assert that the sow should not be bred before one year old, and others go so far as to say a year and a half. This is all a mistake. The sow is better from being bred at eight months of age, to farrow at about a year old. She will become a much better brood sow in the future. For my own part I would not take a sow as a gift for a breeder that had not been bred before a year old. The brood sow is like the dairy heifer, if not bred before full maturity is attained, at, say fifteen months, she never makes so good a dairy cow. A sow not bred before a year or a year and a half, transforms in conformation and characteristics like unto a barrow, and if well fed the evolution is more intense, while the maternal instincts are, to a certain extent, dulled. In breeding the young sow at eight

months I would not and do not breed again for a second litter the same year, but defer the next breeding time ten or eleven months, or till when the sow is twenty-eight to twenty-nine months old. In conclusion, then, don't breed the young sow before January. Don't breed much before or after eight months of age, and don't breed again until she reaches the age of twenty-eight months.

J. A. MACDONALD.

## Improved Farm Implements.

A good many of our contemporaries have devoted more or less space to a very interesting, and we think valuable discussion on the improved conditions of American agriculture at the dawn of the twentieth century, as contrasted with those prevailing a hundred or even fifty years ago. The change is so marked that it is very difficult for most of us to realize under what disadvantages our great-grandfathers wrested a living from the soil. Of course many things have contributed to this progress, but no one factor has played anything like the important part nor contributed so much to better methods as improved machinery.

The progressive farmer, the man who makes money, who gets ahead in the world, is the man who takes advantage of every opportunity for saving time and labor.

We have always been advocates of improved farm implements. They mean better crops and bigger profits for the farmer; but of course we must use discrimination in purchasing them. It does not pay to buy a poor machine at any price. At the same time we need not go the other extreme and pay double prices for an implement simply because it has somebody's name painted on it.

In this connection we would call attention to the new catalogue of the Marvin Smith Company, Chicago, Ill., the largest exclusive mail-order house in the world. Their catalogue of 328 pages lists about everything that the farmer has need of in his work, from the largest machinery down to the simplest garden hoe or shingle nail, and the prices quoted are simply astonishing when we take into consideration the guaranteed quality of these goods and the years of reputation behind them.

We know that many of our readers are regular patrons of this house and we have yet to hear of the first cause of dissatisfaction. Indeed, it is one of the rules of the Marvin Smith Company that their customers must be fully satisfied; if not, the purchase money is returned without a question.

It is a good house to do business with, especially as they guarantee to save you money on every article you buy. Do not fail to send for their catalogue and look up their special offer in our columns from time to time.

## Hog Cholera Cured.

We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the subject of curing hog cholera. We have taken great interest in bringing the Snoddy Remedy, manufactured by the Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., of Alton, Ill., for this terrible disease, to the notice of our subscribers and hope that none will be so dull as to ignore the facts that we put forward in evidence of the merit of their medicine.

If you let your hogs die of cholera we

want to feel that we have done our duty towards placing the remedy in your reach. There can be no doubt about the Snoddy Remedy curing the disease. It is the only remedy ever put upon the market that the leading stock and farm journals would endorse. This within itself is enough to convince the most skeptical of its merits.

We have a number of reports furnished us since our last issue. Mr. J. G. Hurst, of Holton, Kansas, reports that he has cured his hogs two different times with this remedy. Mr. J. M. Deveney, of Indianola, Neb., an extensive red hog breeder, writes that he would not think of trying to raise hogs without the Snoddy Remedy, and says he never feels safe unless he has a case of it on hand. Mr. Wm. Meyer, of Swedeberg, Neb., says he doesn't fear hog cholera when he has a case of the Snoddy Remedy on hand. Mr. Wesley Wildermuth, of Carroll, Ohio, says he cannot value the Snoddy Remedy too highly. Mr. C. T. Berry, of Litchfield, Ill., reports that he has cured a large herd of Mr. John Reid, of Jacksonville, Ill.

The American Farm Co., which is one of the wealthiest farm companies in the United States, has kept this medicine constantly on hand for the past two years and recommends it highly. They have tried it both as a cure and preventive with perfect success. These people keep from 400 to 600 brood sows, and 500 white-face cows on a ranch of 11,000 acres. They have carried their hogs through the last two years when cholera has been all around them and never had a sick pig.

We give the following letter from Mr. Potts, of Taylorville, Ill., in full. Read it and think the matter over. Do you think that fakes and frauds could get such endorsements as these men are giving? These are among the highest class of people in our country and are entitled to your full confidence. See what Mr. Potts says, as follows:

Taylorville, Ill., Nov. 24, 1900.  
Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co., Alton, Ill.  
Dear Sirs—Yours of the 16th at hand. Will say in reply that I find the medicine will do all that you claim for it. Have used three trial cases. I believe where failures occur it is because the directions are not followed.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) CHAS. E. POTTS.

## Good Wagons and Harness.

Every live and enterprising business institution seeks by all legitimate means to increase its business. In this respect the publishers of newspapers don't differ essentially from other men. It transpires therefore that we are ever on the alert for new business and always diligently seeking new advertising patrons. While this is true it however affords us an infinitely greater amount of pleasure to realize that we merit the continued patronage of an old customer. We are led to refer to this matter by the reappearance in our columns of the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., whose advertisement will be found on another page of this issue. These people have long been in our paper and are well known to our readers as the manufacturers of good and reliable goods and for their honest and up-right business methods. We take pleasure in again recommending them to our people.

## Models.

Editor Blooded Stock:

Dear Sir—On page 6 of December issue of Blooded Stock on Models,

Many men of many minds,

Many pigs of many kinds.

The above quotation has caused me a great deal of vexation in past years as a breeder of Chester Whites, and I



(Fig. 2.)

trust, and sincerely, that the writers on this subject, with you included Mr. Editor, will so instruct the breeders to breed to type of their respective breeds and strive to get as near perfection as possible. This can only be done by careful breeding and selection, and if have reported from the type that you are breeding through your ignorance or fangled idea of what you thought was better than the standard type, or if you was fooled in buying of a breeder of the above description, then sell them to go to the butcher block—the sooner the better.

Now if every breeder would breed to type and always try to get closer to perfection according to the score card of his particular breed. Then we would be safe to buy the pig in the bag or better. But as it is now we are sold or deceived four times out of five. In my experience so far I have been faked nine times out of ten by buying by letter, and the worst dose was in the far-famed and celebrated Improved Ohio Chester Whites. I purchased a pair of this famous strain for the fairs and got the papers with them too, and that from a noted Ohio breeder, who carried an adv in several farm and swine papers, who claimed that there was nothing in the pen could beat them in the show ring and I sent him his price. As I wanted to get nothing but the best and when they came I felt sorry that I had told my neighbors that I had sent for a pair of shoats for the show ring. They had a time laughing about my long-nosed shoats, saying that's where the improvement was. It is useless to say what I done with them. Then a year ago I purchased a sow of the same O. I. C. but the best show sow that this other breeder had he was selling her for \$25 to \$40, not old enough to breed yet, was the dam of the best boar in Ohio or elsewhere, and as the breeder was a great exhibitor at all the leading fairs, including Chicago in 1893, and was a successful exhibitor, as the rewards of those fairs showed him to be by the rewards in the papers. So my will to have nothing but the best got the upper hand of me, so I sent him his price for this great sow, and when she came I was badly disappointed in-

stead of her being the best brood sow on the farm for the show ring she was the worst, and my wife told me that she believed that the O. I. C. was good to catch suckers with. I did not ask her if she was alluding to me as being the sucker that was caught, or if it was her long nose and narrow face that would let her stand on the bank and get the suckers out of the creek.

I will further add that this same breeder had this sow bred before I got her and of course I concluded that she was bred first-class by one who knew what he was doing so I did not think worth while to inquire what boar had served her till after she had farrowed. Then he wrote me that she was bred to her own son. Now, excuse me Brother Breeders, those of you who are honest and breed to type. This is what I have always aimed for and this is what I will do so that I can tell when I breed a sow to a boar very near what them pigs will look like.

And I shall not buy any more by letter but will buy as near perfection as I possibly can at some of the large shows. My next purchase will be at Buffalo, New York, next summer if the good Lord don't prevent me from going.

F. P. BENNER.  
Carrolltown, Pa., Jan. 20, 1901.

## HAMS.

The hams as shown in Fig. 3 are the type and shape that every breeder



(Fig. 3.)

should strive to produce, but you only find them on a small percentage. They are to be found every day like Fig. 4. How to produce this type is



(Fig. 4)

the point we desire to show our readers. The secret lies in the selection of the boar. First take a boar with ham running down wide to hock, the lower the better, they are down because he is full and fleshy in the flank as shown in fig 2, and when you go behind the hog you find the privates hung low down, close to the hock, the lower the better, they are down because he is full and fleshy in the fork, if he was not they would be formed high up. You see boars with the privates away up close to the tail and others away down. It is the boar that has the good fleshy ham carrying the privates low down that gets such hams as is shown in fig. 4.

No danger with a boar with privates up to the tail and legs like stilts when you stand behind him ever being the sire of pigs like fig. 3. They will be like fig. 4. Like begels like and don't expect a boar cut high up in the fork ever to breed pigs cut low down to the hock with full fleshy hams. Of course we do not mean for you to pay no attention to the sows and look only after the boar in this respect, but it is in the boar that you must look to in making and showing uniform in your herd. Breeders do not look after these points close enough in their boars and will use a cheaper boar to save \$10 in purchase and will be several hundred dollars poorer in the value of his pig as a consequence.

Don't do it friends, be careful in selecting your boars.

Every person should have their name and address on their envelopes. Look up our offer on 1 years subscription and 200 envelopes.

Remember that the subscription to B. S. will be 50 cts a year after March 10th. Send your renewal at once.

Individual hog houses at different places on the farm are better than one large, ill-smelling house not kept in a good condition. These can be turned into sleeping apartments as well as used for brood pens. They may be brought up closer to the other buildings on the farm in winter is thought best.

It will do you and us both good if you mention the fact that you saw their advertisement in Blooded Stock, when writing advertisers.

Do not bed your hogs with oats straw; it will make them itch and rub, and make sore places on them, and soon they fail to thrive; bed with wheat or rye straw, or even cornstalks; shredded cornstalks make the best of bedding. Buckwheat straw also makes poor bedding.



## How Do the Modern Methods of Disposing of Blooded Hogs Compare With Those of Thirty Years Ago.

Mr. Chairman: "How do the Modern Methods of Disposing of Blooded Hogs Compare with Those of Thirty Years Ago?" the 'subject assigned to me, is one which should have been given to an older man. I am only a boy in the hog business and not qualified to speak of my own experience and observation.

Eight years later I decided to go back into the hog business and bought two fine Poland-China gilts. I have handled Poland-Chinas ever since. At the beginning of my career as a hog breeder we disposed of our surplus at private sale without making much noise about it. No record was kept of family lines then and hogs sold on their form at no very fancy prices. Good money was made, however, by the honest breeder who succeeded in getting the confidence of his fellows; and I must say that the breeder of to-day who succeeds must do the same thing.

keep the flies off the clerk were added as extra inducements.

THE "SYSTEM FLOURISHED," like the proverbial "green bay tree," for a while. Prices boomed. A good hog of fashionable family (that didn't bring from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a month at all. Everybody in the business got rich—on long time, paper. When a paper fell due a big part of the riches took wings and flew away like the slump in the Populist vote out west.

The modern method of selling blood-ed hogs, in the highest development, created this class, but as soon as their notes overtook them they disappeared—let us hope forever.

The methods of thirty years ago, when the improvement of hogs had only begun in earnest, was safe and was the best possible at the time when transportation facilities were not what they are to-day. The honesty, reliability and character of thirty years ago are necessary now if one would succeed. Those qualities never become old-fashioned. But with a much finer hog than was in existence thirty years ago, with the question of transportation solved, so that all parts of this

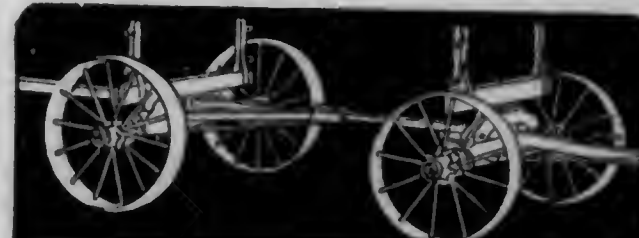
H. O. MINNIS.

H. O. MINNIS.

Edinburg, Ill.

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Some one may have non-breeding sows. Give them daily a gill of fine ground hempseed, in dry meal or corn and shorts or ground feed.



When you buy a wagon, buy one that will last you a life time, without costing more for repairs than it is worth. Get one that is easy to load and easy to draw. That's the Electric—the best made wagon in the world. Steel wheels (24 to 36 inches high) wide tires, straight or stagger spokes. Send for handsome catalog of steel wheels, wagons and other implements at money-saving prices.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,** Box 115, QUINCY, ILLINOIS



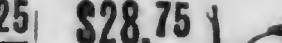
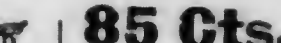
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**C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.**

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**CHESTER WHITE PIGS**  
**FOX HOUNDS ANY AGE. THOROUGHBRED**  
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J. M. McCAMANT,  
Village Farm. New London, Chester Co., Pa.

Gold Dust, Sefton Hero and Welsbourne  
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## Chester White & Poland China

stock on hand and for sale. Inspection invited.

**HODGSON BROS.,**  
NEW LONDON, PA.

NO FRAUD. HORSES, CATTE  
OR DOGS.

**R. LAMBERT** Breeder of Chester  
White Swine, Scotch  
Collies, Pit Games. REED CITY, MICH.

I am over-stocked and will sell as fine a lot of

Jersey Heifers as can be found anywhere at special low price if taken at once.

I keep cows for business not for the name of it,  
and these heifers will pay for themselves.  
— Come and see them or write at once.

E. H. POWLEY, Oxford, Pa.

—USE—



## The Snoddy Remedy

**A Positive Cure and Preventive.**  
Thoroughly tested and endorsed by many leading farmers and breeders.

There is only one Snoddy Hog Cholera Cure  
That one is made only at Alton, Ill., and has  
Dr. Snoddy's picture on each package.

Beware of imitations and accept no substitutes.  
Write for 'Dr. Snoddy's free' booklet on HOG  
CHOLERA and full particulars of the  
SNODDY REMEDY.

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**The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.**

ALTON, ILLS.

**Branch Office : Des Moines, Ia.**

As it is now time to use young boars, for the benefit of young breeders I will give my method of managing them. The young boar should be put in a lot by himself, entirely away from other hogs, as he will fret too much and not eat enough if allowed to run near other hogs. Sometimes it is good to put a pig or two with him for company and for an appetizer. Often a young boar that is a little tasty about eating will eat his feed better if there is a pig or two with him; he will eat his feed to keep the pigs from getting it—hog like. Then the young boar should be frequently handled; if he is not tame he should be confined in a small pen so he can't get away, and rubbed and handled to get him tame, and then let him out in his lot, and he should be taught to drive and to know his master. He should be driven from his lot to the brooding lot and back, so that he can be driven anywhere and handled like a bull. We have our boars all trained so we can drive them anywhere and handle them as we please; and they have to be broken to handle when young. He should have a good warm bed and plenty of pure water and have free access to wood ashes and salt. The feed should consist of a variety of food. The best feed would be shorts and skim milk, supplemented with pumpkins and sugar beets or finely cut clover hay with a little corn.

F. D. Coblurn, Secretary Kansas Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kan., has sent us a copy of the coming report. When we say that Mr. Coblurn has outdone himself in this report we make a pretty broad assertion. The report contains nearly 1000 pages, nicely bound, and is a book which every farmer should have as reference. The part relating to live stock and grains are especially valuable to our readers and we hope many will be able to secure copies. All our readers in Kansas can secure a copy by writing for it.

Fort Lupton, Col.

**Blooded Stock**  
Mr. Editor—Can you tell a subscriber of your valuable paper what is the matter with his pigs. They don't seem to do very well, and on examination of their mouth I find one or more black teeth. Are they detrimental and can that be the cause of them not being thrifty. Please answer.

Very truly yours,  
A Subscriber.

Ans.—Some claim that black teeth are bad for pigs but we never had much faith in it. However, it is easy to take a pair of nippers and pull the black tusks out. Change your pigs into new quarters and change the feed. This often works wonders.—Ed.

Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison, Wis., sends us a copy of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for 1900, and it contains a report of some swine feeding contests that every reader of Blooded Stock should study and we trust our readers will be able to secure a copy.







## Slopping Pigs.

In feeding ground feed to pigs there is a good deal of variation in the belief and practice of feeders with regard to the amount of water that should accompany the meal. Some believe in feeding it dry, some with barely water enough in it to pour into the trough and some think that slop should be made quite thin. While there are these differences of opinion and practice, there is very little exact information upon the subject. Feeders pursue one or the other of the courses above indicated, and as it does well in their hands they think it the best, but information based on comparative trials, made with different lots of pigs, of the same age and breeding, at the same time, under the same circumstances and with the same feed, is very meager. In order to ascertain something definite upon the subject the Purdue Experiment Station last year, from January 24th to June 19th, fed pigs, beginning at about four months old, in four different ways. The foods used were equal parts of pure corn meal and shorts until May 9th, when hominy feed took the place of corn meal, and these feeds were fed to one lot dry in the trough, to another lot mixed with the weight of the meal in water to a third lot mixed with twice its weight in water and to a fourth lot mixed with three times its weight in water. In addition the pigs were given all the water they desired to drink, and a record was kept of the amount of water drunk daily. At the end of the trial, which lasted 146 days, it was found that there was no material difference in the results secured. The first lot, consisting of four pigs and fed dry meal, made a gain of four and one-third pounds per day; the second lot, where the meal was mixed with its own weight in water, gained four and two-fifths pounds per day; the third lot, where the meal was mixed with twice its weight in water, made the same gain as the last, and the fourth lot, where the meal was mixed with three times its weight in water, made a gain of four and one-fifth pounds per day. Each of the lots consisted of four pigs, half being pure bred Chester Whites and half Berkshires, and the gain above indicated is slightly over a pound per day for each pig. The cost of grain was 2.87 cents per pound in the first lot, 3.04 cents in the second lot, 2.90 cents in the third lot and 3 cents in the fourth lot. This difference is so slight, however, as to be immaterial, for it might readily be that it would be reversed upon a repetition of the trial. There was no material difference in the appearance of the pigs in either lot so far as quality was concerned, and so far as this single experiment can prove anything, the use of about two parts of water to one of grain, by weight seems to be a satisfactory proportion for slopping. It would seem, however, that there is really neither gain nor loss in feeding pigs slop instead of grain, except as the feeder may find one or the other course the more convenient.

John Eich & Sons, Hibbets, Ohio, are advertising a choice lot of Poland Chinas in this issue.

## Growthy Hogs.

Wayne, Kansas.

Mr. Editor:

J. E. Ross asked about heavy hogs and the best feeders. I must say that the Chester Whites are the largest in the world and make the best feeders for long feeding. I have a young boar in my herd that is going to make a 1400 pound hog some of these days. He is nine months old and measures five feet, eleven inches in length and stands 36 inches high. I have some extra large sows weighing from five to seven hundred pounds in breeding condition and I never was beaten for large hogs in this country. I will have some pigs to sell this season and am going to give you one for a premium for one of your club raises this season, so look out for this chance. It will be something worth looking after.

F. T. HADACHEK.

John Cowrie, of Des Moines, stated there was no cleaner animal on the farm than the hog when he was given a chance to be clean. "I would no more think of feeding my hogs on a floor that had not been carefully swept clean previously than I would of eating out of the same dishes twice without washing them. The hog does not want to do this but the ignorant farmer starves him to do it."

A man who has overstocked, of course, underfeeds, and fails to get out of his business what he should. Overfeeding is a fault, but it is more excusable than underfeeding. Only maintaining or permitting animals to lose in growth is not accomplishing anything. You have your expense of running the machine and no work done. One-third of the stock well housed and well fed will make money while the larger amount of stock fed the same quantity of grain loses money.

## Breeder's Notes.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, Ohio, is offering a very valuable Chester White fit to head any herd. Mr. Kershner is open for bids on this great hog that would be cheap at \$50. Attend to this at once.

D. W. Shellabarger and G. B. Howe are both offering Chester Whites of high-class, and breeders looking for something choice should write them at once.

## Horse Owners! Use

COMBAULT'S  
**Caustic Balsam**  
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches of Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. **SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.** Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

## \$10.90 FOR STEEL PLOW

Shipped on 8 days trial, without any money until found satisfactory. Take the Plow into your field give it a trial if found satisfactory and the biggest bargain you ever saw and equal to plows that retail for \$14.00. Send \$10.90, if no satisfactory return to us and we will pay all freight both ways.

**GUARANTEED TO SCOUR** in any soil. Mold board, landside and share made of soft, malleable steel, a surface as hard and smooth as glass; beam is steel. Wood beams \$10.50. Made in 12, 14, 16 and 18 in. We have 97 styles and combinations of walking and riding plows. All styles lawns, seeders, cultivators, rollers, corn planters and other implements. Send for free 328 page agriculture catalogue and save agents profit. MARVIN SMITH CO., 55-57-59 N. Jefferson St. CHICAGO. When writing glad advertisers mention his paper.

**THE BEST BUGGY THAT COMES DOWN THE PIKE**

When you buy a vehicle you want one that you can be proud of. At the same time you want to pay for it a reasonable price. The famous **Split Hickory Vehicles** are sold to you direct from the factory, at a saving of 1/3 of the price charged by dealers or agents. Moreover, the Split Hickory Buggies and Carriages are built right in every particular. Every little detail is correct. There are dozens of special features about them, which add to their beauty, comfort, safety and durability—features found on no other make. Test yourself on quality as well as price. Send for our free illustrated book on vehicles—it puts in black and white the things you ought to know. We can save you money on harness, too. We ship on approval and guarantee satisfaction. Don't keep it if you don't like it.

OHIO CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO., 8 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

## YOUR HORSE

if suffering from an enlargement can be quickly put on his feet. No need to blister or fire. The enlargement will be quickly absorbed by

## Sloan's Liniment.

Nothing like it to cure a sore tendon, or to kill a spavin, curb or splint. This remedy is known to more drivers and horsemen than any other liniment, because it does the work by its penetrating qualities.

Prepared by DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

50c and \$1.00 a Bottle.



Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

## Feed Judiciously.

I think twice a day is often enough to feed pigs during winter, says W. W. Stevens in "N. E. Farmer." Feed early enough of evenings so they can take their meals early and be ready to lie down by dusk. Water should be in good supply throughout the day, but especially give a good supply at night. A hog will nearly always wind up his supper with a drink. If not allowed this he will not do well. Never keep corn constantly before pigs. Give them all they can eat once a day, but see to it that they clean up what is given them. It is a good plan to provide a warm slop far fall pigs. This may be given three times a day if you like, by sinking a barrel in the ground and providing a good cover for it. Then each morning heat a kettle of water and mix the slop in this barrel.

When you feed the pigs always stop a few minutes and see that they are eating heartily, as well as getting their share of the ration. The good feeder always spends some time looking after each individual pig at least once a day. If you want fall pigs to be profitable keep them thriving all the while, just as you would the spring litters. Good feed in variety and the right kind of shelter will bring the full litters through the winter in good shape and then finish them up with grain and grass very economically, but hardly with as large profits as spring litters. One thing is certain, fall pigs will never do any good and they will never bring in a profit if you attempt to carry them through winter on a corn and ice water diet, feeding them in the muddy barn lot and allowing them to sleep in cold, wet beds. Better sell out in the fall to the other fellow.

**IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES**  
PROTECTION blood, 6 service breds and 5 gilts, for sale. Some bred. Also Fall pigs—broad, deep, smooth and growthy. Pure blood.

L. F. MARTIN, Newtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

## FOR SALE--FEW GILTS

Will farrow in the Spring and some young Bords ready for service, and a good lot of young pigs. These are all pedigree stock of Improved Chester Whites. Price in satisfaction guaranteed.

G. B. HOWE, SHERMAN, N. Y.

## Strong, Growthy, Healthy

**Chester Whites**  
I have SIX SOWS bred to farrow in April. They are strictly first-class and breeding is of the very best of blood—are good all-over with fancy heads and heavy hams. Have 5 October pigs that will do to go into the Show Ring next Fall. You won't be ashamed of them in any company. If you want a pair this Spring to head your herd place your order now and get first pick. Write me for prices.

J. H. YARNALL  
JENNERSVILLE, PA.

## When You Get a Pig by Express.

When a pig is received by express or freight, remember that he is tired from a long and exciting journey, during which he has been a close prisoner, half frightened to death by the strange quarters, strange people and strange sounds about him. He is probably more than half starved and as thirsty as he is hungry. Give him a drink of water, and if it is hot weather dash a bucket full over him in the crate. Take him home in as kindly a way as possible. If your wagon has no springs put some hay in the bottom to break the jar of the rough road. When you get home give him a quart of water and a very light feed. Three hours after give more water and another light feed, and repeat every three hours the first day, and by the next morning your pig will probably be all right and ready for a full meal. It is always best to err on the side of too little rather than too much feed and drink. It is very easy to over-feed, and the result of it is a sick pig and no growth for weeks, perhaps. Keep him hungry until you know his capacity, and then feed so as to be sure that all is cleaned up and that he will have a good appetite for the next meal. When you receive the pig, if he looks thin and gaunt and droopy, don't sit down and write the man who sold him to you a saucy letter full of saucy cuss words, and call him a swine her, because he has not sent you a good pig. Wait a few days until the pig has filled up the waste places in his carcass again. There are two things that do not appear to advantage when hungry, a man and a hog. Physically they are duplicates in stomach, and in disposition similar; both are fine when well fed, but miserable looking creatures when ill-fed.

The pig that does not please you when he reaches you hungry and thirsty, may and probably will prove to be an all-around beauty when he has had a few square meals.

My stock has been selected with much care from the most reputable breeders, and is from imported stock of high cost. The herd is registered and all stock will be recorded if desired.

Personal inspection is requested, but when this is impossible, orders will be filled according to my best judgment and stock sold will be crated, shipped and supplied with feed for the trip.

MEADOW BROOK STOCK FARM,  
Rochester, Mich.

W. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill., sent us copy of his 130-page catalogue and in it we find such items as alfalfa, crimson clover, cow peas, rape, corn, oats and other seeds as are of special interest to the farmer. Send for it. Every swine grower will find things in it that they have been looking for. It will be sent free to readers of Blooded Stock.



Marvin-Smith Co. are now out with a great line of farm implements. They will give Blooded Stock subscribers special instructions about prices and shipping if you write them now.

## ENON SIDE HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES

Contains quality, style and excellence. Orders now booked for Spring Pigs bred by such bords as Protection Boy, No. 6555; Billy K, No. 6757 and others. Have few choice to fancy September and November now ready. Also a grand lot

**BARRED P. R. COCKERELS**  
Fine in plumage, etc., at \$1 to \$2 each. Send in your orders to

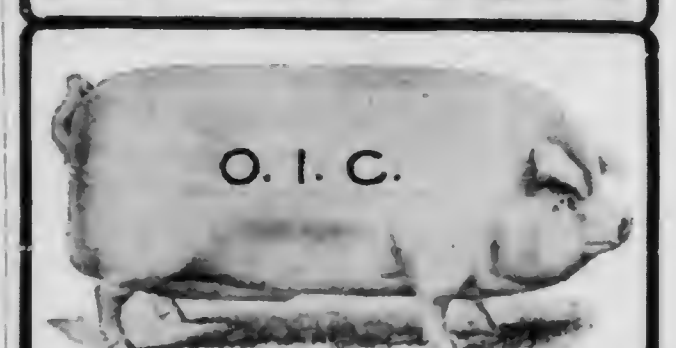
D. W. SHELLABARGER,  
ENON, OHIO.

## LOOK HERE YOU BREEDERS!!

On March 1st I will sell my young herd boar Fancy Boy No. 6701 to the highest bidder or best offer received up to 12 o'clock noon on March 1. Reason for selling—3 sows in herd same breeding. Bred him to 10 sows in herd a few of which have been sold. Description—Farrowed March 10th, 1900. Strong points, very small fine ear, extra good arch back, wide, well-ribbed out, loin wide and strong, good full ham well down on back, no fork between hams, good heart girth, good length, strong, medium bone. Weak Points—Face a little narrow, bone a little light. A fine coat of wavy hair, good breeder weight over 200 lbs., rather thin, breeding condition. Send bids or address for further particulars, etc.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.

## There can be but one BEST



THE fact that the O. I. C.'s are less liable to disease is attracting wide spread attention. Hogs are higher. Get ready for the boom by breeding now. We send a sample pair of our famous O. I. C. Hogs on time and allow you agency if you write promptly. 2 of these famous hogs weighed 2,806 lbs. Write today. L. B. SILVER CO. 337 Grand Arcade, Cleveland, O.

## SPRING PIGS ALL SOLD.

But I have a fine lot of FALL PIGS to offer. These are a choice lot and will be sold for what they are worth. Breeding and individual merit taken into consideration. Have also a few good sows to breed for May and June farrow. Also booking orders for next March farrow. Am breeding the best lot of Chester White Sows ever owned before on the farm. Write for catalogue.

JAS. FISHER, Jr., Eastman, Wis.  
Breeder of Improved Chester White Swine.

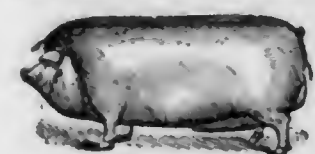


## Mating for Results.

Each family of hogs has certain characteristics that in a more or less pronounced degree distinguish the family from other families or strains. It is well to be posted on what these distinguishing characteristics are. Much of the secret of success in mating comes from an intelligent study of blood lines with a view to getting the desired improvement. To use the language of a well-known breeder, "there are some kinds of blood that is 'pizen' to other kinds." What was meant by this was that the mating of even first class animals where the blood lines are not suited will produce disastrous results. It is frequently the case that where the male is from one family and the female from a certain other family the results will be in every way satisfactory, but when the mating is reversed and the female is from the family to which the male belonged in the first case and the male from the other family the results are never what they should be. So it is well to know whether you can add a sow or a boar from a certain family to the best advantage.

Then we have boars that are great "sow sires" that are pretty nearly failures as sires of boars. And sometimes, but much more rarely, we have sires that are great boar sires and not so good as sires of sows. Many persons suppose

## SPECIAL LOT.



I now have as fine a lot of Chester White Pigs 2 months old, as ever run. They are a combination of Protection - Happy Medium blood. Some fine male pigs fit to head your herd. Write me at once.

JAMES McCAMAT, New London, Pa.

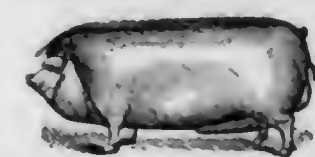
## BOSS HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER



WHITE SWINE. Fifty choice Spring Pigs for sale at reasonable prices. All stock guaranteed to be as represented. Send in your orders to

J. W. HANEY & SON  
LONE ROCK, WIS.

## IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES



Protection blood with the 16 to 1 families make a good hit. Spring pigs of breeding and up to date strains. Have 3 Fancy Show Boars. May farrow, and a lot of Fancy Fall Pigs. Stock and prices right.

D. W. SHELLABARGER  
EXON, CLARK COUNTY, OHIO.

## Hermanville Tamworths

## Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges.

Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered to express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wear (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y., or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (mutilated), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated to express.

Hermanville Farm,

J. A. MacDonald, Proprietor  
Hermanville, P. E. I. Canada.

that if the sweepstakes boar and the sweepstakes sow at some of our big state fairs could be mated together the result would always be at least more than ordinarily successful. In a majority of instances these animals (presumably the best of their sexes) are not suited for mating either in form or in blood lines, and it is more likely to be the latter that will be the controlling cause in the failure. It is well to study this feature of the breeding question, as familiarity with the peculiarities, the strong points and the weak points, of the different strains and families can hardly fail to be of material benefit. To get the best results a breeder would go to one family of hogs if mellowness and feeding qualities were the principal things desired, to another family if color and coat were most wanted. I am speaking of the breeder who has not gone pedigree crazy and who is therefore breeding hogs and not pedigrees.—Am. Swine-herd.

KELTON HERD  
OF  
Chester Whites

Some choice pigs, 2 to 3 mos. old, will make Show Pigs and are fit for any herd.

10 Sows bred and 4 Boars ready for service for sale.

These are all strictly first-class hogs and prize winners sure. If in need of any choice stock let me hear from you; my prices are right.

C. L. WEBSTER,  
Kelton, Pa.

Do You Need Choice Blood?  
Do You Want The Best?

You cannot afford any other kind. It is the best that pays.

We can furnish you with first-class

Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire and Duroc Jersey



WILL CO. MAID,  
No. 12028

Swine, Guernsey and Jersey Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Etc.

We shall be glad to hear from anyone wanting stock. If you will leave your order in our hands we can please you. The best way is to allow us a reasonable amount of time. Often we have the stock, other times we can better serve you by waiting on younger stock, to develop as in the case of Pigs 2 months old. We have the facilities for finding such animals as you may be in need of that the average breeder does not have. Your order placed with us will have the benefit of our 20 years experience. Our prices are reasonable, considering the quality of stock, etc., and that we assure customers. Address

Associated Breeders, Oxford, Pa.

C. E. MORRISON, MANAGER

## The Tamworth and His Traducers.

I am sorry to see our editor printing those venomous squibs copied from exchanges, reflecting on the Tamworth hog. While something may be gained at first in the struggle to suppress truth eventually "truth will out," and the truth about the excellent qualities of the Tamworth hog will assert itself. Notwithstanding the unfriendliness of every swine paper in the United States, including Blooded Stock, against the Tamworth, this fine herd of hogs is coming to the front, if slowly, exceedingly sure, and it is but a question of a very few years when the Chester White et al pork hogs will occupy second place in the swine arena. In the Western corn belt the Chester White has not yet found much favor nor are the chances for popularity improving. His field of usefulness is as yet restricted nor does his sphere of usefulness appear to spread very much outside the limits of his habitat.

The trouble is the Chester has endeavored to occupy a middle ground—a sort of dual purpose, meddling between the pork hog and the bacon hog, and, like the dual purpose corn, is a myth. In this age of specialties we have no room for dual purpose animals. If pork is wanted nothing is gained by changing from the Poland China to the Chester, and if expert bacon is wanted the peculiarities of the Chester White are not sufficiently pronounced to be much of an improvement over the Poland China.

At the recent Canadian Fat Stock Show held at Guelph, Ont., the lecturers on the bacon hog and the representatives of the leading packing houses pronounced themselves entirely against the Chester White as a bacon hog.

The breeding and feeding of the bacon hog is bringing more money to Canadian farmers now than is her cheese, and that means a good deal. Pork hogs for farmers east of Ohio is a losing business. The breeders of the middle and eastern states must launch out in a new sphere if they expect to make money with hogs. Competing with the Western cheap corn hog with the same kind of goods is not only un-business like but simply ridiculous.

To say that the Tamworth is a hard feeder is pure rot and lies. The opposite really is true. The Tamworth is a much easier feeder than the Chester. The Tamworth is a handsomer hog than the Chester, is more docile, a better mother, has greater fecundity, furnishes more milk for her offspring, and is the best all-around hog in the world. If you don't believe me prove it for yourself. Abuse will not prove it for you Mr. Chester.

J. A. MacDonald.

Private adult family living in New Jersey, 5 miles from Philadelphia, wants a country woman for housework. No cooking. Wages, \$3.50 per week. Box 313, Merchantville, N. J.

There is no class of live stock that pays better to grade up, and none in which it can be done as cheaply as the hog.

Greenwood Valley Herd of Thoroughbred A.J.C.C. Jerseys, C. Whites, P. Ghinas, O.I.C.'s and Barred Rocks.



I am nearly sold out but still have some TOPPERS—SOWS AND BOARS 4 to 8 months old. A few very choice Pigs 8 to 10 weeks. Will have a large number ready for sale by March 15. Remember stock must be as represented and arrive safely.

Notice—As we now have free mail, my P. O. address is MILLVILLE, Pa.

P. K. PATTERSON,  
Millville,  
Col. Co., Pa.

## WEST VA. STOCK &amp; POULTRY FARM

A. I. SPENCER, Parkersburg, W. Va.; R. S. NELSON, Boaz, W. Va., Props.



REGISTERED  
POLAND CHINAS.

.... AND.....  
PURE-BRED  
.... POULTRY.....

YOUNG BROOD SOWS AND MALES, READY FOR SERVICE, FOR SALE AT PRICES within reach of any farmer. The leading families of the Poland China Breed are represented in our herd.—The Gold Medals, Hands Off, Sunshine, Protection, Tecumseh, U. S.

PRACTICAL BREEDS OF POULTRY B. P. Rocks, R. C. B. Leghorns, S. L. Wyandottes, S. S. Ham Birs, C. I. Games, Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Buff Rocks. Eggs in season. Write us and mention BLOODED STOCK. Address

A. I. SPENCER, PARKERSBURG,  
W. VIRGINIA.

Farm on Ohio River, 6 miles from Parkersburg.



## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM.

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING-  
GOLD CO. IOWA





## Cross Breeding.

An Iowa swine breeder holds some peculiar views on cross breeding. They are not in agreement with the experiences of many others, but we give them as given in one of our exchanges for what they are worth. He says:

"In regard to cross breeding to improve the size of the hog, many breeders of pure breeds differ with me when I make the assertion that many are finding that a pure bred Chester White boar crossed with a Poland China or some other good breed of sow makes larger hogs than when bred to one of his own breed but such is the case. Last January I turned a pure bred Chester boar in with three Duroc-Jerseys, three grade Poland's and one Black Essex. They were all about alike in size and bone. The Essex showed the best pigs from the start up to the present time. The next best are those of the Poland. I could not be induced to cross with the Duroc again as the size is not there. I am not mapping out a line of breeding for any one to follow, but only giving my experience, with no theory."

## "Successful."

It was a happy thought years ago that suggested the name "Successful" to the Des Moines Incubator Company for their standard machine, a name fully deserved by its record. With commendable enterprise necessary additions have been made to their factory from time to time, and to further facilitate the handling of their immense business, they have now added a large storage warehouse, and is situated directly upon railroad tracks. A car load of incubators have been shipped to O. Rolland, Montreal, Agent in Canada, and one car load as a partial shipment to F. Lussater & Company, Sydney, Australia, who are handling the Des Moines machine in large quantities this season. This is only one instance of the large foreign trade the Des Moines people have built up and which has necessitated their printing catalogues in five foreign languages. The "Successful" is their leading machine, but the "Eclipse" and "Crescent" Hatchers are thoroughly dependable, and are most excellent value at the price asked. Careful readers may remember very remarkable hatches made by the Des Moines Company at several large poultry shows last year, incubation being started at Des Moines and timed to bring out the hatches during the exhibits. While being incubated the machines with their precious contents were shipped almost 1500 miles by express, were several times transferred in open wagons, and all without diminishing the high percentage of chicks hatched. Readers of this paper who contemplate purchasing an incubator will certainly serve their interests by sending for the Company's new catalogue. Please refer to their ad. elsewhere in this paper and note the conditions under which the book is sent. It cost the Company a great deal of money to compile it, and it should, on that account, find a permanent place in every poultry breeder's library.

Address Des Moines Incubator Company, Des Moines, Ia., and mention this paper.

Subscribe for Blooded Stock before the subscription price is raised.

## NOTICE.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Rippley Hardware Company, of Grafton, Ill., in another column of the issue, on their line of feed cookers. These people have been favorably known for some time as manufacturers of these goods, and the particular pattern of cooker in this issue is one for which they are justly famous. It is built like a steam boiler, and for this reason it is particularly strong and durable. The materials used in making are all of the best; and it can be used not only to cook feed, but to heat water and buildings at some considerable distance. The modern farmer who is making the most of his opportunities requires something of this sort, and we suggest that our readers write the Rippley Hardware Company for catalogue and prices, which will be mailed immediately. Just at this season these goods are in great demand. We can—and very gladly do recommend these people to our readers as worthy of confidence; and hope that many of those who see this notice and the advertisement will write them. Do not forget to mention this paper.

## The Brood Sow.

It will be too late next spring, when the brood sow with her young litter shall show her incapacity to raise good strong pigs to withstand disease, and grow rapidly to maturity, to complain that the trouble is food with the brood sow. Now is the time and for the next two or three months, to put and keep the breeding sows in condition to do what is expected of them. That can only be done by the supply of proper food, warm, dry shelter, pure water, etc., and all these regularly, and not in the way the old feeder tried to make streaks of fat and streaks of lean by feeding on alternate days and weeks. There is too much inclination to lay our faults at the doors of others, and in this instance to charge bad breeding on some one else who breed and grow the brood sow. In nine times out of ten the troubles about the young stock lie at our own doors, resulting in inattention, thoughtlessness, or worse still, laziness or ignorance. Attend to the brood sow regularly from this on to the day of the new litter, if you expect or deserve success in the next hog crop.

## Berkshire &amp; Yorkshire Pigs

60 HEAD FOR SALE  
My breeding stock is from the best strains in America and England and are from such prize winners as Imported Storm King, Avondale Duke, Gold Bug and others. Can furnish pairs or trios not akin. Prices low.

N. S. BURRIER

NEW MIDWAY MD

## Imported Large Yorkshires.



All stock Registered or Eligible sows bred and pigs not akin for sale.  
Write for particulars prices, etc., and receive full information

A. VROOMAN, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

## SUBSCRIPTION COMBINATIONS.

|                                               |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65               |                         |
| Farm Journal....." " " 50                     |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.10</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$1.65</b> |
| Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65               |                         |
| Rural New Yorker....." " " 1.00               |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.65</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.15</b> |
| Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65               |                         |
| Farm News....." " " 50                        |                         |
| Farm Journal....." " " 50                     |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.50</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.15</b> |
| Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65               |                         |
| Country Gentleman....." " " 2.50              |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.75</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$3.65</b> |
| Ohio Farmer.....one year..\$ 65               |                         |
| Hoard's Dairyman....." " " 1.00               |                         |
| Breeder's Gazette....." " " 2.00              |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.75</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$4.15</b> |
| American Swineherd.....one year..\$ 50        |                         |
| National Swine Breeder's Journal....." " " 50 |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.50</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.00</b> |
| Practical Farmer.....one year..\$1.00         |                         |
| American Sheep Breeder....." " " 1.00         |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.00</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.50</b> |
| Hoard's Dairyman.....one year..\$1.00         |                         |
| Breeder's Gazette....." " " 2.00              |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$2.50</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$3.50</b> |
| Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ 65           |                         |
| Hoard's Dairyman....." " " 1.00               |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.50</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.15</b> |
| Michigan Farmer.....one year..\$ 65           |                         |
| Farm, Field and Fireside....." " " 1.00       |                         |
| Blooded Stock....." " " 50                    |                         |
| <b>ALL FOR \$1.50</b>                         | <b>Total.....\$2.15</b> |

We have made arrangements to save our readers money and some of the above combinations may please you. Send us your order. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

## OUR CLUBBING LIST.

Why not order your other newspapers through us? We can save you money and guarantee prompt and courteous treatment.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer yearly subscriptions to the following publications, together with a year's subscription to Blooded Stock, at reduced prices for the combination. These prices are net, and no premiums are given. Each order must include one subscription to Blooded Stock, but where more than one of the papers named in the list is wanted a deduction of 25 cents from the clubbing price will be allowed for each additional publication desired, thus giving but one subscription to Blooded Stock.

| Regular Price for one year | Name of Paper and Place of Publication. | Our price for both. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| \$1.50                     | American Agriculturist.....Chicago.     | \$1.25              |
| 1.00                       | American Poultry Journal.....Chicago.   | .80                 |
| .75                        | American Piggy Advocate.....Syracuse.   | .60                 |
| 1.50                       | American Sheep Breeder.....Chicago.     | 1.25                |
| 1.00                       | American Swineherd.....Chicago.         | .80                 |
| 2.50                       | Breeder's Gazette.....Chicago.          | 2.10                |
| 2.50                       | Country Gentleman.....Albany.           | 2.10                |
| 1.50                       | Hoard's Dairyman.....Mt. Atkinson.      | 1.25                |
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## A Great Remedy.

Dr. Sloan's Liniment is universally conceded to be one of the best all round preparations ever put on the market. On account of its antiseptic and marvellous penetrating properties it will be found to be invaluable as a family liniment in case of stiff, sore swollen joints, as well as all aches, strains, pains or sprains.

Its use in the stable has met with the highest success. Prominent horsemen all over the country use it and endorse it. Nothing better has ever been discovered for the cure of lameness swollen joints, cuts, kicks and sprains on horses.

It will reduce a swollen tendon in a marvellously short time and the way it will kill a spavin, curb or splint is remarkable.

Dr. Sloan has published a most interesting book entitled, "A Treatise on the Horse." This book will be found valuable to anyone owning horses and we would recommend that all interested write a letter to Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., asking for a copy of it. Dr. Sloan will gladly send anyone who thus write him, one of these valuable little books free.

Canadian breeders enjoy the privilege of shipping pure-bred live stock at half rates, the extra agent making the special rate upon presentation of certificate of registry of the animal to be shipped. Breeders in this country pay full rates and more in many cases. They should now, through their powerful organizations, go after the privilege enjoyed by their Canadian competitors. Some questions of transportation between breeders and carriers are always at the front. None of their is of such importance as the one just named. If all breeders' organizations will drop the others for a time and make a determined effort for this concession they will make no mistake.

## P. CHINAS, BERKSHIRES, C. WHITES

Fine large strains, all ages mated not akin, 8 week pigs. Bred Sows. 8-week litters and Poultry. Write for prices and free circular.

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## LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE

Good Service Boars and Fat Pigs in pairs not akin at live and let live prices. Good individuals and the best of breeding. Bred from prize-winning stock. Pedigree with each hog sold. Write

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We have on hand a few choice Fall Pigs. These are from the leading strains of very large ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

ALSO CHOICE BUFF P. F. COCKERELS.

All stock guaranteed as represented. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. KITCHEN, MILLVILLE, PA.

## PREVENTION.

Hooversburg Ind., Nov. 28, 1900.

Gentlemen:—There are not any sick hogs in this part of the country at present. I have half a case of Snoddy Remedy yet. When I sell a man once, he always comes after more medicine, if he has any more sick hogs. It will certainly do the work all right if given according to directions. I will not do without it as long as I raise hogs. Your remedy saved my hogs last fall. I had thirteen sick but lost none.

Yours very truly,

JACOB MATHIAS.

Linnville, Ind., Nov. 23, 1900.

Dear sir:—

If you will pardon my neglect I will now write you of my experience with the Snoddy Remedy and my sick hogs. When I received your first case of medicine my hogs about seventy of them, were nearly all sick and several of them dead. I used the Remedy and gave them a thorough course of treatment and saved almost every hog. I have great confidence in the remedy now.

Yours truly,

F. W. WINKLER.

These are samples of numerous letters coming to us and we give them to show our readers where and what to do to prevent and cure Cholera in their herds.—Ed.

## A Great Sow.

H. M. Bogart, Waverly, N. Y., writes us that he has a grade Duroc-Jersey-Chester White sow that he has been breeding to Poland China boars, and the first year he forgot how many pigs she farrowed, but the second year she had two litters, one seventeen and the other eighteen; the third year, first litter eighteen and second twenty, some were farrowed dead, but in the four litters he farrowed seventy-three pigs. This is a record hard to equal.

## Remarks on the Best Family Hog.

What breed of swine is considered most economical and satisfactory for a farmer to keep who intends them solely for the use of the larder, for bacon, lard and ham, is a question the Country Gentleman answers as follows:

For the purposes above named we think the Berkshires will best fill the bill. They are naturally a nervous active hog, and always on the lookout for something to eat. They are great foragers, and unless fat can run like a deer; these characteristics cause them to sandwich more streaks of lean through the fat than almost any other hog, except the Tamworth, which is strictly a bacon hog. So when ham, shoulder, bacon and lard are the essential things required, it is hard to improve on the Berkshire. They have excellent hams and shoulders, and the side meat is almost equal to the Tamworth. What there is of a Tamworth ham is good, but there is not so much of it. They are a tall, long, narrow

hog, and very deep up and down. They are built behind like a Jersey calf—very narrow and pointed. The Berkshire has great broad hams, and while its build does not differ so much from the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey as it does from the Tamworth, its good meat is put on by the activity of the animal. Good meat well streaked with lean can also be had from the Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey by making the most of their living of nitrogenous food, such as pasture, shorts or middlings, with very little corn, and plenty of fresh water and exercise, with clean surroundings. This is also necessary for any other breed in order to produce the best pork. They should be fed plenty of corn the last three weeks of their life, to harden the fat already accumulated. The corn will add a little extra fat, but not enough to hurt.

Express Incubator Company, Wayland, N. J. send us one of their "Profitable poultry keeping in all its branches," a book of 220 pages. It is a complete manual of the poultry business and should be in the hands of every poultry raiser. Send a card for one and mention Blooded Stock.

## FOR SALE.—POLAND CHINA SOW BLUSHING MAID.

No. 114,881. Four April pigs, sired by Van Wilkes, No. 41,919, dam, Blushing Maid. Also, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Blk Minorcas, Silver Duckwing Games, Toulouse Geese. Address

SAMUEL HESSELDEN, Mansfield, Ohio.

## County Line Herd of Poland Chinas

and thoroughbred Poultry. Yearlings and Spring Pigs for sale from three different breeds and Keweenaw and Keweenaw Model strains; good hams, large bone, good style and finish. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. D. BISHOP, Woodbury, Mich.

## POLAND CHINA SOWS

Bred for March. Pigs 2 to 4 months. Two Jersey Bulls, 4 mos. old, very fine. Address

Wm. M. Bigham &amp; Sons, Gettysburg, Pa.

## POLAND CHINAS.....

Of the big-boned, mellow kind, comprising the most popular breeding. Try a Kentucky-bred hog—they are not a whit behind her horses! Can furnish pigs in pairs not akin. Write for prices, describing your wants.

SAM T. WEBB, Sergeant, Letcher Co., Ky.

## POLAND CHINAS

25 Large Growths. Heavy-boned Sept. Pigs of both sexes sired by Foster's U. S. F. S. 1895. Bred by the \$750. Hog T. C. S. U. S. 3173 and Great Chief Tecumseh 4950; he, by Chief Tecumseh 24 and out of a \$500 sow. Pairs not akin. Describe wants and ask prices. We guarantee them as represented.

JOHN EICK &amp; SON HIBBETTS, OHIO.



## Questions and Answers.

Otilia, Iowa, January 14, 1901.

## Blooded Stock:

I once had a bunch of hogs that would pitch on to one of their number occasionally and fight it. Whenever I saw them fighting one I took it out of the yard. I did this several times but finally they killed one. What is the cause of hogs fighting?

Once I had a bunch of pigs that I fed soaked corn all summer and they grew nicely until I commenced feeding them new corn, then they didn't grow very much. I commenced feeding new corn gradually. What was the trouble?

Would you recommend breeding a sow when she is suckling pigs only a few days old?

What is a good remedy for worms in hogs?

I have plenty of oats but the hogs do not eat them readily. What is the best way to feed oats? It seems to me there ought to be some way to get the hogs off.

In case my four-acre clover hog pasture should winter-kill what could I sow on it to make a good hog pasture next summer? Yours truly,

B. W. GARRETT.

1. Could not tell you the cause.  
2. You fed too much corn and the pigs tired of it. If you would feed middlings until you are ready to fatten and then change to corn you would find your pigs would do better and be easier fattened.

3. Would get some horse and cattle powders; feed flax seed meal and clean out your pigs and get the blood in better shape.  
4. Oats alone is not a very good feed; have it ground and mixed with some other grain. We would sell the oats and buy middlings with the money.

5. Get some rape seed and plant it.

Ed.

## Do Not Change Your Favored Breed.

If the farmer has a good herd of any breed these good qualities can be improved in nearly every case by sticking to their breed as by introducing blood of another breed, says a valued exchange. It is never expected by purchasers to find as good all around quality in a mixed herd as in a herd of one breed.

The great aim of specialty breeders is to secure similarity in their herds in form and color. On these rest the great value of their herds. They try to reach a form that they think the most perfect in the color that they fancy most. The constant reproduction of the latter is considered as necessary to show good breeding as the reproduction of similarity in form.

Now it is generally conceded that reliable breeders are improvers of the several breeds, and that they use the best means to that end. Certainly they have at their command better opportunities to do this than the general farmer.

If they are in advance and have the best how can the average farmer that grows swine for feeding purposes expect to improve his herd by using all breeds and colors?

There is no certainty that a male of mixed breeding will reproduce himself, while on the other hand, a male of pure breeding may be expected to produce pigs after his own kind. With this fact firmly impressed on the swine breeders of the country we have the key to similarity in form and color.

Get up that club now. We will have 200 head ready to ship to club, raisers in May and June.

## BLOODED STOCK

AND

## 200 ENVELOPES

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Every person should have their name and address printed upon the envelopes, they use in writing letters. We will advance your subscription one year and print you 200 envelopes with your name, business and post-office on them all for \$1.00. You should not delay having the envelopes. ADDRESS THIS OFFICE.

## Cash For Agents

Those desiring cash for their work instead of a premium can take subscriptions at the following rates:

Single Subscription, .....25c. a year  
In Clubs of 5, .....15c. a year.  
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Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.  
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50 for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

## To Agents

In getting out our Premium Club List we have endeavored to arrange so as to pay every one well for getting up clubs for us.

We have to depend upon our old subscribers to help us in the subscription work and have placed our paper at a figure within reach of everybody.

## PIGS AS PREMIUMS

We have so arranged that we can furnish one Chester White, Poland China, Berkshire or Duroc-Jersey pig—Boar or Sow—2 months old for a club amounting to \$12.00. By this plan every farmer can secure a herd of Registered Swine by a little work this Winter when he is not busy.

## HOW TO GET UP A CLUB

Go to your friends and tell them that you want them to subscribe for BLOODED STOCK. That our regular price is 50 cts. a year, but in clubs you can get it for 25 cents or 4 years for \$1.00. That if they will subscribe for four years and give you the \$1.00 that you will give them the service of your boar to one sow free of charge. In this way they get the service of one sow and BLOODED STOCK for 4 years and you get a \$ on your club, and when you get the amount we have written then send names and money to us and we will have the pig shipped to you. We make the above suggestions as an easy way. Of course you can make any bargain you see fit to offer them on your part.

## ANOTHER OFFER

We know it does not suit everyone to get up a Club, but here is a proposition. If you will send us four new subscribers for 1 year at 25 cents each we will advance your subscription 4 years free, or if you cannot do this send us one dollar and we will advance your subscription 5 years. We trust to have help—a little help from each of our 12,000 friends means a great deal to us.

## DIRECTIONS

Be sure to write name and address plain. Send money by Post-Office Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters to

BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS.  
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS  
OF DOLLARS

The Editor of this paper has a remedy for Scours in little pigs by which he has saved thousands of dollars by saving pigs effected by scours. It is a remedy that any one can use and no swine breeder should be without it. Send at once and have this receipt so you can use it any time that you have trouble. Price of this receipt is \$2.00, and for 10c. you can get it filled at any drug store and have enough for a herd of 200 pigs. Send at once.

REMEDY FOR THUMPS  
WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS  
OF PIGS

The Editor found a remedy while he was a breeder of Swine that saved him hundreds of pigs, in fact he never lost a pig from thumps after he commenced to use this remedy. Breeders lose whole litters and hundreds of dollars every season from thumps. They can buy this receipt at \$2.00, a price that puts it so that every swine breeder should have it. This is a practical every day receipt and you should not delay in getting it. Address

Blooded Stock,  
OXFORDPENNA.

Will sell both together at one time for \$3.00. Send at once. We guarantee them to be first-class. Will save you many times their cost.

## What a Woman Can Do.

Lake View Farm, Wis.

## Blooded Stock:

I am a widow and I am raising hogs. I thought after reading some of the articles in your valuable paper I would send and tell you a little of my experience. I have one sow that has had three litters; the first one last June a year ago, and she has had up to last December thirty-seven little pigs, and every one has been raised so far. The first litter was ten, second fifteen and third twelve, making in all thirty-seven. The last lot are as fat as butter. I have never had any sickness with any of my pigs. I raised from seven sows last May and June sixty-one pigs. Some of my sows were pure Chester White and the balance Berkshires. I give them bran, middlings, oats and roots, clean water, good dry beds—about two feet of wheat straw, and a shed for them to eat in away from the sleeping place. The beds are cleaned out three times a week, and hogs fed three times daily. I do not give them cooked feed but warm mash in the mornings, and I am now beginning to think I can keep pigs as well as anyone. I have a contract with a farmer who grows grain largely to sell him all of my young stock when they are about ten weeks old, that is about as soon as they are weaned, and I think I can make money at that. I have four Chester White pedigreed and registered sows and four Berkshires bred now. We can handle our stock as we never give them a cross word or a blow. I have Jersey cattle that I have raised and they are treated the same, and they pay me by giving me plenty of good rich milk.

Respectfully yours,

E. ROBINSON.

If farmers would take a hint from this and give their hogs a little common sense care they would find more dollars coming into their pockets. Ed.

## Discontinued.

We take addresses off our books when we are notified. Sometimes we have our wrappers addressed for the next month before receiving instructions to discontinue, so persons receiving another copy need not worry. We discontinue all papers when notified.

Send \$1 and get 200 envelopes with your name printed in corner and your subscription advanced 1 year.

PETS OF ALL  
KINDS FREE

If you wish any of the animals below, prompt action is necessary on your part: Angora Cats, Belgian Hares, Monkeys, Parrots, Canary Birds, Mocking Birds, Goldfinches, Japanese Robbings, Larks, together with fancy cages, Rabbits, Squirrels, Shetland Ponies, Guinea Pigs, Ferrets, Dogs of all kinds, Aquariums and Fancy Gold Fish. We have reserved a stock of animals of the finest quality and breeding, which we are about to distribute FREE for the benefit of our business and every person answering this advertisement promptly may secure any of the many animals in which we deal, some of which we mention above for your selection. This stock raised from three animals is to be offered to us, at your lowest cash price, before they are sold. This is a condition of our offer.

We Start You in a Profitable Business  
This is a great opportunity if taken advantage of at once to start in a paying business without investing a single penny for the animals.

As an illustration of the money to be made in raising animals: Genuine Angora Cats are worth from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each, and are easy to raise. Belgian Hares may be raised in an attic or cellar, or small city back yard without difficulty. They breed from ten to twelve at a time, six times a year, and sell for seemingly fabulous prices, and service alone from a good buck is worth \$25.00. Large profits are easily and quickly made by those who begin now. We want your reply to this advertisement. Simply write us and say what you desire—a pair of animals, birds or aquarium. Give your full address, together with the name of the Express company to ship by, and say when wanted. We pay express charges. Address Animal World, D. 239, 248 W. 23d St., New York.

## MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

Large frame, heavy boned birds, Toms will weigh up to 22½ lbs.; Pullets 17½ lbs. some scored stock for sale. White Plymouth Rock, stay white kind; Lt. Brahmas, large, well-musked Cockerels, Pekin Ducks, White Guinea Fowls.

A FEW HIGH-BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, left July and Sept. Farrow. Pairs not akin. Send for circular and mention B. S. Box 101.

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have all the latest improvements, are sold at very low prices and guaranteed to please every customer. Send 6 cents for our 134 page catalogue, which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Plans for poultry and brooder houses.  
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while you are about it that you are getting the very best incubators and brooders that money will buy? Yes, we know that. There is no same claim of "the best," but we positively guarantee our **CYPHERS INCUBATORS** to out-batch any machine of another make, or we will refund your money. We also guarantee the chicks to reproduce vitality and vigor. Circulars and prices mailed free. Current Year Book, "Profitable Poultry Keeping in all its Branches," 192 pages (8x11 in.), 2000 new and original illustrations, hard bound, the poultry subject in an instructive and profitable way. Sent for 10c. per copy. Ask for book No. 56. Address nearest office, Cyphers Inc. Co., Boston, Mass.; Wayland, N.Y., Chicago.

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This Regular \$5.00 Waterproof MACKINTOSH for \$2.75.  
Send no money. Cut this ad. out and send to us. State your height, weight, state number of inches around body taken over waist, under coat, close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express C. O. D., subject to examination. Examine it at your nearest express office and if exactly as represented, the most wonderful bargain you ever saw or heard of, and equal to any \$5.00 coat on the market, pay the agent our special manufacturers' price \$2.75 and express charges.  
THIS MACKINTOSH is the latest style, easy fitting, made from heavy waterproof, tan color, genuine Davis cover cloth; full length, double breasted, Sargent velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof, sewed and cemented seams, and guaranteed waterproof. Suitable for both rain or overcoat and guaranteed the greatest bargain ever offered by us or Mackintoshes, from \$1.50 up, and guaranteed bicycle tires, from \$3.96 up. We can save you money. Address H. S. DILLER & CO., 305 Dearborn St., Chicago. (H. S. Diller & Co. are thoroughly reliable) - Editor.

## FOR SALE ONE COCKEREL

25 FINE BLACK MINORCA PULLETS. Would exchange for Chester White or Yorkshire Pigs. Address LONG KILN POULTRY YARDS JAMESVILLE, N. Y.

## WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

—50 FOR SALE—  
These Turkeys are A No. 1 and will be sold very reasonable. Address

D. E. ALLEN, AVONDALE, PA.

## BRONZE TURKEYS.

EXTRA FINE

I have Hens ready to lay and can furnish them and extra fine Turkey. Write for prices at once. C. L. WEBSTER, KELTON, PA.

CUT RATES on all varieties of PRIZE POULTRY, PIGEONS and H. RES. Eggs for hatching 20 for ONE DOLLAR  
Fine Catalogue 4c. circular free  
JOHN D. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

## "Poultry Raising on the Farm"

"Poultry and Incubators on the Farm," "Feeding Specialty for Eggs," "Raising Broilers for Market," "Successful Egg Farming," "Poultry for Profit," "The Pekin Duck Industry," etc., are a few of the many good things contained in our **20TH CENTURY POULTRY BOOK**. It is undoubtedly the best work of its character ever published. Among other things it treats of the latest improvements in the world famous reliable incubators and brooders which are used all over the United States and in 51 foreign countries. Reliable Incub. & Brooder Co. Box 2-14, Quincy, Ill.

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We want our customers to be perfectly satisfied before they spend a penny. Investigate the claims of all incubators and brooders. We believe you will find that our **SURE HATCH INCUBATORS** AND COMMON SENSE FOLDING BROODERS are giving better and better results than any other made. It's because they are so simple, sensible and sure. They are built for busy people, who haven't time to fuss and bother. Our catalogue is FREE. We don't ask you to pay for it. Isn't it worth examining?  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATOR COMPANY, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.**  
We Pay the Freight.



## MARKET REPORT.

Wood Bros. Review of the Market for the Month of January  
and Their Views of the Prospects for Near Future.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Feb. 1, 1900.

### CATTLE.

In reviewing the market for the past month we find some little reduction in the prices from those current last month; also from those current a year ago. We believe that it is accounted for in two ways; in the first place we had 27,000 more cattle during the month of January this year than we had the same time last year, and the firm condition of the corn market has induced men to run their cattle half fat which accounts for the lower prices, and also for the increased supply. From the best information that we have been able to gather in relation to the number of cattle on feed, we have concluded that there are considerably less cattle in the feed lots for the spring markets than there were last year, consequently as the demand seems to be fully to last year, with a less number on corn throughout the country, and the increased supply during the last month, it is reasonable to think that in a short time the supply will become lighter, and consequently we look for an advance in prices, and think the advance will be sufficient to furnish a good fat profit to those who will have nerve enough to conclude to mature their cattle and make them really fit for the beef trade. It seems to us, at least, rather poor financiering to take cattle that are doing well out of the feed lots half matured and market them at a loss, when from all statistics, and all precedence under similar circumstances a profit stands awaiting them in the near future. There may be misfortune somewhere lurking in the unrevealed future, but we do not believe that there will be any disastrous changes in any of the commercial lines that threaten to defeat higher prices on lighter receipts of beef cattle.

The canner trade is the only branch of the business that has suffered materially in prices for the past two months, that, however, is almost always true at this time of the year, as a great many old cows not able to stand the winter are forwarded to market for sale, this condition we think will be changed within the next two or three weeks and that grade will sell higher. Stock and feeding steers have taken a move upwards, prices are about 25c per cwt. higher than the low time two months ago, and we think that any one wanting stock or feeding cattle to run on the grass next summer might as well purchase them at present prices as we believe they will sell a good deal higher. Anything like fat butcher cows remain firm, half fat native steers range all the way from \$4.25 to 4.75, weighing from 1000 to 1300 lbs., which furnish no profit to the feeder. Steers fairly well matured sell from \$5.00 to 5.50, while choice well finished and right good style sell from \$5.00 to \$6, showing a very good reason why the half fat steers should be made fatter with a very good show of a profit. Entering into a new year and a new century we cannot see any reason for despair, and we believe that the legitimate branches of the

trade should be maintained and entered into with a confidence that is certainly grounded upon every reason of hope.

### SHEEP

While the receipts of sheep for the past month are called heavy, such, however, is not the case when we compare the receipts of this month with the receipts of the corresponding month last year. In January, 1901, we had 310,000, and in January, 1900, 336,000, making about 25,000 less in 1901 than in 1900. Lambs are selling \$1.75 per cwt. less on our market now than they were the same date last year; Yearlings about \$1.00 per cwt. less, and Sheep about 60c less. The demand so far appears to be light. We regard the prospects for the future as only fair. It is our opinion that there will be a full supply of lambs through the entire season; sheep also, unless we have an increased export demand. The exporters believe they will need more after a couple of weeks than they are doing now.

Prices range as follows:

Strictly prime wethers, \$4.25 to 4.50; good, \$4 to 4.10; strictly prime yearling wethers, \$4.75 to 4.90; good, \$4.40 to 4.50; strictly prime ewes, \$3.75 to 4.; good, \$3.50 to 3.65; common, \$2.50 to 3; strictly prime lambs, \$5.25 to 5.33; good, \$5.00 to \$5.10; fair, 4.75 to 4.85; common, 3.75 to 4.25; heavy lambs are selling lower for the past two weeks in proportion to what they have done.

### HOGS.

We received at this market during the month of January just closed 781,000 hogs, against 816,000 for the same month last year, showing a difference of about 34,000 in the two months. We have had a good market during the month, of course prices have been up and down somewhat, but on the whole have averaged good, and during the month prices touched the highest point for some time back. Prices at the close of the month ruled 25 to 30c higher than they were when we last wrote you. We do not look for any over supply of hogs during the coming month, and believe hogs will continue to sell at about present prices, which rule as follows:

Prime light hogs, \$5.25 to 5.30; Butchers, \$5.30 to 5.35; Prime heavy, \$5.30 to 5.35; good smooth, heavy packing hogs, \$5.25 to 5.30; common to fair, \$5.10 to 5.25; little pigs, \$4.90 to 5.10. Stags \$4.50 to 5.00.

## WOOD BROTHERS

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION  
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Chicago So. Omaha Sioux City

Consignments solicited. Orders for feeding Cattle and Sheep filled to best advantage. Correspondence invited and Market Reports furnished free on application.



**End of  
Volume**